

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1877.

BY

J. MONRO, Esq., C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1878.

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REPORT.

I RECEIVED charge of the office of Inspector-General on the 10th April from my predecessor, Mr. Hankey, who, after having held the appointment from the 19th February, when he returned from England, was obliged shortly afterwards to leave the country in ill-health.

Introductory remarks.
Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Burdwan	Division	...	15th May 1878.
Presidency	ditto	...	29th April "
Rajshahyo	ditto	...	10th May "
Dacca	ditto	...	18th "
Chittagong	ditto	...	15th "
Patna	ditto	...	20th "
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	23rd April "
Orissa	ditto	...	1st June "
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	No divisional report was received. Owing to the death of Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner, I offered, to save time, to compile the report from the district reports, and Mr. Mangles accepted my offer.

Sanctioned strength of district police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force for 1877 was—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	..	...	...	...	2
District Superintendents	..	...	...	...	53*
Assistant Superintendents	..	...	...	...	33*
			Total	...	89
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	203
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	697
Head Constables	.	...	...	...	2,352
Constables	...	...	...	...	15,389
European Constables	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted Constables	..	...	...	...	60
			Total	...	18,703

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS FRONTIER POLICE.

Armed Frontier Civil Police. Total.
Police.

Inspector	...	...	...	...	1	1
Subadar Major	..	...	...	1	..	1
Subadars	..	...	...	5	1	6
Jemadars	..	...	...	6	...	6
Havildar Major	..	...	...	1	...	1
Havildars	..	...	...	27	7	34
Naiks	..	...	...	42	...	42
Buglers	..	...	...	12	...	12
Privates	..	...	...	446	104	550
				540	113	653

4. The force, at the close of the year, was below the sanctioned strength by six Inspectors, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 38 head-constables, 176 constables, and 2 mounted constables, or a total of 237 men. This represents 1·2 per cent. short, or 1·59 per cent. short, inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Government railway police, at the close of the year. The details with regard to this will be given further on in this report.

* The figures include one Personal Assistant, one Assistant Inspector-General, and 11 District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra Budget grant) was Rs. 38,42,647, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Regular police	36,82,647
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,60,000
Total	<u>38,42,647</u>

The pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 4,84,800. The grant Rs. 31,69,997 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under:—

	Rs.
Bhauglpore	3,02,727
Patna	5,22,203
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	4,00,438
Burdwan	4,35,665
Presidency	4,84,493
Dacca	3,89,110
Chittagong	1,30,574
Orissa	2,66,546
Chota Nagpore	2,44,241
Total	<u>31,69,997*</u>

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1877-78 under each of the different heads is given in the following table, as compared with the estimate:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Budget grant for 1877-78, in- cluding extra grants	Actual expendi- ture.	Increase	Decrease	Net increase.
1. Inspecting agency	1,18,571	1,14,057	4,534		
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,84,900	4,70,422	5,578		
3. Pay of executive police and establishment	27,97,161	25,85,820	1,71,311		
4. Travelling allowance	62,000	60,249	1,751		
5. Boat establishment	86,000	88,260	2,201*		
6. Clothing allowance	71,856	71,836			
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	48,000	80,633	34,633†		
8. Official postage	28,000	27,171	829		
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents	14,000	11,325	2,075		
10. Compensation for lands	1,147	1,403	257‡		
11. General contingencies, including rewards, rents, country sta- tionery, oil, &c.	1,15,980	1,18,275	2,298§		
12. Contribution towards municipal and railway police	68,640	68,640	...		
Total	38,04,232	36,67,131	39,377	1,86,478	
Deduct anticipated savings...	1,31,585			1,21,585	
13. Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	38,82,647	36,57,131	39,377	66,893	
GRAND TOTAL	38,42,647	38,58,762	81,008	64,893	16,115¶

* This increase is due to the cost of the establishment of the *Mirza* in the 24-Pergunnahs not having been budgeted during 1877-78. The excess will be adjusted by the Accountant-General, Bengal, by transfer from other heads.

† This increase is more than covered by the sum sanctioned in Government order No. 2346, dated 4th May 1877, for the construction and repairs of police buildings destroyed by the cyclone of October 1876 in the Eastern districts.

‡ This increase is due to the Board of Revenue having under-estimated expenditure on account of compensation for lands. The Accountant-General, Bengal, includes this item in the police budget without reference to the Inspector-General's office.

§ This increase is due to a large sum sanctioned for replacing stores damaged by the cyclone of 1876 in the police-stations and outposts in several of the Eastern districts in Bengal.

¶ This increase is due to the Chittagong Hill Tracts having worked during the year under review without a detailed budget. Government directed that the budget should not exceed Rs. 1,60,000, though actual arrangements for the necessary reductions were not made till early in 1878-79.

|| The actual increase of expenditure of Rs. 16,115 over the sanctioned budget grant is due to the extraordinary charge sanctioned by Government on account of the cyclone damages in the Eastern districts of Bengal—see items † and § in "increase column".

7. The cost of the force employed on purely police work may be approxi-
The cost of purely district police. mately put down at Rs. 22,17,696, or seven pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed:—

	Rs.	Pies.
Bengal	13,16,586, or	7·5 per head of population.
Behar	5,52,708, "	5·2 ditto.
Orissa	1,68,654, "	10·1 ditto.
Chota Nagpore	1,79,748, "	10·4 ditto.

It will thus be observed that there is a general decrease as compared with the figures of 1876.

* This sum represents the aggregate grants sanctioned under several heads, but a sum of Rs. 1,31,585 was shown by Government against the current as anticipated savings.

Distribution of force.

8. The general distribution is as follows :—

GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	681
Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,018
Constables ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,681
European Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Subadars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Havildars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Privates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
						Total ...	15,754

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Guards over Jails, &c.

Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Constables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,462
						Total ...	1,586

being four head-constables and 71 constables less than the year before, caused by the introduction of the warder system into jails.

MAGAZINE GUARD.

Guard over Police Magazines.

These guards are now included in the sanctioned reserves of the districts from which they are furnished, and are therefore not shown separately :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Total.
Guards over treasures	149	825	974
Salt preventive police	..	3	7	42	252
Opium guard	1	16	163
Total	..	3	8	207	1,171
					1,389

FRONTIER GUARDS.

Tipperah Frontier.

Inspectors ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Constables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
						Total ...	37

Noakhally Frontier.

Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Constables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
						Total ...	28

Mymensingh Frontier.

Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
						Total ...	22

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Subadars	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jemadars	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Havildars	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Naiks	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Buglers	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Privates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446
						Total ...	540

Force employed on purely police work
work provinces is as follows :—

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population in the several

PROVINCES.		Number of police.	Area in square miles	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	8,964	72,220	3,818,630	1 to 8	1 to 3,716
Behar	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	4,117	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 10.7	1 to 4,058
Orissa	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,359	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 7.2	1 to 2,365
Chota Nagpore	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,314	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 21.2	1 to 2,510
	Total	15,754	154,363	60,251,517	1 to 9.7	1 to 3,824

10. An addition of one Sub-Inspector, three head constables, and eight constables, or a total of 12 men, was made in the following districts for reasons noted against them :—
Changes in the force.

Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
23-Pergunnahs	1	8
Mymensingh	2	.. ..
Chittagong	1	....	.. ..
Total increase	1	3	8

On the other hand a reduction of 10 Inspectors, six Sub-Inspectors, six head-constables, 121 constables, two mounted constables, and one European constable, was made in the districts noted below :—

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	MOUNTED CONSTABLES.	European CONSTABLES.	REMARKS
Burdwan	1	1	1	18	..	..	General reduction.
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reduction on account of introduction of warder system in the central jail.
Hoogley	..	1	..	5	..	..	The Sub-Inspector was reduced on account of general reduction, and five constable-boatmen abolished.
Moorshedabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	General reduction.
Dumgopore	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto ditto
Rajshahi	2	..	1	20	..	..	The two Inspectors were reduced on general reduction, and one head-constable and 20 constables reduced on account of warder system being introduced into the jail.
Mymensingh	1	..	..	34	..	..	The Inspector was reduced in consequence of general reduction, and the 34 constables discharged on account of revision of force and abolition of certain outposts.
Chittagong	..	..	1	4	..	1	In consequence of the redistribution of police force in certain stations and outposts.
Patna	1	..	..	..	..	..	The Patna Inspector was transferred to Loharduga. In Sarun and Chumperon the appointments were abolished.
Sarun	1	..	..	..	..	..	The Inspector and Sub-Inspector were reduced from the reserve, one head-constable and 14 constables were reduced from the central jail, owing to the introduction of warders.
Chumparun	..	1	..	..	..	..	Reduced from the central jail on account of the introduction of warders.
Bhagulpore	1	1	1	14	..	..	Reduced from the central jail on account of the introduction of warders.
Purneah	..	..	1	4	..	..	Reduced from the central jail on account of the introduction of warders.
Cuttack	1	..	..	..	..	..	Reduced from the central jail on account of the introduction of warders.
Bazaribagh	..	..	1	18	..	2	Two sowars abolished.
Loharduga	..	1	..	..	..	..	General reduction.
Singbhum	..	1	..	..	..	..	Reduced on account of the re-distribution of police force
Total	10	6	6	121	2	1	

From the above it will be seen that the net decrease amounts to 10 Inspectors, five Sub-Inspectors, three head-constables, 113 constables, one European constable, and two mounted constables, or a total of 134 men.

In Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Sarun, Chumparun, Mozafferpore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, and Mysghyr, on account of the abolition of the Rs. 6 grade of constables, which was reduced to Rs. 5, a modification was made in the other grades.

11. The following statement shows the strength of the Municipal police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

YEAR.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkeydars not marked under Act V
For 1877	4	14	348	1	6,029	44
For 1876	4	13	37	3	6,105	54
Increase	..	..	21	2	..	10
Decrease	..	..	..	..	76	..

In Backergunge one head-constable and 16 constables were reduced on account of the abolition of Dowlutkhan and Bowful municipalities. In Hooghly one Sub-Inspector was increased and 11 constables were reduced in several municipalities under sanction of Government on the representation of the Municipal Commissioners. In Moorshedabad one head-constable was increased, and two constables decreased in the Kandi Union. In consequence of the abolition of the Dowlut Bazar Union three constables were transferred to the regular police, and the remainder appointed as chowkeydars. In Rajshahye six constables were reduced in Nattore Town Municipality in consequence of the removal of one of the municipal stations to a place near the Nattore railway station. In 24-Pergunnahs 19 head-constables were increased, and one Sub-Inspector and 27 Constables were reduced in several Unions under orders of the Magistrate. In Cuttack and Chittagong 10 chowkeydars and two European constables, respectively, were abolished. In the former district one head-constable was sanctioned for the Cuttack town force. In Rungpore 16 constables were reduced for want of funds, and one head-constable was increased, and 13 constables were reduced in the Jamalpore Municipality of the Monghyr district.

Some petty reductions were made in the districts of Dinagepore, Pubna, Mozafferpore, and Hazareebagh, which, together with some trifling alterations in other districts, brought down the net decrease to 76 constables.

12. Casualties in the Municipal police still continue to be very heavy, being 26·6 per cent., against 23·4 in the year before. Resignations, discharges, and desertions, were 14·1, or an increase of one per cent. when compared with 1876, while deaths amounted to 2·31, dismissals 9·7, and discharges on pension and gratuity 4 per cent.: all these figures again compare unfavourably with those of 1876.

The casualties in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Howrah continue to be high. In the first they have risen from 42 to 67 per cent.; in the second they remain the same as last year, viz. 45 per cent.; but in the last district they have fallen from 75 to 66·5 per cent., which, however, is still very high.

Service in the Municipal police is by no means popular. The work is hard: the pay small—smaller, in fact, than in large places like Howrah and Dacca,—can be earned by other labour, without the restraints of discipline. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise that the inefficiency of the Municipal police is a general subject of complaint. The inhabitants of towns, however, forget that they have the remedy in their own hands. If they will pay the men sufficiently, they will secure efficient servants; but they prefer the indirect taxation, which falls upon some of their numbers in the shape of thefts, to submitting to a slightly increased general taxation for the good of the community.

13. I give a brief abstract of the opinions of Commissioners as to the working of the Act.

Rural police.
14. In the Presidency division, it is reported, although not fully extended to all villages in any of the districts, to work satisfactorily. The chowkeydars are stated to prefer the present to the former system, to receive their pay regularly, and to have fewer complaints than previously.

In the Rajshahye division, the Commissioner holds a strong opinion that the new system will be an improvement on the old one or absence of one, though the village police will, under the present system, be village police and no more. A general improvement in the working of the Act is reported. Chowkeydars are stated to have been much more regular in their attendance

and more regular in the discharge of their duties. Those appointed under the new Act are said to be a better class of men than the old watchmen, and to take more interest in, and pay greater attention to, their work; and it is specially noticed that in some districts the diminution in cattle-lifting, house-breaking, and petty thefts, is attributed to the stricter watchfulness of the chowkeydars. It is also stated that complaints of non-payment have been less frequent, although the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, when on tour in Rajshahye, found that many chowkeydars had not been paid for months.

The Commissioner of Dacca reports:—"There is no doubt the Act has done good on the whole. Before its introduction there was absolutely no law by which the pay of chowkeydars could be realized, and without proper pay the chowkeydars naturally did not do their work properly, and Magistrates were not disposed to be hard on them under those circumstances. Even chowkeydars, who have not come under the law, are spurred into greater activity by the hope of being brought under it, and thus the improvement has become more extensive than the mere number of villages into which the Act has been introduced would indicate. The Act is, however, by no means a perfect one, and the situation of the bulk of the chowkeydars is exactly what it was. The great difficulty is supervision. All Magistrates agree that punchayets require looking after, and the difficulty is to secure this necessary supervision with existing establishments. Another difficulty is the small number of men in many villages fit to be punchayets. The complaint that is still made in some cases of want of punctuality in the payment of chowkeydars will, no doubt, as the men get to know their rights, also cease to be made. Of course, any difficulty in the matter lies in getting the chowkeydars to complain, being, as they are, just in the hands of the punchayets."

The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that the Act has not yet had a fair trial, and nothing can properly be said of its merits or otherwise. The Commissioner's own opinion is that it "is a complete mistake, and not calculated to work well anywhere, least of all in a litigious district like Chittagong."

In the Patna division the Act is reported to have worked everywhere successfully, except in the district of Saran, where it was a failure owing to want of supervision on the part of the executive authorities. The Commissioner reproduces some very interesting remarks of the District Magistrate of Durbhunga, which are, however, too long to reproduce here *in extenso*. Mr. Macdonnell's conclusions, after seeing above 2,000 chowkeydars and hearing what the people had to say on the subject, are that the Act has effected a great improvement in the position of the chowkeydars; that they get their pay regularly, if not monthly, at least quarterly; that they perform their duties better; that they attend more regularly at the thana. He is not prepared, without further experience of the working of the Act, to say "whether the influence which punchayets unquestionably exercise over the chowkeydars, will ultimately prove effectual in causing the latter to look up to the police less than to the punchayets." In Champaran, too, the working of the Act is most favourably reported on.

In the Bhagalpur division the Act, on the whole, has worked successfully, although in Purneah it has not succeeded. The chowkeydars, as a rule, are better paid, attend more regularly, are better dressed, and report deaths and births more correctly. All apprehensions that the new system will weaken the power of the regular police are groundless. The Magistrate of Purneah has introduced a system of "dividing each thana into circles of from 12 to 20 villages, under a head-man, called a jemadar. Each circle has its own day in the week for appearing at the thana. The jemadar's business is to muster his men, and he is answerable with the punchayet for having the reports of deaths, &c., from the villages made at the thana in the absence of the chowkeydar."

In the Burdwan division the Act has been in operation too short a time, and within too limited areas in several of the districts to which it has been extended to enable the Commissioner to pass a decided opinion on the success of the experiment.

15. These extracts contain briefly the opinions of the various Commissioners on the Act. I am not yet in a position to report fully on my own experience of its working. During last cold weather I was obliged to confine

my visits to the head-quarters of districts, in consequence of the question of reductions in the force necessitating the collection of information in the offices at head-quarters. I was only able to make a few visits to outlying thanas and villages. What I did see led me to believe that unquestionably, on the whole, the chowkeydar gets more pay than he used to ; that he does not in many instances get what he is supposed to get, the accounts of the punchayets being fictitious ; that naturally he will not complain to the Magistrate of under-payment, as he is too much under the control of the punchayet to do so ; that the reported successful working of the Act is due to a considerable extent to the punchayets receiving an amount of assistance from the police which is not contemplated by the Act ; that the punchayets are in many instances unfit to have anything to do with a post which gives them a control over village crime in which they may be interested ; that there is a great danger and a practical mistake in separating between the rural and regular police as the Act does ; that such separation, now only commencing, is likely to increase, and to be mischievous ; and that, in my opinion, the punchayet ought to be used simply to collect the money, the chowkeydar being paid at the thana as a member of the regular police force posted for a special purpose on detached duty in the villages.

16. I merely indicate the conclusions at which, from what I have seen, I have arrived. I hope to be able to illustrate them more fully after my present season's tour. If I find that my views are modified on further experience, I shall be the first to express such modification.

Ghatwals 17. The necessity for legislation on the important subject of ghatwals and ghatwali land is as pressing as ever.

18. In Bankoora, where there is a large force of ghatwali, crime is detected with less success than in any district of Bengal, and the ghatwal force, instead of strengthening the regular police, is practically a hindrance to its successful working.

19. In Manbhoom the ghatwali lands are disappearing,—the ghatwals, in collusion with zemindars, and under the pressure of creditors, allowing these lands for some trifling temporary advantages to be incorporated with the revenue-paying possessions of the landholders.

20. In Orissa there is a large force of paiks, rahbars, and others, whose services are not nearly to the full extent utilized. In fact, for want of a law on the subject, we are losing the services of a large body of men who might be most useful as police, and the difficulties which beset the determination of the question will increase instead of diminishing every year that legislation is deferred.

Railway police.

21. The force consists of—

Assistant Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	10
Head-Constables	..	..	..	..	..	56
Class A.	..	..	..	..	..	92
Constables	..	B1 and B2	..	..	..	57
,, B3 and B4	..		..	..	..	302
					Total	531*

Changes were made in the constitution of the railway force and the allotment of the various stations. The number of head-constables was reduced from 64 to 56, and that of constables from 457 to 451, inclusive of four extra constables. One European constable was permanently appointed for the Howrah approach-road, the cost being divided according to the sanctioned scale between the Government and the Company, and two other extra European constables were sanctioned for watching goods at Howrah, the cost being entirely borne by the Company.

22. The casualties were 32.8 per cent. during 1877, or 6.8 per cent. more than in the preceding year. Sickness in the force was also much greater, the total admissions into hospital having been 179.9 per cent. of the force, or 34.9 in excess of that of 1876. In addition to the above admissions into hospital, a

* Including four extra constables.

number of men were treated by native doctors at stations where there are no hospitals, as sick in quarters. The season was a very unhealthy one no doubt, especially on that part of the line between Burdwan and Howrah. At one time in Burdwan all the officers and men who could read and write were prostrated by illness, and the station diary was not written up for three days. In Hooghly head-constable after head-constable fell sick. Pundooah also was very bad. Howrah was frequently working 30 or 35 men below its strength, owing to sickness.

The accommodation generally is wretched on this side of Burdwan, where to the natural unhealthiness of the climate is generally added the risk of living in a small, damp, ill-ventilated room of about nine feet square, without very often any verandah, and no cooking-place. It cannot be doubted that the high death-rate and broken health causing men to be discharged as unfit for further service, or to submit their resignation, is in a great measure due to the nature of the accommodation. Pundooah, Bhuddressur, Biddabatty, Chandernagore, and Serampore, may specially be quoted as wretched instances of Government Railway Police buildings. But nearer still there is Howrah, than which nothing worse can be imagined. In the Salt Golah Road, at a long distance from the railway station, and opposite the Sulkea Salt Golah, a small two-storied house, containing two moderately sized rooms and seven smaller ones, with three bath-rooms, is rented for the accommodation of about 205 men. The Assistant Inspector-General is now in communication with the Agent, East Indian Railway, on the subject, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted for obtaining a proper site for a new building to secure the health and comfort of the men. The great unpopularity of the force is of course much to be attributed to the facts above given, but an additional one is the severity of the duties. At times there is great difficulty in getting approved men, and, as a rule, a third of those selected in Arrah, Bankipore, and other places in Behar, change their minds before leaving, or immediately on arriving at, Howrah; while many others resigned after a few months' service in Bengal Proper. It is almost impossible to get Bengalees to serve as writer constables, or even as head-constables.

23. In Dum-Dum the cantonment police was reduced by seven constables
Cantonment police. in consequence of the bazar chupprases being
exempted from police duties, and being kept exclusively for conservancy purposes. The cantonment police at Barrackpore was increased by two head-constables and decreased by 14 constables.

In the town police of Dinapore the number of constables was increased by three for duty at the lock-hospital. They are paid from cantonment funds. In Lohardugga four municipal constables were withdrawn from the Dorundah cantonment.

Salt Preventive Police.

24. By a redistribution of the district allotment the police told off for salt preventive duties now number—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Head-Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Constables	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
							Total	252

showing a reduction of one Inspector, two head-constables, and six constables, who were withdrawn from this special force during 1877.

25. The system of patrols, as existing in former years, has been generally adhered to; and considering the length of the

Road patrols roads and the vast numbers traversing them, their freedom from robbery is a matter for congratulation. In Hazareebagh, during the course of the year, 109 new road posts were formed. A force of 26 sirdars and 331 digwars were raised from funds supplied by the zemindars, and from it the new posts were manned; the plan received the sanction of Government, and, if properly worked, there is no doubt that it will have a beneficial effect in the prevention of crime.

26. Under this head changes in certain districts with reference to the
 Boat establishment. head-quarters' boats have been made, in conse-
 quence of Government of India, Financial Resolu-
 tion No. 3665, dated the 31st October 1876; but the question is still under
 consideration, and final arrangements have not yet been made.

27. The patrol boats in the Dacca district are reported to be in capital
 working order, and regularly perform their beats.
 Patrol boats. The Commissioner, however, strongly represents, as
 last year, that the numerical strength of the establishment is insufficient to put
 down the crimes ordinarily committed on the rivers. In the districts of
 Tipperah and Backergunge, especially, more boats and men are required. In
 the former two good boats for patrolling the Megna are much needed; and the
 crews of the boats in the latter district require strengthening to give them
 speed in cases of emergency.

The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during the
 year 1877:—

DISTRICTS	Names of places to which boats are attached.	BOATS			STRENGTH OF POLICE.			RESULT.	REMARKS.
		Number and description	Hired	Benefit	Crew enrolled or not	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	One at Dacca, one at Moon-sherunge. One at Golundiong at Suti-derpo one at Bhulshun, one at Gopalgunge.	Two boats Four boats	Two hired Enrolled	1,060 9,190	1,238 Enrolled under Act V of 1861	2 4	Five river daconies were committed in the jurisdiction of the Pabong police station.	21 3	1,136 5 6 90 4 0
Furussoore	Two at Burges, one at Bhar-daria, one at Kewal, one at Murrasunge. Two at Pungna, one at Bhow-pabazar.	Five kos boats Three boats	... Two hired	5,497 11	2,250 Not enrolled Lie. J.C.W. of the Bhowpabazar boat only enrolled	5 2	Four river daconies ..	15 4	295 8 6 71 0 9
Backergunge	One at Dacolkandri, one at Robhobazar, one at Manchi-landy.	Three boats	One hired	900	1,500 Not enrolled	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	One at Barskhali, one at Park's, one at Cox's Bazar, one at Matusal, one at Koortibnia, one at Teknol, one at Nilia.	Eight pashies	Hired ..	3,382	Not enrolled	..	..	..	..
Typerah	One at Purbia, one at Ser-gunge.	Two pashies	..	1,060	1,295 Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	2	One river dacony occurred on the Tormana river in the boat of Mitayhari Sha.	18 9	409 1 6 206 2 9
Chittagong	One at Barishat, one at Fakur-hat, one at Molahat, one at Morelunge, one at Khulna, one at Barrackpatta, one as Deloy.	Seven boats	..	3,600	4,365 Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	..	There was one case of river dacony.	..	..
Pabna	One at Bagirhat, one at Fakur-hat, one at Archesore, one at Kaliganga one at Tali-kunze, one at Bhannor, one at Hosa-habid one at Barrackpore.	Three boats	Hired ..	....	5,246 Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	7	There was one case of river dacony (special report No 24).	..	..
Jessore	One at Barishat, one at Fakur-hat, one at Molahat, one at Morelunge, one at Khulna, one at Barrackpatta, one as Deloy.	Seven boats	..	....	808 Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	12	..	..	..
24-Pergunnahs	One at Diamond Harbour, one at Archesore, one at Kaliganga one at Tali-kunze, one at Bhannor, one at Hosahabid one at Barrackpore.	Three boats	Hired ..	... One bought	384 Enrolled under Act V of 1861	1 5	..	..	..
*Midnapore	One at Narail, one at Rosal-pore, one at Jhurail, one at Chinsurah Ghast	One jolly-boat	...	75 Not enrolled	2	..	..	..	..
Hoogley	Two at Hally, one at Santrail	Three boats	Three hired	114 Not enrolled	3	3	6 3 8	..	..
Howrah	Principal tidal rivers and creeks.	Three boats	Three bought	648 Enrolled under Act V of 1861	2 3	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	One at Poore, two at Gope ..	Three boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poore	Total ..	25,317	..	..	37	50	60 19 30	1,940 15 6	357 7 6

(Here note any other cases in which the patrol boats have done good service)

REMARKS.

Number of persons required to perform a particular duty.

Number of persons reported.

Description and number of cases of river dacony ascertained to have occurred.

Property stolen.

Property recovered.

Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

These boats are not patrol boats, but are employed to check salt smearing and the illicit manufacture of salt.

Out of the nine persons accused, two were made Queen's evidence and one was discharged by committing officer.

A boat moored in the river opposite a village was attacked, and the man who had hired the boat was killed.

The case was not detected.

The boat was abolished on the 1st November 1877 and sold on Rs. 95. The head constable absorbed into the revenue, and five constables dismissed under orders No. 1416, dated 1st November 1877, of this office.

These boats are employed solely on salt preventive duty.

28. An extra force of one Sub-Inspector, four head-constables, and 56 constables, for temporary jail guard duty at Mozufferpore, was entertained from the 1st November 1874 Special and extra police.

at a monthly cost of Rs. 514, and withdrawn on the 1st July 1877. Under orders of the Government of India the duties of the preventive establishment for the illicit manufacture of Pooree kirkutche salt will now have to be done by the regular police, and the cost (Rs. 3,688-4-3) for the extra force which will have to be entertained during the manufacturing season for four months in the year will now have to be borne by the Police Department. It has been proposed to distribute the force as follows:—

Names of Aurungs where kirkutche salt is manufactured.					Head-Constables.	Constables
Gurbai	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malood	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sathparah	..	..	..	..	6	60
Huridas	..	..	..	..	..	15
					Total ..	129

In Pubna an extra force of six head-constables and 40 constables were entertained for quelling agrarian disturbances. The force was still employed at the close of the year, but has since been withdrawn.

29. In 1876 there were 12 bodies of police located as a punitive force,

Punitive police.

DISTRICTS	Sub-Inspectors	Head-Constables	Constables
Jessore	1	3	
Rajshahye	2	17	
Pubna	2	20	
Furreedpore	3	12	
Backergunge	1	8	46
Chittagong	1	10	
Noakhally	2	17	
Gya			
Shahabad	3	20	
Balasore	1	4	
Total	1	23	163

but during 1877 there were 30 in all, aggregating one Sub-Inspector, 23 head-constables, and 163 constables, thus showing an increase of 18 parties, five head constables, and 15 constables, when compared with the figures of 1876. In Jessore this measure was necessary, as the *kaist* bad characters had to be watched; for many years they were, and still are, notorious as thieves and river dacoits; in Rajshahye a special force was needed to check injury being done to the railway line, as also for the prevention of disturbances between the Ranees of Nattore and her people; in Balasore a similar party was located to prevent feuds among the members of the Rajah's family; in Pubna and Furreedpore, to prevent riot and breaches of the peace between villagers; and in Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Gya, to check feuds arising out of quarrels between zemindars and ryots.

30. In Shahabad the force was maintained for the suppression of robberies committed by certain villagers. The punitive police employed during the year has had most beneficial results, as they have been the means of preventing offences and overawing bad characters; and the principle of making the inhabitants of special tracts pay for special turbulence, instead of repressing such exceptional disturbance at the cost of the general public, is most salutary and equitable.

31. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, although there were several rumours of intended raids by the frontier tribes, and the posts at Demagree and Sorthay had to be strengthened, yet the district has enjoyed immunity from raiding parties during the year under review, as well as in the two preceding years.

32. The 152 fairs held in the Lower Provinces last year were attended by over three millions of people; all passed off peacefully, and without the occurrence of any accident

Fairs.
worthy of note. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings, and of the 132 petty offences committed, convictions followed in 95. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 1,653, of which Rs. 739, or 42.2 per cent., were recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand persons attending fairs in Bengal three petty offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting the recoveries, was at the rate of Rs. 2.7 for every ten thousand. It seems to me that the expense rendered necessary by the deputation of considerable bodies of extra police at these fairs should be defrayed by a small tax levied either from the people who attend them or from the owners of the land on which the fairs are held.

In Bogra, at the fair at Gopinathpore, a gang consisting of 21 persons, professional thieves from Beerbboom, who practised shop-lifting, was arrested and all convicted. In this case Inspector Gobind Chunder Chakravarti and the constables under him did good service. In Pooree, on the 25th February, a new festival took place, called *Gobind Duadasi*; but as it took place only two days before the Dole Jattra, no more than the usual number of pilgrims was expected. An unusually large number, however, flocked into the town simply because the festival is said to come round only once in 70 years, and though every possible care was taken for the safety of the crowd during the bathing operations yet 16 people were drowned.

33. Reading and writing in the vernacular continues to be given whenever it is practicable. The criminal law and procedure is explained, together with the Abkaree and Instructions

Salt Regulations. The men at stations and outposts are also instructed as to the habitation and whereabouts of the bad characters residing within their jurisdictions. The rules with regard to the promotion of uneducated men to the rank of head-constable are still strictly adhered to. The percentage of those in this grade who can read and write and are under tuition amounts to nearly 92 per cent. of the total employed.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are—

Inspectors . . . . .	..	215 or 99 per cent	A
Sub-Inspectors . . . . .	..	681 or 98 "	B
Head-Constables . . . . .	..	2,093 or 85 "	C
Constables . . . . .	..	6,063 or 37 "	D
A includes Subadars of the Frontier Police			
B " Jamadars " "			
C " Havildars and Naiks " "			
D " Sepoys " "			

34. In addition to the above, the following officers and men can read and write a little, or are being taught:—

Sub-Inspectors			
Head-Constables			145
Constables			3,157

35. The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following only read and write:—

Inspectors	6	or	100	per cent
Sub-Inspectors	11	or	84	
Head-Constables	249	or	71	
Constables	711	or	11	

showing an increase of two Inspectors, 22 head-constables, and 39 constables, when compared with the figures of 1876. Nine head-constables and 965 constables are still under instruction.

36. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Howrah many constables now read, write, and speak English, besides having a good knowledge of the vernacular and it is satisfactory to note that this class is increasing. To increase the numbers of this class, to do away with irregularities which had attended the introduction of a class called writer constables, and to attract a better set of men to the force, orders were issued during the year regulating the enlistment of educated young men as constables on probation before receiving promotion. As far as it has gone, the system introduced has worked well. If possible, the system of examination, which works well in the Upper Provinces, will be introduced by-and-bye.

37. The men at the reserve in nearly all districts have been regularly drilled in company movements, in the manual and platoon exercises, and practised at butts, wherever available. The weakness of the reserves and the numerous calls on them for escorts, &c., prevent the men being put through a regular and steady course of instruction; but every day sees those present in the lines undergoing drill suited to their numbers. The subject of drill has been regularly noticed in inspection tours, and no unfavourable remarks received.

38. A new ~~polo~~-station at Sultangunge in Bhagulpore, a pucca magazine at Shahabad, new lines and Sub-Inspectors' houses at Cuttack, and a new reserve line at Chittagong, are in course of construction, and will, it is expected, be completed

before the close of the year. A new police-station at Onda in Bankoora and the Bulpore police-station and Paroi outpost in Beerbhoom, which were commenced last year, were completed this year. Besides the above, the stations and outposts the names of which are given below were constructed this year:—

		Stations		Outposts
In Cuttack	...	...	..	{ Rohama. Nuapara. Koral. Bunjhurpur. Tanghi.
" Pooree	...	Pooree	..	Acquapadda.
" Balasore	...	Sudder Mulkannah	..	...
" Purneah	..	{ Koomeria Raingom	..	{ Parki. Rittia
" Chittagong	..	{ Futtiekcherry Hathazari	..	{ Roojma. Bauskhali.
" Patna	..	{ Ataserana Dinapore	..	...
" Gya	..	...	..	{ Gobindpore. Warisaligunge. Rufilunge.
" Shahabad	...	{ Doomraon Bhabooa	..	...
" Durblfunga	...	{ Berhampore Bampati	..	...
"		{ Nulchitti Jhalakati	..	{ Angurpore. Rajapore.
"		Buckergunge	..	Philjuri
"		Gournuddes	..	Patuakhali
" Backergunge	...	{ Perozepore Mutberia	..	{ Chottaboma. Kewari
"		{ Golachipa Goolsakhali	..	Dowlatkhan.
"		Bowful	..	Taltoli
"		Mendigunge	..	Tashkhali.
" Mymensingh	...	Netrokona	..	Tozmauddin.
"		{ Tumboohi Putnallia	..	Hallooahatti.
" Dimagepore	...	{ Chantanun Nowabgunge	..	{ Raneegunge Moladebpore.
"		Beauleah	..	Kotwali.
" Rajshahye	..	{ Nattore Panchopore	..	
" Bogra	..	..	..	Modhoopore.
" Julpigoree	..	Dhoopjuri	..	..
" Midnapore	..	Tumlook	..	..

39. In Furreedpore, an addition was made in the shape of a verandah to the Khangunge outpost, and the removal of the Goalundo station to a better site was sanctioned. The following buildings at Rangainatee, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, were also constructed during the year:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Civil medical officer's house. | 6 Temporary barracks. |
| 1 Mule shed. | 4 Parade-ground and clerks' houses. |
| 1 Maseury magazine. | 36 Temporary sheds. |

40. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year will be found in the table below:—

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.
	Rs. A. P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	758 11 7*
Larger works (above ditto)	431 13 10*
Repairs (up to ditto)	<u>4,275 0 0</u>
Total from Public Works Department Budget	<u>5,465 9 5</u>
	Rs. A. P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) .. .	45,922 7 11
Do. construction (up to ditto). .	30,963 6 7
Construction (above ditto)	
	Total from Police Budget
	76,885 11 6
	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades
	<u>4 0 8</u>
	Grand total outlay ..
	<u>82,351 7 11*</u>
	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades
	<u>4 5 3</u>

* The estimates with reference to these works exceed Rs. 1,000 in each case. These sums represent the expenditure during the year under report only.

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus:—

				Rs. A. P.
1. Bengal	...	...	...	57,396 7 9
2. Behar	...	...	...	15,288 5 10
3. Orissa	...	...	...	4,940 0 0
4. Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	4,726 10 4
			Total	<u>82,351 7 11</u>

Casualties in the Regular police.

- * Casualties in 1873 12·4 per cent.
- Ditto in 1874 13·1 "
- Ditto in 1875 11·5 "
- Ditto in 1876 13·0 "

Retirements on pension or gratuity	...	...	...	...	91
Resignation	...	...	...	...	480
Dismissal	...	...	...	...	2·76
Discharge	...	...	...	...	1·30
Desertion	...	...	...	...	·90
Death	...	...	...	...	2·33

Dismissals only were fewer than in the year before, but under all other heads (deaths excepted) the casualties were more numerous. With respect to resignations, the following districts show the greatest number:—

Regular police ...	Railway police	...	...	...	...	82 or 15 per cent.
	Howrah	...	...	...	43	14
	Hooghly	...	...	...	56	14
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	97	11
	Julpigoree	...	...	...	33	11
	Pubna	...	...	...	39	10
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	66	10
	Lessore	...	...	...	52	8

The dismissals are numerous in the districts of—

Regular police ..	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	42 or 5 per cent.
	Rungpore	...	...	...	26	6
	Howrah	...	...	...	20	6
	Railway police	...	...	...	48	8
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	34	5
	Purneah	...	...	...	25	5
	Noakholly	...	...	...	20	5

It is worthy of note that out of a total of 267 dismissals from both the Regular and Municipal Police force in the 24-Pergunnahs, the District Superintendent observes that no less than 187 were on account of not rejoining at expiration of leave; dearness of living and constant hard work have a good deal to say to the number of desertions.

Mortality. 42. Deaths in the force during 1877 amount to 468, or 2·3 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

43. The death-rate was particularly high in the following districts:—

Regular police .	1. Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	6·5 per cent.
	2. Maldah	...	...	...	...	6·5
	3. Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	4·4
	4. 24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	4·0
	5. Hooghly	...	...	...	...	3·9
	6. Pubna	...	...	...	...	3·5
	7. Bogra	...	...	...	...	2·8
	8. Purneah	...	...	...	...	2·8
	9. Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	2·7
	10. Howrah	...	...	...	...	2·6
	11. Rungpore	...	...	...	...	2·6
	12. Chittagong	...	...	...	...	2·6

In Nuddea, however, the year has been far from healthy, and the number of deaths in the Regular and Municipal Police has risen from 9 in 1876 to 20 during the year under review. But fever and cholera were prevalent throughout the district. In Moorshedabad the number of deaths from all causes, both in the Regular and Municipal Police were 52, against 34 in 1876. Exposure, with constant and fatiguing duty in Lower Bengal, tells much on up-country men at first, and the mortality is principally amongst them. The following are the districts in which the mortality has been least:—

Regular police ... { Gya	... 4	Regular police ... { Shahabad ...	... 6
Monghyr	... 5	Lohardugga	... 9

44. The general health of the force has been very bad throughout the year, the admissions into hospital having risen from Health. 49·5 in 1876 to 63·7 in 1877. The statement below shows a considerable increase of admissions, but it does not disclose the real state of matters, for many were ill for days at police-stations. No special reasons can be assigned for the increase of sickness last year.

45. Admissions into hospital are numerous in the following districts :—

Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	... 300·9	Rajshahye ...	... ..	.. 93·0
Government Railway Police ...	179·9	Pubna ...	... ..	.. 89·3
Dinapore ...	153·5	Howrah ...	.. ..	.. 84·8
Berhampore ...	100·0	Burdwan ...	.. ..	.. 84·2
Maldah ...	97·0	Jessore ...	.. ..	.. 83·0
Bogra ...	97·4	24-Pergunnahs ...	.. ..	.. 82·0
Gurjhats ...	96·1	Julpigorce ...	.. ..	.. 80·0

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the year exceeded that of 1876 by 594, and that of 1875 by 516. Many of the men withdrawn from the frontier posts to Rungamattie during the rainy season for drill suffered considerably.

46. In the following districts the hospital admissions are few :—

	Per cent.		Percent.
Darjeeling ...	14	Balasore ...	20·4
Mozzaffarpore ...	15·7	Patna ...	22·0
Shahabad ...	17·6		

47. In Midnapore a Sub-Inspector was tried judicially and discharged for trying to extort a confession by torture. He has, however, been departmentally punished by degradation to the lowest grade of Sub-Inspectors. A constable and a chowkeydar also were judicially punished by five and two years' imprisonment for putting a heavy stone on a woman's breast and sitting on it with a view of extorting a confession. In Hooghly two head-constables were charged with having tortured a woman to obtain a confession or evidence against her husband. They were judicially convicted and sentenced to two and one and a half years' imprisonment. In Nuddea in a theft case a woman was supposed to be possessed of the stolen property. She was taken to the police-station and was afterwards allowed to be taken away from police charge by the complainant; she was tortured by the plaintiff and her brothers to make her confess to the receipt of the property. The woman ultimately committed suicide. The constable was a silent spectator of the torture, and on trial was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the head-constable was dismissed the force. In Bogra two constables were convicted by the Sessions Judge of having beaten and assaulted two men with batons to compel the production of certain property in a theft case. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. In Furreedpore, in a serious case of house-breaking and theft, a head-constable, two constables, and the complainant in the case, were charged with torturing and wrongfully confining the accused to extort confessions, and were convicted at the sessions. The head-constable was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine; the constable to two years' and Rs. 10 fine; and the complainant to four years' and Rs. 100 fine. In Mymensingh one head-constable and two constables were charged with torturing a man to obtain a confession in a theft case. The torture resulted in death, and the men were convicted on trial and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. In Lohardugga a head-constable was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 50 for ill-treating a man while investigating a theft case. The man died, but as no evidence was forthcoming, the constable was not charged with culpable homicide. Thus in all one Sub-Inspector, six head-constables, eight constables, and one chowkeydar, received punishment for torture or maltreatment of prisoners during 1877.

48. In the following districts cases of extortion - occurred :—

Burdwan.		Midnapore.		Howrah.
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None of the cases were such as to require special comment, and it would only needlessly swell this report if details were given of each case. Briefly

seven head-constables, 20 constables, and one chowkeydar, were convicted of this offence throughout the Lower Provinces.

Punishments. 49. The following figures show the punishments inflicted during 1877:—

	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishments.
Inspectors	3	...	10
Sub-Inspectors	12	3	325
Head-Constables	53	16	903
Constables	296	200	2,971
Total	364	219	4,209

Thus 68, or two per cent. of officers, and 296, or 1·7 per cent. of constables, were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 19, or .5 per cent. of officers, and 200, or 1·1 per cent. of constables, under Act V of 1861; and 1,238, or 36·5 per cent. of officers, and 2,971, or 17·8 per cent. of constables, were departmentally punished. The punishments under Act V are less than in the two preceding years, but under the other two heads they are greater, as will be seen from the table below:—

	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.	Total.
1875	332	268	3,589	4,189
1876	341	290	3,832	4,463

50. In the districts below the offences under the Penal Code were most numerous:—

1. Railway police	...	...	27	5. Dacca	...	...	...	...	14
2. Midnapore	...	...	23	6. Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	14
3. Balasore	...	...	16	7. Purneah	...	...	...	...	13
4. Jessor	...	...	16	8. Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	11

As remarked upon in the annual report for 1876, Gurjhats police stands at the head of the list, considering the numerical strength of each of the above districts; the railway police comes next.

51. Departmental punishments were most numerous in—

1. Cuttack	...	...	252	9. Midnapore	...	...	...	...	149
2. Railway police	...	...	250	10. Noakhally	...	...	...	...	134
3. Gya	...	...	230	11. Sarun	...	...	...	...	122
4. Jessor	...	...	184	12. Burdwan	...	...	...	...	114
5. Hooghly	...	...	182	13. Backergunge	...	...	...	...	112
6. Rajshahye	...	...	175	14. Purneah	...	...	...	...	110
7. Dinagepore	...	...	154	15. Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	106
8. Nuddea	...	...	151						

52. Punishments under Act V, though comparatively rare, are most common in the following districts:—

1. Noakhally	...	...	15	6. Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11
2 Chittagong	...	...	14	7. Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	11
3. 24 Pergunnahs	...	...	14	8. Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	10
4. Government railway police	...	...	11	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	10
5 Ruugpore	...	...	11						

53. The Railway, Gurjhats, and Noakhally police still continue to be the worst conducted, heading the list with the greatest number of punishments of all sorts as compared with their strength. This is the third year in succession in which these districts occupy the same position.

54. The allowance for good conduct was distributed as follow:—

	Rs.
Bengal	2,924
Behar	1,940
Orissa	430
Chota Nagpore	120
Total	5,416

At the end of the year under review 5,306 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the particulars of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	...	...	...	...	76
Three rings	...	...	...	...	476
Two	...	...	...	...	601
One	...	...	...	...	4,153
Total	...	...	...	...	5,306

or 736 more than at the end of the previous year.

55. In 42 districts 20 Inspectors, 216 head-constables, and 812 constables, Special rewards by promotion or were specially rewarded in money, or by promotion for distinguished ability, courage, or address.

These figures, when compared with those of 1876, show an increase of 23 districts, 10 Inspectors, 78 Sub-Inspectors, 158 head-constables, and 637 constables.

56. In Howrah constable Inul Huq received promotion for arresting a murderer. The constable was directed to serve a summons on a village school-master. He did so, and his suspicions were excited by the school-master's appearance and by the fact of his attempting to move off as soon as he saw the police. He made further inquiries, and ultimately found that the school-master was an absconded offender in a riot-with-murder case. The school-master was arrested and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

In Dacca, Inspector Bhuggobuth Churn Gangooly was presented with a watch and chain for his distinguished services in the capture of several gangs of professional thieves. In Mymensingh, Inspector Ram Koomar Ghosh, with the assistance of Sub-Inspectors Dino Nath Kooshari and constables Bodan Singh, Omed Khan, and Dwarka Nath Roy, was successful in bringing a gang of twelve coiners to trial, who had for 10 years carried on this trade with impunity. The case is still pending, and, if it terminates favourably, the men will be suitably rewarded. In Shahabad, Inspector Makoond Singh has again distinguished himself, and in February last was promoted to the 3rd grade of Inspectors. With much skill and labour he succeeded in detecting the "Mallmuttah" mail robbery case, which was committed in 1874, near Hajipore, in Tirhoot, by some Shahabad Ahirs of very bad character. He also arrested some other Ahirs, and a Sonar from Dumraon, from whom he received some of the currency notes stolen in the Titalyah and Ranchi mail robbery cases. Altogether he has done good and valuable service. The Magistrate of Shahabad considers Makoond Sing to be the best detective he has seen in the country. In Champaran Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ariff was presented with a silver watch and chain by Government for his successful and good service in connection with the Bhatkowl and Misserpokhoriyah dacoity cases, which resulted in the conviction of the notorious dacoit Nunkoo Gir and 20 of his accomplices. This officer has since been successful in another frontier dacoity which occurred in September last at Zumanah, and which resulted in the conviction of seven dacoits.

57. Besides the above, many other officers exhibited conspicuous ability in similar cases, and were rewarded either by promotion or by donations of money.

58. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total strength of constables, as they stood on the 31st December 1877 :—

Religion and castes		Regular Police.	Municipal Police
Christians	..	6	2
Mahomedans	..	29 6	31 6
Brahmins	..	15 1	13 4
Rajpoot and Khetrees	..	18 8	18 5
Goorkhas	..	2 7	3
Sikhs	..	4	
High caste Soodras	..	10 6	6 7
Low caste Soodras	..	5 7	6 6
Hill-men	..	1 4	
Hindoos of all other castes	..	12 8	22 6
Other religions	....	2 3	1

It has been found most difficult to adhere to the rules with regard to the limit of having only 30 per cent. of foreigners in Enlistment of foreigners. each district force. In the districts noted below, the percentage of foreigners has been over the sanctioned scale :—

Bankura	..	36 92	Lohardugga	..	37 1
Beerbhum	..	48 9	Malda	..	14 22
Bhagulpore	..	58	Manbhum	..	67 53
Burdwan	..	59	Monghyr	..	59
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	73 08	Moorshedabad	..	49
Darjeeling	..	45 41	Noakholly	..	89 5
Dinapore	..	31 08	Nuddea	..	89 4
Hazareebagh	..	46 6	Pubna	..	47 4
Hooghly	..	54 7	Rungpore	..	48 42
Howrah	..	63 78	Sonthal Pergunnahs	..	72
Jalgoree	..	59 1	24-Pergunnahs	..	59

In Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, especially, where watch and ward in towns forms a principal part of police duties, it is necessary largely to employ up-country men, owing to the cowardice of the Bengalees generally; and it seems to me that the limit of 30 per cent. cannot be attended to under the present and increasing difficulty of getting recruits.

Escapes and recaptures. 59. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 255, of which 23 were from jails, 38 from lockups, 64 from police buildings, 49 from other places, and 81 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were 42 from jails and 19 from lockups. It is highly satisfactory to find that out of 316 escapes the recaptures were 246, or 77 per cent., viz. 15 per cent. more than in 1876. The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Burkundazies.	
Judicially punished	2	4	70	1	
Departmentally ditto	1	10	58	0	and 5 constables awaiting trial.
Total	3	14	128	1	and 5 constables awaiting trial.

Loss of treasure.

60. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

61. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Police.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	4	70	1,215	8,560	17	...	9,666
Prisoners and lunatics	7	31	827	9,867	0	...	10,241
Miscellaneous	19	17	285	2,764	47	...	3,132
Total	30	118	9,327	20,691	73	.....	23,239

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1877 was more than Rs. 14,04,64,872-1-5.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	9,45,77,680	15	11
Behar	4,21,05,612	0	0
Orissa	29,57,856	0	0
Chota Nagpore	8,23,723	1	6
Total	14,04,64,872	1	5

or an increase of Rs. 74,28,725-1-5 when compared with the figures of 1876. The number of prisoners escorted was 14,608, or an increase of 1,030 prisoners as shown in the figures of 1876. The escort duty in various districts is getting steadily heavier every year, and is a serious drain on the strength of reserves. I particularly wish to call attention to the necessity of remittances of small sums, pay of establishment, &c., being sent on fixed dates. Neglect of regularity in remittance is very common on the part of officers sending money through the police, and such irregularity adds very greatly to the difficulties of supplying escorts.

62. The number of suicides was 2,512,* or an increase of nearly 25 per

Suicides		
Men	751	
Women	1,729	
Children	32	
Total	2,512	

cent. over the year 1876. The districts of Nuddea, Jessor, Gya, and Cuttack have the greatest number. Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Bhagulpore, the smallest. The disproportion between those of males and females is again particularly noticeable in Gya, being 13 of the former and 163 of the latter. This district also heads the list of districts with four, in which suicides of children appear.

Accidental deaths.

	1876.	1877.
† By drowning...	10,288	10,018
" snake bites	9,152	9,361
" wild beasts	1,388	1,218
" fall of buildings	618	428
" other causes	4,045	3,865
Total	25,464	24,590

63. There were 24,380† deaths in all from accidental causes, or 4·2 per cent. less than in 1876. It will be observed that there is a marked decrease under all the heads with the exception of deaths resulting from "snake-bites." The destruction of life during the year under review in Bengal by snake-bites and wild beasts amounts to 10,574, or 17 per thousand.

Railway accidents.
Inspection.

64. There were 129 accidents reported on the railway, in which 14 railway servants and 31 other persons were killed, and 32 servants and 13 others more or less injured.

65. The following districts were inspected by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General :—

1. Backergunge.
2. Balasore.
3. Bankoora.
4. Beerbboom.
5. Bhagulpore.
6. Chittagong.
7. Chittagong Hill Tracts.
8. Cuttack.
9. Dacca.
10. Dinagepore.
11. Durbhunga.
12. Furreedpore
13. Hazarebagh.
14. Howrah.
15. Hooghly.
16. Jeasore.
17. Julpigoree.
18. Lohardugga.
19. Maldah.

20. Manbboom.
21. Midnapore.
22. Monghyr.
23. Mozuferpore.
24. Mymensingh.
25. Nuddea.
26. Patna.
27. Pooree.
28. Purneah.
29. Rajshahye.
30. Rungpore.
31. Sarun.
32. Shahabad.
33. Singbboom.
34. Tipperah.
35. 24-Pergunnahs.
36. Railway police.
37. Gurjhats.

66. In the districts named below the duty of inspection appears to have been well performed by the District Superintendents of Police :—

1. Cuttack.
2. Hooghly.
3. Dacca.
4. Pooree.
5. 24-Pergunnahs.
6. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
7. Rungpore.
8. Bogra.
9. Bankoora.
10. Backergunge.
11. Beerbboom.
12. Maldah.

13. Patna.
14. Rajshahye.
15. Gya.
16. Shahabad.
17. Julpigoree.
18. Durbhunga.
19. Chunparun.
20. Bhagulpore.
21. Sarun.
22. Balasore.
23. Singbboom.

In the following districts inspection was insufficiently attended to :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Howrah. 2. Midnapore. 3. Noakholly. 4. Gurjhats. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Lohardugga. 6. Pubna. 7. Purneah. 8. Manbboom. |
|--|--|

The greatest attention is now paid to the supervision of the manner in which District Superintendents perform their inspection duties, and in next year's report I shall be able to show fully and clearly how the orders of Government on this most important subject have been carried out.

67. During the nine months in which I have had charge of the office of

Record of opinion on District and Inspector-General, I have been zealously assisted Assistant Superintendents in inspection duties by Colonel W. R. Gordon and Mr. E. B. Baker, the Deputy Inspectors-General. Of the ability with which Captain Wilkinson, my Personal Assistant, discharged his duties I entertain as high an opinion as has been expressed by my predecessors. Captain Wilkinson went on leave in August, and his successor, Mr. W. D. Pratt, has during the year worked vigorously and conscientiously.

Of district officers, I would specially mention Messrs. Stack, Shuttleworth, Waller, Irvine, and Wilcox, officers who have hitherto been conspicuous for their devotion to duty, and who have during the present year worked as hard as ever. To Captain Ramsay and his Assistant, Mr. W. F. Smith, my acknowledgments are specially due for the thoroughly good police work which they have done in Patna. Mr. A. V. Knyvett deserves special notice for the successful way in which he directed and carried out police operations against the Mughya Domes. Messrs. Graves and H. Dawson did good work in the districts of Cuttack and Bogra.

Amongst the Assistants, Messrs. H. Munro, F. A. Dawson, Mohendro Nath Hazra, and G. D. Graham, performed their duties in a way which gives promise of their future usefulness as District Superintendents.

CRIME, GENERAL.

68. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been 108,989,* as compared with 117,559 of last year and 120,838 of 1875, showing a diminution of 8,570 cases as compared with 1876 and of 11,849 as compared with 1875.

While in some places in the province there has been pressure as regards food amongst the inhabitants, the present year, on the whole, may be considered an average one as regards the circumstances leading to crime. The diminution in the number of cases reported is very considerable.

This decrease is observable under all classes of crime, as shown below:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	Decrease
Cases against property	...	81,809	77,948	73,265	4,683
" " person	...	18,349	17,351	15,635	1,916
Other cases	...	19,780	22,210	20,189	2,071
Total	...	120,838	117,559	108,989	8,570

The increase or decrease under the various headings in each class will be dealt with when I write of the classification of crime; meanwhile, it may here be noted that the decrease of cases against property and person is visible both as regards petty and serious offences of those classes. Under "other cases" the decrease is almost exclusively due to a diminution of prosecutions under the vagrancy provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Deducting false cases, the number accepted as true is 94,362, against 95,747 of 1876 and 94,783 of 1875.

69. In paragraph 8 of the Government resolution on the report for last year, the number of cases reported in 1876, after deduction of false cases, was compared with that of other years, and the conclusion was arrived at that the actual amount of crime committed in 1876 showed a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873, the figures being for

1872	...	...	...	...	85,205
1873	...	...	...	...	90,882
1876	...	...	...	...	95,747

The same conclusion might in the same way be arrived at with reference to 1877, the figures for which are 94,362.

70. I have, however, to point out that the figures for 1872 and 1873 do not include cases of hurt and mischief under sections 428 and 429, which were made cognizable only in 1874 by Act XI of that year. If, therefore, we add to the figures of 1872 and 1873 the number of cases of hurt then non-cognizable, and the average for the last three years of cases under sections 428 and 429, formerly mixed up with other cases non-cognizable, the result will be as follows:—

	Hurt.	Sections 428 and 429	
1872	...	85,205 + 5,302	= 90,991
1873	...	90,882 + 5,471	= 96,837
1877	...	94,362	= 94,362

It will thus be seen that there is an absolute decrease of upwards of 2,000 cases in 1877 as compared with 1873; and if the same calculation had been made with reference to 1876, there would have been a decrease of 1,090 in that year as compared with 1873, instead of an increase, as shown in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution.

71. There is an increase of 3,371 cases in 1877 as compared with 1872. If it be remembered that, under nuisances alone, action in bringing which to light is creditable to the police, there was an increase of 1,912 cases as compared with 1872,—that, similarly, there was an increase of 448 in the number of excise cases in 1877 as compared with 1872,—the increase of crime, for which the police in 1877 may be held responsible, amounts to 1,106.

* Exclusive of some "direct" cases of Howrah, which were erroneously omitted by the District Superintendent, but which were afterwards detected by the Magistrate, too late, however, for the correction of the Provincial Statement A (Part I).

If, further, it be remembered that in 1872, 18,916 cases were pronounced false and excluded from the returns, while in 1877, 14,627 (or above 4,000 less than in 1872) were so excluded, the apparent increase may undoubtedly be accounted for by the fact that the greater caution in describing cases as false now under orders of Government exercised has led to a larger amount of cases being shown as true in 1877 than would have been shown had the former procedure been observed. Had the same amount of discrimination in pronouncing cases false been shown in 1872 as has been done in 1877, I have little doubt that at least half of the excess of 4,000 cases above alluded to would have been included in the returns as true cases.

I trust I have made it clear from the above remarks that the increase of crime in 1877 as compared with 1872 is only apparent, and not real.

72. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been nearly the same as last year,—to area 1 to 1·6 square miles; to population 1 to 638 souls.

73. The subjoined comparative statement shows divisionally the number of cases reported, those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared to be false:—

DIVISIONS.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1874	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	15,430	14,856	13,817	13,470	18,740	18,250	17,077	15,500	3,710	3,403	3,260	2,030	19·8	18·0	19	13
Presidency ...	10,598	15,445	14,448	13,152	13,170	18,053	17,520	15,175	2,402	3,508	3,072	2,023	19·7	18·5	17·8	13·3
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	16,145	12,330	11,528	10,839	20,885	15,797	14,352	12,426	4,710	3,447	2,824	1,887	22·6	21·8	19·6	15·1
Dinca ...	9,320	12,472	13,166	14,633	15,780	19,408	19,438	17,550	6,460	7,024	4,672	2,917	40·9	36	23·5	16·6
Chittagong ...	3,307	2,480	2,667	3,659	4,580	3,161	3,119	3,931	1,233	681	452	272	27·4	21·5	14·4	6·9
Total ...	51,370	57,603	57,020	55,453	73,105	75,866	71,903	64,562	18,735	18,053	14,280	9,120	25·0	23·8	19·8	14·1
Patna ...	25,360	19,173	19,052	19,016	20,020	22,700	21,744	20,858	8,000	8,587	8,092	1,840	12·6	15·5	12·3	8·8
Bhagalpore ...	11,012	8,101	10,280	9,885	12,933	9,741	12,301	10,718	1,221	1,640	2,041	1,033	14·2	10·8	16·5	9·8
Total ...	30,372	27,274	29,312	28,701	41,853	32,441	34,046	31,574	5,491	6,107	4,733	2,878	13	16·9	13·9	9
Orissa ...	3,500	5,498	4,482	6,106	5,002	7,588	6,901	8,371	1,493	2,048	2,198	2,245	20·8	27·0	32·3	2·7
Chota Nagpore ...	4,040	4,408	5,645	4,102	6,102	5,146	4,807	4,462	1,292	737	601	360	19·8	14·3	12·5	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	98,101	94,783	93,747	94,862	136,122	120,838	117,568	108,980	26,931	20,055	21,812	14,027	21·3	21·6	18·5	13·4

74. Looking at the above table, it will appear that although there has been a large decrease in the number of cases declared false the number of true cases throughout the province has fluctuated very slightly. There is a difference of only 1,386 cases between the figures of the preceding year and that under report.

In some of the divisions, however, there has been fluctuation deserving of notice. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore divisions there has been a decrease, respectively, of 1,296, 989, and 1,443 cases, while in the Chittagong and Orissa divisions there has been an increase, respectively, of 992 and 1,624 cases. The causes of such fluctuations in divisions may be noticed when I come to the consideration of the Commissioners' reports. It is sufficient here to note that such increase is, as previously, in petty and not in serious crime.

75. The diminution in the number of cases reported false is striking:—

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	4,648	4,304	4,005	3,583	1,109	1,108	1,050	780	24	25	26·4	21·9
	Bankura ...	880	918	852	822	158	157	128	23	18	17	14·6	2·7
	Beerbhoom ...	1,885	1,604	1,457	1,000	50	408	440	24	26	26	30·6	2·6
	Midnapore ...	4,880	5,108	4,302	4,187	762	616	813	606	16	18	18·5	14·4
	Hooghly ...	2,933	3,154	3,062	2,404	717	574	427	234	24	18	13·9	9·3
	Howrah ...	3,597	3,276	3,320	3,444	462	358	396	361	12	8	11·8	10·4
Presidency ...	Total ...	18,747	18,259	17,077	15,800	3,711	3,403	3,360	2,080	19	18	19	18
	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,966	5,086	5,179	4,898	921	841	780	584	16	15	15·2	16·2
	Nuddea ...	4,256	4,420	4,200	3,558	802	766	809	564	19	17	19·7	10·3
	Jessore ...	3,946	4,817	4,068	3,568	375	934	310	637	29	32	19·7	17·8
	Moorshedabad ...	4,438	4,616	3,983	3,651	994	877	664	438	23	21	16·6	11·9
	Total ...	17,608	18,983	17,520	15,175	3,597	3,508	3,072	2,023	20	18	17·8	13·3

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
		2,641	3,100	2,708	1,794	515	940	701	152	19	39	25·8	8·5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	3,187	3,240	2,890	2,707	553	593	444	348	17	11	16·	12·6
	Rungpore	2,681	2,922	3,102	2,797	942	887	958	813	36	30	30·8	29
	Bogra	2,162	1,618	1,785	1,649	578	318	523	256	26	21	18·	16·2
	Pulna	2,758	1,982	1,763	1,372	655	267	240	108	24	18	13·6	15·5
	Darjeeling	559	747	922	1,014	57	68	41	12	10	9	4·6	1·1
	Julpigoree	936	817	1,182	1,193	70	53	90	132	7	6	8·3	11·1
	Total	14,844	14,296	14,858	12,426	3,854	3,125	2,824	1,837	32	21	18·6	15
	Daoca	4,220	4,940	5,019	4,085	1,212	1,359	1,156	350	28	27	23	8·5
	Furneedpore	2,978	3,303	3,062	2,810	707	807	639	320	23	24	20·6	12·2
Dacca	Backergunge	4,770	4,818	4,428	4,834	2,537	1,970	1,684	1,690	53	41	38	34·9
	Mymensingh	3,408	3,962	4,680	3,902	2,004	2,159	763	407	52	55	16·3	10·4
	Tipperah	2,193	2,463	2,626	2,119	688	699	431	180	31	28	16·4	7
	Total	17,981	19,496	19,838	17,550	7,158	7,024	4,072	2,017	39	36	23·5	16·8
	Chittagong	1,308	1,658	1,287	1,732	250	212	119	156	18	13	9·2	0
Chittagong	Noakholly	941	1,449	1,708	2,008	291	464	333	116	30	32	18·8	5·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	64	54	64	131	16	5	..	..	25	9	..	..
	Total	2,373	3,161	3,119	3,931	557	681	452	272	23	21	14·4	6·9
Patna	Patna	5,891	5,041	4,555	4,470	563	593	481	425	0	11	10·4	9·5
	Gya	6,497	4,402	3,931	3,845	749	682	419	274	11	16	10·6	7·1
	Shahabad	4,608	3,514	3,838	2,910	815	897	372	257	17	19	11·1	8·8
	Mozafferpore	6,695	2,971	2,688	2,395	946	444	408	245	14	20	15·7	10·2
	Durbhunga	3,204	2,786	2,705	2,998	580	536	257	205	20	19·8	8·5	..
	Sarun	8,800	2,44	3,168	2,840	438	388	236	241	11	16	10·6	8·4
	Chumparun	1,523	1,54	1,429	1,393	149	154	140	141	9	9	1·	10·1
	Total	29,024	22,700	21,744	20,856	3,660	3,527	2,692	1,840	12	15	12·3	8·8
	Monghyr	3,349	2,717	2,701	2,792	325	520	343	193	9	12	13·1	0·2
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	2,078	1,636	2,186	1,459	504	647	809	126	28	39	37	8·6
	Purneah	3,204	2,296	2,399	2,198	790	590	475	420	24	25	19·7	19·1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,211	3,992	3,447	2,944	114	70	75	126	2	2	2·1	4·9
	Maldah	1,588	1,601	1,509	1,325	384	322	330	168	22	21	22·4	12·6
	Total	14,427	11,242	12,301	10,718	2,177	2,149	2,041	1,033	15	19	16·5	9·6
Orissa	Cuttack	1,772	2,139	2,102	2,863	492	780	771	777	35	38	36·6	32·6
	Pooree	1,432	3,577	2,611	3,452	456	701	820	818	30	19	31·4	23·6
	Balasore	1,344	1,389	1,502	1,805	362	820	844	593	26	38	34·8	32·8
	Gurjhate	468	511	526	731	74	87	63	77	15	17	11·9	10·5
	Total	5,011	7,586	6,801	8,371	1,494	2,088	2,198	2,265	29	27	32·3	27
Chota Nag-pore.	Hazareebagh	2,101	2,081	2,290	1,735	553	373	406	169	26	17	17·7	9·7
	Lohardurga	1,221	938	853	1,174	94	69	56	76	7	7	6·5	0·4
	Singbham	469	345	307	283	63	21	10	3	12	6	3·2	1·8
	Manbham	2,355	1,771	1,857	1,270	513	274	129	112	21	15	9·5	8
	Total	6,169	5,145	4,807	4,462	1,228	737	601	860	19	14	12·5	8

There is a diminution of no less than 7,185 false cases throughout the province. In every division the percentage of cases pronounced false has diminished, and in several districts the reduction in the number of cases declared by Magistrates never to have occurred is most striking. The only division in the province in which false cases seem to flourish with normal regularity is Orissa; and the people of that division, generally, judged from the figures, are entitled to the unenviable distinction assigned last year by the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division to the people of the Bhagulpore district. In only four districts has the percentage of false cases increased, and in only one of these is the increase at all considerable. In Pubna, the percentage in 1877 has been 15·5 as compared with 13·6 in 1876; in Julpigoree 11·1 as compared with 8·3; in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 4·2 as compared with 2·1; and in Chumparun 10·1 as compared with 1. On the other hand, the decrease in some of the districts hitherto conspicuous for false cases has been most striking. In Bhagulpore the percentage has fallen from 37 to 8·6 and the imputation of singular untruthfulness cast upon the people of that district is no longer, according to the figures, deserved,—the inhabitants both of Maldah and Purneah distancing them in this respect. In Bankoora, instead of, as last year, 14·4 per cent. being shown as false, only 2·7 have been in the present year so shown. In Beerbhoom, where last year out of 1,437 cases reported 440 were struck off as false, during 1877 only 24 cases out of 1,000 reported have been so excluded. In Dinagepore the percentage has fallen from 25·8 to 8·5; in Dacca from 23 to 8·5; in Tipperah from 16·4 to 7; in Noakholly from 18·8 to 5·6; and in Maldah from 22·4 to 12·6. Mymensingh, in which, in 1874, 52 per cent., and in 1875, 55 per cent. of the cases reported were declared false, in 1877 shews only 10 per cent. so struck off; the diminution in the percentage of such cases noticed last year, viz. 16 per cent., being thus still continued in the year under report. It is of course impossible to believe that there has been any radical change within a year in the character of the people, such as would account for

these results. The obvious conclusion is that there has been some change of procedure in dealing with charges laid at thanas, either on the part of the Police or Magistrates. Such a change has been introduced during the year by Circular No. 1 of 17th August 1877, in which a distinction was made between cases "intentionally false," cases "false through mistake of law or fact in which no crime is established," and cases which prove to be "non-cognizable." Only the first class of cases now finds entry in column IXa, whereas formerly all the three classes above described were shown under the head of false cases.

76. There can be no doubt that one very important result, which the issue of this circular has effected, has been to secure greater attention on the part of Magistrates in dealing with cases sent up by the police as false, and, in this respect, good will follow. For, now that all "C" form false cases must be sifted by Magistrates and classified as laid down in the circular referred to, police officers will be compelled to be careful in sending up such cases. I do not find that the issue of this circular has had any effect in increasing the number of cases on the non-cognizable side. It is possible, however, that non-cognizable cases may have decreased from other causes, and the addition to the number of such cases by the transfer of cases reported cognizable, but found to be non-cognizable, may thus have been neutralized.

77. I give below a table showing the result of prosecutions of complainants whose charges were found to be false.

Statement showing the result of prosecutions in false cases during 1877.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	Number of false cases, <i>vide</i> column IX (a) of return A (Part I) for 1877.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	786	39	10	11	
	Bankura ...	23	19	8	6	
	Beerbhum ...	24	16	1	1	
	Midnapore ...	606	29	13	13	
	Hoochly ...	230	30	11	11	
Presidency Division.	Howrah ...	361	29	4	4	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	584	20	7	9	
	Nuddea ...	864	30	13	12	
	Jesore ...	637	32	12	17	
	Moorsbedabad ...	438	21	10	11	
Rajshahiye Division	Dinapore ...	153	37	12	12	
	Rajshahye ...	343	63	19	19	
	Rangpore ...	813	9	2	3	
	Bogra ...	235	35	8	8	
	Puthia ...	198	6	1	1	
Dacca Division	Darjeeling ...	12	9	1	1	
	Julipgore ...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca ...	350	25	4	5	
	Furredpore ...	320	56	18	19	
	Beekergunge ...	1,090	55	12	12	
Chittagong Division	Mymensungh ...	407	61	27	27	
	Tipperah ...	150	42	22	23	
	Chittagong ...	156	4	3	3	
	Noakhally ...	116	50	10	11	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...
Total		8,096	705	220	239	
BEHAR.						
Patna Division	Patna ...	425	21	0	9	
	Gya ...	274	29	21	21	
	Shahabud ...	257	49	24	24	
	Mosuferpore ...	245	25	13	14	
	Durbhungan ...	257	29	....	13	
Bhagalpur	Baru ...	241	5	1	1	
	Chumparun ...	141	13	8	11	
	Monghyr ...	198	54	31	31	
	Bhagalpore ...	128	56	26	24	
	Purneah ...	420	24	18	23	
Orissa Division	Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	126	22	16	16	
	Maldah ...	168	8	2	2	
	Total	2,873	363	178	201	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Division	Cuttack ...	277	11	5	5	
	Pooree ...	818	12	4	4	
	Balasore ...	593	32	7	7	
	Gurjhats ...	77	3	3	3	
	Total	2,265	58	19	19	

* Information cannot be supplied, records having been destroyed by the recent fire.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	Number of false cases, vide column IX(a) of return A (Part I) for 1877.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
	CHOTA NAGPORE. South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	109	38	17	17	
	Lohardogra	76	6	1	2	
	Singhipur	3	2	1	1	
	Munboma	113	14	7	7	
	Total ...	360	50	26	27	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,404	1,176	440	486	.

It is notoriously difficult to obtain sufficient proof to warrant convictions in such cases; but the figures given above show in my opinion that by no means sufficient efforts are made to bring persons who make false complaints to justice. They also show that when efforts in this direction are really made they may be to a considerable extent successful.—Witness the results in Bhagulpore, where prosecutions were instituted in 84 cases out of 126 declared false, and where convictions were obtained in 36 instances; so, also, in Monghyr, where convictions were obtained in 31 out of 54 cases instituted. The results in the Orissa division are specially unsatisfactory. In only 58 cases out of 2,265 pronounced judicially false were any proceedings taken against the persons who made false complaints, and in only 19 of these were convictions obtained. It seems to me either that too little care in this division is exercised before pronouncing charges false, or that too little energy is shown in taking proceedings against the parties who are declared to have brought false complaints.

78. In connection with this subject the Commissioner of Dacca observes:—“I am afraid that the real reason for the paucity of these prosecutions is not so much the difficulty of obtaining convictions as the difficulty in finding the agency to dispose of them when instituted. If this is so, I am quite prepared to make all allowances for the shortcomings above noticed. The work that has been thrown upon district officers and their staff owing to the introduction of the Land Registration Act has been so great that I can well understand the former hesitating to add to the burden already imposed upon their subordinates by giving them cases to try which might never come to anything. I have, however, again called their attention to the subject that as soon as the pressure of work is reduced I shall expect to see every case palpably false on the face of it prosecuted, whatever be the result. As I said last year, the longer the people are allowed to bring these charges with impunity, the worse the evil will become.”

79. It is satisfactory to notice that the percentage of cases in which no inquiry was made is steadily diminishing, it being, Cases not inquired into. for 1877, 7·8, as compared with 9·2 for last year, and 11·1 for 1875. Special attention has been called to the orders of Government on this point as contained in paragraph 9 of last year's resolution, and I have no doubt that the full effect of these orders will appear in next year's report. In the Burdwan Division the procedure has been satisfactory in all districts except in Bankura, where out of 822 cases reported inquiry was denied in 132, or 16 per cent.

In the Presidency Division the percentage of cases not inquired into has been good. In the Rajshahye Division the results are remarkable for the striking decrease in the percentage of cases not inquired into in the district of Dinapore, and for the high average of such cases in Bogra. It is evident that the police of Bogra have not had time yet to pay full attention to the remarks in the Government Resolution of last year.

In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the results are satisfactory. The Patna Division is again remarkable for the striking difference in procedure between the districts of Patna and Gya, in the former district almost every case having been investigated, while in Gya no less than 33·2 per cent. have not been inquired into. The procedure in Gya last year formed the subject of comment by Government in the resolution. The orders of Government, however, were not received till the end of the year, and no change in procedure

was consequently effected. In Sarun, on the other hand, the high percentage of last year, 38.7, has fallen to 10.8.

In the Bhagulpore Division a diversity of procedure with reference to inquiry and non-inquiry into cases is still visible,—the percentage of cases not inquired into in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, 21 and 18.3, being double that found in Maldah and Purneah, 9 and 9.2. I see no reason why the two first-mentioned districts should be allowed to differ in procedure so greatly, and, in my opinion, so injuriously to the people and to the police. In the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions the percentage is very high, and has increased, compared with last year, in the Gurjhats and in Manbhoom.

80. The table given below shows the results as to non-investigation of cases under all classes of crimes.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not inquired into.				Percentage of cases not inquired into to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4,613	4,304	4,066	3,583	352	478	441	293	7.5	11.1	11	8.1
	Bankura	850	915	652	822	106	181	135	182	19.5	19.8	16.8	16
	Beribhoom	1,845	1,604	1,437	1,000	89	65	76	82	4.7	6.8	5.2	3.2
	Midnapore	4,839	5,108	4,392	4,147	409	542	383	161	8.4	10	8.7	3.8
	Hooghly	2,933	3,154	3,002	2,464	101	163	107	103	8.4	5.1	3.4	4.1
	Howrah	8,597	8,276	8,329	3,444	118	141	131	97	3.2	4.3	3.9	2.8
	Total	18,747	18,250	17,077	16,500	1,235	1,570	1,273	818	8.5	8.5	7.4	5.2
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,966	5,098	5,179	4,398	476	549	393	358	9.5	9.6	7.5	8.3
	Nuddea	4,260	4,420	4,360	3,854	304	420	171	113	9.2	9.5	4	3.1
	Jearoor	3,948	4,217	4,098	3,668	499	157	101	78	12.6	8.7	2.4	2.1
	Moorshedabad	4,438	4,618	3,953	3,651	316	473	258	212	7.1	10	6.4	8.8
	Total	17,608	18,953	17,520	16,176	1,685	1,599	922	701	9.5	8.4	5.2	5
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	2,641	3,100	2,708	1,724	486	674	368	100	18.4	21.7	13.5	5.5
	Rajshahye	3,187	3,240	2,880	2,707	108	868	761	626	80	27.7	26.9	2.8
	Hungpore	2,631	2,023	3,102	2,797	34	94	87	85	1.2	3.2	2.8	3
	Bogra	2,162	1,618	1,765	1,649	642	946	338	361	25.1	22.7	18.6	21.2
	Purnea	2,738	1,952	1,763	1,272	496	153	117	93	18.2	7.8	6.0	7.3
	Darjeeling	550	747	922	1,014	15	11	81	23	2.6	1.4	3.3	2.2
	Jalpigoree	890	817	1,182	1,193	18	24	48	76	1.9	2.9	4	6.3
Dacca ...	Total	14,844	14,296	14,352	12,426	2,552	2,170	1,735	1,353	17.2	15.1	12	10.8
	Dacca	4,228	4,040	5,019	4,085	376	680	587	479	8.8	13.7	11.6	11.7
	Furreedpore	2,978	3,303	3,082	2,610	127	234	223	206	4.2	7	8.1	7.8
	Backergunge	4,776	4,818	4,428	4,834	23	90	133	89	4	1.8	3	1.8
	Mymensingh	3,808	3,062	4,580	3,902	17	10	103	205	4	4	3.4	5.2
	Tipperah	2,193	2,464	2,626	2,119	76	183	171	99	3.4	7.4	6.6	4.6
	Total	17,981	19,496	19,838	17,550	617	1,200	1,307	1,078	3.4	6.1	6.5	6.1
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,868	1,658	1,287	1,732	68	120	63	63	4.9	7.2	4.8	3.3
	Noakhally	941	1,449	1,768	2,068	10	54	91	44	2	3.8	5.1	2.1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	64	54	64	131	.....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..
	Total	2,373	3,161	3,119	3,931	87	174	154	107	3.8	5.1	4.9	2.7
	Patna	5,891	5,041	4,585	4,470	92	9	30	15	3	1	4	3
	Gya	6,407	4,402	3,631	3,845	2,400	1,470	1,262	1,280	37	33.3	32.1	33.2
	Shahabad	4,658	5,514	5,836	2,916	773	553	222	134	16.9	10	6.6	4.5
Bhagulpore ...	Moussupperpore	2,971	2,688	2,395	189	103	163	147	87	5.4	5	3.6	3.6
	Durbhunga	6,695	2,796	2,705	2,096	56	56	77	68	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6
	Sarua	3,800	2,444	3,168	2,840	2,035	628	1,220	307	53.5	25.4	38.7	10.8
	Chumparun	1,573	1,542	1,420	1,395	..	2	3	7	1	2	2	5
	Total	20,024	22,700	21,744	20,830	5,408	2,876	2,667	1,898	18.0	12.0	13.0	9.1
	Monghyr	3,847	2,717	2,761	2,742	779	599	623	588	23.2	22	22.3	21.0
	Bhagulpore	2,078	1,036	2,186	1,459	216	168	357	208	10.3	10	16.3	18.3
Orissa ...	Purneah	3,204	2,298	2,399	2,198	319	220	218	203	9.9	9.9	9	9.3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,211	3,002	3,447	2,944	59	92	39	36	1.4	6	1.1	1.2
	Maldah	1,585	1,601	1,508	1,325	181	226	83	120	11.9	15	5.5	9
	Total	14,427	11,242	12,301	10,718	1,564	1,244	1,320	1,215	10.7	11	10.7	11.3
	Cuttack	1,772	2,139	2,102	2,388	184	195	144	184	7.5	9.1	6.8	6.8
	Poree	1,482	3,677	2,611	8,462	18	1,581	161	104	1.2	44.1	6.1	3
	Baisnora	1,346	1,509	1,562	1,805	20	28	37	113	1.4	2	2.3	6.2
Chota Nagpore	Gurjhats	463	511	520	731	574	115	133	209	17.2	25.5	25.2	28.3
	Total	5,011	7,586	6,801	8,371	252	1,919	475	589	5	25.2	6.0	7
	Hasareebah	2,101	2,001	2,290	1,785	194	220	258	225	9.2	10	11.2	12.1
	Lohardukka	1,221	933	853	1,174	145	95	84	165	11.8	10	9.5	14
	Singbhum	492	346	307	283	22	34	27	38	4.4	9	8.7	11.6
	Manbhum	2,355	1,771	1,357	1,270	574	352	352	368	24.3	18.7	25.9	27.8
	Total	6,180	5,140	4,807	4,402	935	681	721	776	15.1	13.2	15	12.3
GRAND TOTAL ...		126,184	120,838	117,559	108,989	14,325	13,469	10,864	8,598	11.3	11.1	9.2	7.8

It is, however, well known that cases in which inquiry is not made are chiefly those of lurking house-trespass and offences coming under serial numbers 35 and 42 (sections 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, and 460 of the Indian Penal Code). Looking, therefore, at the results in the districts mentioned above,

under the two serial numbers referred to, the number of cases not investigated rises in all districts but one very considerably, as shown below:—

District.		Percentage of cases not investigated in all classes.	Percentage of cases not investigated under serials 35 and 42.
Bankura	..	16	45·9
Bogra	..	21·2	48·1
Gya	..	33·2	57·1
Monghyr	..	21	65·9
Bhagulpore	..	18·3	55·8
Gurjhats	..	28·5	19·8
Manbhum	..	27·8	51·2

Not only is this the case with districts in which the general percentage of cases not investigated is high, but in districts which show creditably with reference to the general percentage of non-investigations.

81. The number of non-investigations under serials 35 and 42 is very large in the following districts—

Districts.	General percentage.	Percentage under serials 35 and 42.
Burdwan	8·1	36·5
Howrah	2·8	29·5
24-Pergunnahs	8·8	53·0
Rajshahiye	2·3	52·8
Furreedpore	7·8	40·8
Dacca	11·7	28·1
Purneah	9·2	34
Hazareenagh	12·9	38·9
Lohardugga	14	54·2

Under the two serials given above fall the most unpromising cases,—attempts at burglary without property being stolen, burglary with theft of small amounts of property not easy of recognition,—and very considerable allowance must be made for the police in not taking up such cases. Still, making every such allowance, I think most of the above figures show that much still remains to be done in many districts in the way of giving full effect to the orders of Government regarding denial of inquiry into cases under section 117, Code of Criminal Procedure.

82. It must, however, be borne in mind that the more cases are investigated, the more unfavourable are the results with regard to detection, as shown by figures, likely to be. With a large number of cases excluded from inquiry under section 117, the police have in the remaining numbers, as it were, selected cases on which to exercise their detective powers,—those which appear *ab initio* hopeless, or not likely to end in detection, being put aside. If, however, a large number of these cases, although unpromising, is brought under police investigation and inquiry, it is but natural to suppose that the detective results will not be so good as when such cases are excluded from inquiry. It is, however, in my opinion expedient to have such unpromising cases investigated. If they are investigated without result, we have at the worst a certain number of cases undetected. If they are not investigated, we have the same unsuccessful results as regards detection, *plus* discouragement to the villagers and encouragement to lazy police officers. The percentage of cases not inquired into during 1877 being about 2 per cent. less than that of 1876, it will not be a matter of surprise if the results of detection of the remaining cases are affected by the corresponding increase in the number of unpromising cases brought under inquiry.

83. The total number of cases reported during the year was 108,989. The number which occurred in previous years but was brought under inquiry in the present year was 1,643;—grand total 110,632. Deducting from this total the number of false cases (14,627) and of cases not inquired into (8,595), the net total of cases brought under investigation was 87,410, almost the same number as that of last year (87,015). In 33,266 cases was conviction obtained, or 38·05 against 39·2 per cent. of last year and 38·9 of 1875. This falling off, about 1 per cent., I attribute to the larger number of unpromising cases which has been brought under investigation, owing to the decrease in the number of cases in which inquiry was refused under section 117 C. P. C. But the result cannot be called satisfactory.

The total number of persons arrested during the year (including those pending at the close of 1876, 3,870, and transfers 55), was 94,318, as compared with

95,770 in the preceding year. Of these, 55,977, or 59·3 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 59 per cent. last year. The number of arrests under Magistrates' orders was almost the same as last year—22,467 as compared with 22,625.

The number of persons actually put on trial was 90,744, of whom 55,977, or 61·6 per cent., were convicted, against 62 per cent. of last year, and 31,003, or 34·1 per cent., were acquitted, against 33 per cent. of last year.

84. I give below tables showing the result divisionally, and more fully by districts, as last year.

	ARRESTED.												Convicted.	Acquitted	
	True Cases.				By Police										
	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877
Burdwan	14,856	13,817	13,470	13,091	13,744	12,008	2,829	2,493	2,483	10,580	10,252	9,936	5,221	1,735	4,545
Presidency	15,445	14,448	13,152	12,001	11,490	10,284	3,416	3,413	2,950	9,110	8,619	8,136	5,424	5,025	4,831
Rajshahiye and Cooch Behar	12,350	11,529	10,539	7,980	8,177	7,507	2,546	2,327	2,011	6,112	6,115	5,814	3,501	3,500	3,661
Dacca	12,472	15,166	14,633	8,140	8,973	8,603	4,080	4,205	4,193	7,288	7,681	7,427	4,405	4,979	5,117
Chittagong	2,480	2,667	3,659	1,618	1,870	2,918	1,387	1,056	1,034	1,807	2,000	2,638	998	880	1,168
Total	57,003	57,628	65,453	44,390	45,284	42,010	14,238	13,584	12,621	31,891	35,167	33,950	19,787	19,789	19,920
Patna	19,173	19,052	19,016	12,412	12,180	11,720	4,062	3,998	4,136	9,563	10,238	10,058	5,110	4,574	5,082
Bhagalpur	8,101	10,260	9,685	4,571	5,879	5,618	2,668	2,707	2,728	4,177	5,481	5,144	2,478	2,568	2,730
Total	27,274	29,312	28,701	16,083	18,059	17,342	6,630	6,785	6,984	13,740	15,709	15,202	7,589	7,142	7,612
Orissa	5,498	4,608	6,106	3,626	4,127	5,319	1,417	1,776	2,081	2,811	3,310	4,287	1,797	2,174	2,619
Chota Nagpore	4,408	4,206	4,102	3,771	3,641	3,255	616	480	921	2,986	3,906	2,538	1,140	1,041	1,452
GRAND TOTAL	94,783	95,747	94,362	68,610	69,081	67,926	22,921	22,625	22,467	54,528	57,092	55,077	30,322	30,140	31,003

NUMBER A-ARRESTED		CONVICTED												ACQUITTEE													
By Police.		By Magistrate												By Sessions.													
		1875						1876						1877						1875							
		1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877		
Burdwan	"	4,453	4,475	2,355	1,083	726	664	83	2	2,016	2,988	1,849	1,984	2,023	20	23	2	60	68	68	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	
Burdia	"	525	578	321	76	95	221	24	21	1,118	1,112	412	455	14	66	55	6	62	70	1,435	1,637	7,56	52	61	44		
Burdia-Brahm	"	715	562	810	923	224	24	137	1,407	493	1,051	1,051	1,051	111	162	42	61	58	58	37	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Burdia-Madras	"	1,043	2,005	2,442	634	506	506	346	3,465	3,503	2,189	1,776	1,776	27	24	4	63	80	80	30	36	36	36	41	41	41	41
Burdia-Hooghly	"	2,214	2,241	1,682	442	521	506	633	2,168	2,115	1,584	1,584	1,584	16	24	4	61	79	79	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Burdia-Hooghly	"	24-Pore.	1,479	4,659	141	151	151	151	6,553	2,731	5,840	3,563	3,563	24	4	61	79	79	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,941	3,902	3,807	853	853	853	189	2,932	2,931	2,931	2,931	2,931	24	4	61	79	79	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,143	3,143	1,681	1,681	1,681	17,54	17,54	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,810	893	776	99	81	3,363	3,350	1,942	1,782	1,593	107	107	15	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Burdia-Nudde	"	5,976	2,840	3,																							

85: I give below the results of police action with reference to arrests and persons brought to trial under the six classes of crime:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	1877 ... 60	1876 ... 59·6	44·6	47	52·6	51·1
arrests	1876 ... 59·6	...	43·7	49·5	54·5	51
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	1877 ... 61·8	1876 ... 61·8	45·9	52·8	53·7	54
men brought to trial	1876 ... 61·8	...	46·3	55·7	55·8	54·7
						85·8
						81·6

The result is still very unsatisfactory as compared with other provinces. I am, however, not without hope of improving it gradually.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of arrests made throughout the province. The only districts in which the increase in number of arrests is worthy of notice are Chittagong, where the number has risen from 822 in 1876 to 1,322 this year; Noakholly, where we have, as against 985 of 1876, 1,402; and Pooree, where the number of arrests has risen from 1,811 to 2,799. In Pooree and Chittagong the increased number of arrests is to some extent justified by an increased number of convictions; but in Noakholly the percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 66 in 1876 to 60. In the district of Durbhunga the number of arrests under the orders of Magistrates has doubled, being 1,101 to 551 of 1876. The percentage of convictions has remained the same.

86. The districts in which the percentage of convictions to arrests is satisfactory are—

Howrah ...	... 79 per cent.	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	... 68 per cent.
Patna ...	... 72 "	Julpigoree ...	... 67 "
24-Pergunnahs ...	... 71 "	Chumparun ...	... 67 "
Burdwan ...	... 68 "	Chittagong ...	... 67 "

while in the districts named below the results were very far from satisfactory—

Hooghly ...	... 51 per cent.	Gurjhats ...	... 48 per cent.
Midnapore ...	... 50 "	Balasore ...	... 47 "
Durbbunga ...	... 50 "	Sarun ...	... 47 "
Jessore ...	... 48 "	Mymensingh ...	... 46 "
Backergunge ...	... 43 per cent.		

In four of those districts, Jessore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Durbbunga, similarly unfavourable remarks were recorded last year.

In the following districts the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was satisfactory :—

Howrah ...	... 81·8	24-Pergunnahs ...	... 72·2
Patna ...	... 75·1	Burdwan ...	... 70·0
Chittagong ...	... 69·4		

while the results were very unfavourable in—

Hooghly ...	... 53·9	Jessore ...	... 50·3
Midnapore ...	... 51·8	Mymensingh ...	... 48·3
Sarun ...	... 52·7	Backergunge ...	... 45·8

In only one district in Bengal has the percentage reached 80 per cent. or upwards; in three 70 per cent. or upwards, in twenty 60 per cent. or upwards, in nineteen 50 per cent. or upwards, while in two districts the percentage has not reached 50.

87. The orders of Government, under which greater attention will be paid by Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates to the investigation of cases, will no doubt have a most beneficial effect on the prosecution of cases. There has not, however, been time as yet to judge of the effect which has been produced. Outposts will also be officered gradually by a better class of men under a scheme which I shall shortly submit to Government.

88. I append a table showing the results of investigation by the police into cognizable cases, both as regards cases and persons,—the result in each class in each district being shown separately. This table will at once show the class of crime in which the police operations have been most successful or the reverse, and will serve more especially to direct the attention of police officers to the weak points of police administration in their districts.

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated. Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

District	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average
Burdwan	63.3	27.7	12.3	51	27.7	92.2	45.7	70.8	49.3	48.5	68.2	56.3	91.6	65.2
Bankura	57.5	40.1	5.9	31.9	32.7	91.8	44.3	60.9	60.9	34.8	30.7	33.3	91.3	51.8
Berhampore	60	22.3	77.7	40.9	85.5	56.0	65.8	43.4	58.5	53.2	47.6	84.1	58.9	
Midnapore	69.8	30	15	24.4	81.7	87.9	62.4	56.6	29.3	54	47.8	42	87.1	52.8
Hoochly	60.8	36.0	7.2	41.9	28.0	68.8	40.3	47.9	51.1	40	41.4	40	85.2	50.8
Howrah	60.4	41.4	22.9	50	48.6	95.6	53.1	40.3	47.3	54.8	61.5	72.1	80.4	65
24-Pernunnah	61.1	36.3	20.7	56.3	35.1	93.2	50.4	70.1	48.1	64.4	65.7	54.3	92.6	64.2
Nuddea	48.6	35.1	8.8	60.8	81.5	85.8	44.9	65.1	40.8	57.3	62.7	53.6	86.8	61.3
Jessore	52.8	32.9	7	43.2	34.8	57.4	38.3	58.4	41.8	49.1	62.1	44.6	59.4	51
Moorshedabad	34.4	31.6	10.3	35.6	27.8	85.9	37.1	49.7	47.3	47.1	37.1	50.4	86.7	52.5
Dinapore	52.6	26.5	8.8	52.6	37.6	71.2	41.5	48.3	28.9	51.2	46.2	56.8	88.7	49.9
Rajghatya	36.2	28.3	7.1	27	74.3	84.3	54.1	47.6	56.7	46.6	54.4	73.9	85.5	
Bengalpore	26.1	23	9.3	15.4	24.1	61.5	26.5	73	44.5	52.3	45.2	62.6	69.1	57.8
Bogra	55.1	40.6	20.3	55.8	51.5	89.4	52	81.5	89.2	50	64.7	63.9	93	65.3
Pabna	58.4	35.8	14.7	67.4	49.8	87.7	52.3	51.7	45.2	64.9	48.8	47.5	86.5	57.3
Darjeeling	77.7	40.8	7.1	34	38.1	68.9	44.9	79.3	61.1	33.3	36	87.8	68.2	57.8
Julpigoree	98.3	27.5	15	41.6	37.4	74.1	50.1	58.7	49.3	70.5	69.2	69.3	79.1	65.8
Ducca	64.3	30.8	12.6	52.6	32.4	88.2	40.1	72.5	44.8	55.7	59.8	63.2	88.9	61.6
Furreadpore	48.9	48.4	9.5	48	29.8	70.2	42.4	67.7	54.7	35.5	68.4	47	73.7	57.8
Backergunge	37.6	25	14.2	16.5	15.3	54.7	27.2	53.7	41	42.1	45.4	38.7	61.4	47
Mymensingh	40.7	30.2	8.9	27.8	50.6	55	39.7	40.1	47.5	51.7	50.6	45.6	63.2	50.7
Tipperah	71	47.1	24.5	42.1	35.7	76.6	47.8	75.2	54.4	62.3	66.9	56	84.6	61.7
Chittagong	47	37.2	21.8	31.8	36.9	85.4	43.8	69.6	53.2	45.1	46.6	57.7	92.5	60.7
Noakhally	55.4	40.5	12.5	33.7	34	90.3	44.1	75.3	54.2	40.7	58.4	55.8	88.3	62.1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	50	75	25	61.3	—	—	35.2	95.3	63.6	45.3	—	65.6	44.9	
Patna	54.4	33.9	7.4	41.2	39	90.8	44.1	55.8	42.4	60.9	57.5	64.1	91.3	62
Gya	45.1	40.9	12.7	51.9	35.9	91.9	47.8	48.6	55.2	54.7	60.8	65.2	81.2	60.8
Shambad	61.6	64	12.3	61.3	52.5	91	53.7	66	62.3	44.4	59.7	51.7	89.3	62.8
Mozaffarpore	60	37.1	8.2	43.3	39.6	88.8	46.1	56.1	71.3	55.7	56.3	85.3	62.4	
Durhluenga	93.3	45.6	6.2	30.3	45.7	76.3	49.6	61.6	41.8	64.5	51.3	48	74.1	51.8
Barua	98	33.6	15.8	39.2	35.2	79.8	47.4	44.6	45	53.3	39.3	47	82.4	51.6
Chumparun	83.3	38.8	14.9	81.8	46.9	74	49.6	80.9	48.6	75.4	32.5	61.7	76.6	62.9
Monghyr	41.1	40.8	14.8	25.9	39	85.6	42.1	48.6	63.4	70.9	32.7	58.1	88.7	60.4
Bhagulpore	65.3	32.3	18.5	63.8	39.5	93.6	52.2	67.2	36.4	58.5	48.1	52.9	83.9	59.5
Purnia	45.1	47.8	6.8	54.9	26.4	78.2	43.2	39.7	37.7	40.1	40.7	52.1	86.8	52
Southern Pernunnah	79.1	44.7	8.7	63.6	33.3	84.7	40.9	75	34.6	57.6	56.5	63.4	86.1	62.2
Maldah	40.0	45.5	9.8	28.4	37.1	79.3	50.2	73	38.3	58.8	53.6	63.5	70.8	59.5
Cuttack	87.5	36.1	15.2	4.1	27.3	89.3	41.4	50	45.9	55	50.8	49.8	90.5	57
Pooree	18	15.9	12	27.1	12.9	92.6	29.7	33.8	27.8	48.1	53.5	61.6	94.9	51.5
Bulbore	81.2	32.1	14.5	84.3	39.4	93.7	57.5	63.9	37.7	43.8	53.9	50.1	92.8	57
Gurjhats	75	19.2	13.2	75	41.9	93.3	42.9	88.8	19.4	40.1	51	73.2	40	53.5
Hazarebagh	100	33.9	9.9	50	35.8	89.1	62.9	62.7	43.4	51.2	48.1	50.4	87.5	64
Lohardanga	66.6	68.1	20.1	50	66	87.6	50.4	70.5	40.9	50	50	61.2	86.1	60.7
Singhbhum	66.6	55.1	4.6	60	40.7	76.1	52.9	23.2	55.5	39.8	77.7	67.3	70.9	56.4
Maubhoom	84.5	40	6.9	40	37.4	71.6	48.7	87	40.9	50	73.4	46.7	69.6	61.2

In considering the results shown above, it must be borne in mind that the action of the police with reference to arrests has been shown in conjunction with that of magisterial authorities. It is a well-known fact in police experience that cognizable cases which are not brought directly at the thana, but in which the aid of the law is sought in the Magistrate's cutcherry, are to a large extent false. They are brought in cutcherry generally at the instigation of mooktars, or village lawyers, who are well aware that a summary inquiry at the police-station would reveal the real nature of the charge. In such cases Magistrates are often placed at a disadvantage, and, from the evidence before them, are often compelled to issue process for the appearance of the accused. On the appearance of the accused the case assumes a very different appearance, and the result in many cases is a discharge, which tells against the police.

89. I give below a table showing the results of arrests made directly by the police and under orders of Magistrates. I do not wish in any way to contrast the results, but I think it only fair to the police to show the results for which they are directly responsible, separately from those for which they are only responsible,—as carrying out the orders of superior authority.

Commissioner's Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Arrested during 1977.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS OBTAINED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Percentage of arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> under warrant of Magistrate.	Percentage of arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> under warrant of Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> under warrant of Magistrate.	REMARKS.	
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.							
BENGAL														
Burdwan ..	Western Districts.	2,355	554	177	39	6	1,643	382	6	15.8	82.2	707	67.7	
Burdwan ..	Burdwan	595	232	74	3	436	17	6	33.6	77.8	63.3	17.8		
Burdwan ..	Barddhaman	599	223	142	10	510	141	7	50.8	63.8	40.6	40.6		
Burdwan ..	Murshidabad	775	486	45	11	243	40	9	33.6	56.7	62.0	27.4		
Burdwan ..	Hajipur ..	609	578	354	14	97.0	145	29	95.8	70.1	60.3	25.9		
Burdwan ..	Howrah ..	88	891	28	19	3,807	58	4	12.5	31.8	81.7	68.1		
Central Districts.														
Patna ..	Purnia ..	3,367	499	742	146	4	2,454	346	84	21.7	30	75.2	69.7	
Patna ..	Nalanda ..	2,313	778	697	357	61	1,164	402	78	4	81.9	61.8	62.3	
Patna ..	Sonarpur ..	2,094	1,118	649	559	98	1,242	356	36	1	36.8	50	31.9	
Patna ..	Murshidabad	2,641	657	812	313	44	1,583	220	50	1	38.5	65.7	60.8	
Patna ..	Dinapore ..	1,103	228	399	173	42	655	65	38	1	34.5	65.5	32.1	
Patna ..	Barddhaman	1,280	489	551	551	53	695	174	45	116	64.4	63.3	35.1	
Patna ..	Ranipore ..	1,233	677	298	807	5	782	202	45	1	29.7	58.4	38.3	
Patna ..	Buxar ..	1,490	149	887	107	31	1,683	97	53	2	73.4	52.4	26.1	
Patna ..	Borsa ..	850	814	370	109	8	420	198	36	1	44.4	62.4	62.9	
Patna ..	Purnia ..	884	61	250	15	4	67.0	10	10	1	30.4	26.2	69.5	
Patna ..	Darjeeling ..	715	234	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ..	Jalpaiguri ..	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN DISTRICTS.														
Dacca ..	Dacca ..	2,790	765	866	346	67	1,803	298	84	5	33.0	47	67.6	
Dacca ..	Furusidpore ..	1,237	692	260	877	38	14	823	236	5	21.9	56.5	70.7	
Dacca ..	Beckergunj ..	1,339	832	544	547	63	32	904	230	13	35.7	67.4	64.8	
Dacca ..	Mymensingh ..	1,447	1,213	382	731	61	45	806	430	86	30.6	63.6	62.2	
Dacca ..	Rangpur ..	1,380	639	297	275	38	19	1,012	323	33	10	29.1	46.6	
Dacca ..	Chittagong ..	1,352	325	268	187	49	1,999	115	245	2	12.4	58.4	75.7	
Dacca ..	Noakhali ..	1,402	549	351	234	21	10	967	34	4	23.5	44.4	71.3	
Dacca ..	Khulna ..	114	63	49	... ..	...	109	104	23	2	25.8	30.6	68.2
Chittagong ..	Ottogram Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		42,010	12,621	10,726	6,417	889	199	27,106	6,127	883	67	27.7	51.4	
BHARAT.														
Patna ..	Patna ..	3,535	348	651	194	42	2,731	184	1	19.6	56.7	78.1	39.4	
Patna ..	Gra ..	1,739	233	462	171	10	1,121	62	1	96.3	67.5	69.6	24.5	
Patna ..	Shahabad ..	1,914	829	397	443	36	2,187	383	2	22.6	48.8	76.3	41.8	
Patna ..	Muzaffarpore ..	1,383	689	310	285	18	954	116	21	45.3	73.8	19.6	37.5	
Patna ..	Durjhunna ..	1,023	1,101	211	683	20	700	464	22	22.5	61.8	70.5	37.5	
Patna ..	Satna ..	1,294	695	283	477	20	792	164	19	24.2	71.3	64.0	37.5	
Patna ..	Chunarparan ..	838	938	131	150	15	673	58	44	16.9	63.5	87.1	24.5	
Patna ..	Monikir ..	1,988	655	934	296	11	1,901	246	12	21.6	65.7	60.1	44.3	
Patna ..	Bhagulpore ..	888	423	227	9	10	688	135	4	21.3	31.4	49.1	36.3	
Patna ..	Purnia ..	1,050	433	224	121	12	16	669	281	2	10.2	84.3	89.7	41.9
Patna ..	Sonlal Pergunnahs ..	950	976	84	335	16	874	408	6	1	25.4	89.7	67.2	40.6
Patna ..	Malda ..	750	338	182	196	16	488	437	18	..	..	..	..
Total	17,342	8,864	8,516	3,508	246	72	12,371	2,438	39	21.7	62.1	72.8	37.5

* Information cannot be given, as the records have been destroyed by the recent fire.

Sessions trials.

90. I give below a table showing the results of sessions trials, according to class of crime, in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	REMARKS.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Pooree	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	85
Gurjhats	4	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	70
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	15	67
Barun	18	.....	19	16	.....	.....	.....	35	66
Howrah*	6	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	10	62
Berbhoom	7	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	61
24-Pergunnahs* ..	36	.....	37	17	2	.....	.....	56	90
Bulashore	11	.....	7	7	1	1	.....	16	60
Rungpore	45	.....	22	30	.....	.....	.....	58	50
Cuttack	10	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	13	56
Malda	18	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	53
Chittagong	31	25	6	1	.....	4	.....	36	53
Patna*	30	17	15	.....	.....	1	.....	33	52
Moorshedabad*	26	8	14	6	.....	1	.....	29	52
Jessore	37	5	15	11	.....	2	1	37	50
Burdwan*	23	.....	14	7	.....	.....	.....	21	47
Tipperah	43	.....	30	4	.....	.....	.....	34	44
Noakhally	38	.....	22	7	.....	1	.....	30	44
Manbihoum	20	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	16	44
Furreedpore	54	4	16	10	.....	.....	.....	39	41
Dacca*	80	0	30	5	8	1	14	62	41
Midnapore	42	.....	19	8	.....	3	.....	29	40
Bogra	25	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	17	40
Shahabad	27	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	18	40
Dinapore	34	5	13	4	.....	.....	.....	22	36
Bhadrakpore	21	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	13	35
Darjeeling	10	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	33
Hugli*	28	.....	3	8	1	2	.....	14	33
Nuddea*	80	3	26	8	1	1	.....	39	32
Rajshuhye	117	11	23	16	.....	3	.....	53	51
Durbulunga	31	9	1	2	2	.....	.....	14	31
Purneah	28	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	13	31
Mozafferpore	21	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	27
Hazareebagh	11	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	36
Singbham	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23
Chumparun	44	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	15	25
Bankura	6	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	2	25
Buckergunge	117	2	26	8	.....	3	1	36	23
Mynensimch	80	4	19	.....	3	1	.....	27	23
Lohardanga	25	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21
Julphores	27	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21
Monkhyr	12	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	20
Gya	33	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	8	19
Pubna	26	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	6	18
Chittagong Hill Tracts	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,416	113	530	257	13	21	19	953	39

The above figures show, *firstly*, that out of all the persons committed by Magistrates 39 per cent. were acquitted and 61 per cent. convicted—(the result last year was 63·1 per cent. of convictions and 36·9 of acquittals); *secondly*, that more than half of the acquittals were in commitments made under class II, or serious offences against the person; *thirdly*, that the districts in which the jury system is established stand, with reference to the percentage of acquittals, high on the list, but not so high as to warrant any general inference as to the tendency of the jury to acquit. The number of acquittals by juries under class II is large, but the same fact is visible in other districts where the jury system has not been introduced.

91. The fact remains that 39 per cent. of persons committed, *i.e.* against whom Magistrates considered that, in the absence of rebutting evidence, there was sufficient proof of their guilt to justify their being put on their trial, 39 per cent., I say, of such persons were on trial acquitted at the sessions. Now, it is well known that acquittal follows at the sessions not so much on account of the strength of the evidence offered by the defence to rebut that adduced by the prosecution as on account of the defects in the evidence offered for the prosecution, such evidence having been already tested and considered sufficient by the committing officers. I believe that the reason for the ill success of sessions trials is due partially to defective commitments—commitments made by judicial officers on the strength of a *prima facie* case of guilt being made out against the accused, without full and complete inquiry being made. But a much more common reason for acquittals is the demand, both on the part of mofussil Judges and the High Court, of a far higher standard of proof than can be afforded by the testimony of native witnesses. The standard required by English law is based upon the general truthfulness of the population; but when the population who appear in courts are not, as a rule, truth-telling—when the witnesses between committal and trial of a case are exposed to all kinds of efforts to tamper with them—when at

the trial they resort with the utmost facility to lying to escape what appears to them causeless cross-examination,—when such is the character of the witnesses, it is hopeless to expect from their testimony the same high standard of proof which is demanded in the English law courts and under English law. So long as the people are what they are, so long it seems to me will the application of such a judicial test of veracity as we require now, before accepting their statements in sessions trials, result in the failure of commitments and in the acquittal of accused persons. The standard we require is greatly in advance of the people, and will not be reached until their habits and nature materially change. I do not, of course, mean to say that witnesses speaking falsely are to be implicitly, and in all points, trusted; all that I mean to deprecate is the total rejection of witnesses' statements, because they are not wholly true, or because they are often, as a result of harassing cross-examination, largely false in many or minor particulars.

92. In connection with this unsatisfactory state of matters in sessions trials, I give below a table showing the results of appeals against orders of Magistrates in cognizable cases. It will be observed that in 1,651 cases out of 2,059 (2,096 — 37 pending) the orders of Magistrates were upheld, i.e. in 79·6 of the cases appealed were the Magistrates' orders declared to be correct, while in 365 cases they were pronounced incorrect. It seems to me that the ill success attending sessions trials, compared with the favourable results of appeals in Magistrates' cases, which are quite as difficult often to decide as sessions cases, arises chiefly from the witnesses not being tampered with as in sessions trials, or from not being subjected to a test of veracity which, in the case of Bengali witnesses, is too severe.

Statement showing the number of cognizable cases in which, after conviction by Magistrate, appeal was made to the Judge, with the result, &c., for the year 1877.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognizable cases in which after conviction by Magistrate appeal was made to Judge.	Number of such cases in which in the appellate court Government was represented.	Number of such cases in which the orders of Magistrates were upheld, and the number in which they were reversed, &c.	Result of such cases (in which in appeal Government was represented) showing the number of cases in which the orders of Magistrates were upheld, and the number in which they were reversed, &c.			Result of cases in which in appellate court Government was not represented.			REMARKS
					Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	
BENGAL.											
Burdwan	Burdwan	61	...	61	"	"	"	42	19	"	
	Bankura	8	4	4	1	2	1	2	2	"	
	Berhampore	16	2	14	1	1		14	"	"	
	Midnapore	113	35*	78	22	10		77	"	"	
	Hooghly	39	5	34	3	1†		32	"	2	
	Howrah	94	5	29	5	..		23	5	1	
	Total	271	61	226	32	14	1	188	27	5	
	24-Parganas	32	1‡	31	..	1	..	20	4	7	
Presidency	Nuddea	161	7	154	5	3		140	14	"	
	Jessore	161	6	155§	5	1		91	36	"	
	Moorshedabad	88	22	66	17	8	2	57	8	1	
	Total	442	36	406	27	7	2	308	62	8	
Rajahmundry	Dinajpore	10	4	6	3	1	..	5	1	"	
	Rajahmundry	58	58	58	..	..		52	6	5	
	Kunnpore	15	22	23	14	8		18	5	..	
	Boura	59	..	59	..	..		45	6	8	
	Puthia	35	..	35	..	..		33	2	..	
	Darjeeling	9	9	9	..	..		8	..	1	
	Jalugorai	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	Total	218	26	190	17	9	..	161	20	0	
Dacca	Dacca	72¶	2	70	..	..	2	55	8	7	
	Furusdapore	108	5	103	3	2	.	95	8	..	
	Backergunge	126	4	121	2	2		90	31	..	
	Mymensingh	125	4	121	4	..		93	28	..	
	Tipperah	56	10	37	17	2	..	27	10	..	
	Total	486	31	452	20	6	2	360	85	7	
Chittagong	Chittagong	32	..	32	..	..	..	19	13	..	
	Noakhali	10	1	15**	1††	..	..	12	2	..	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	48	1	47	1	..	..	31	15	..	

|| The information is not obtainable owing to the destruction of records by fire.

¶ Of these cases 23 were disposed of without calling for records.

* 1 case pending.

** This was the Sundeep murder case, in which six persons were capitally sentenced and two transported for life.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognizable cases in which after conviction by Magistrate appeal was made to Judge.			Number of such cases in which in the appellate court Government was represented.			Result of such cases (in which in appeal Government was represented) showing the number of cases in which the orders of Magistrates were upheld, and the number in which they were reversed, &c.			Result of cases in which in appellate court Government was not represented.			REMARKS.
		Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	
BEHAR.														
Patna ..	Patna ..	90	..	90	..	..	..	82	8	..	..	..	..
	Gaya ..	34	7	26	7	..	..	26	9	..	..	..	..
	Shahabad ..	49	18	31	13	5	..	22	9	..	..	..	..
	Mozaffarpore ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
	Durblunga ..	16	2	14	2	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..
	Sarun ..	28	..	28	..	..	..	18	9	..	..	..	..
	Chumparun ..	12	1	11	..	1	..	6	5	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	239	28	211	22	0	..	109	42	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpore ..	Monghyr ..	75	5	70	4	1	..	50	13	3	..	..	..	†† 4 cases pending
	Bhagalpore ..	33	2	31	2	..	..	25	4	2	..	..	..
	Purneah ..	29	14	15	8	4	2	13	2	..	..	..	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	32	..	32	..	..	..	28	6	..	..	..	..
	Maldah ..	21	..	21	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	190	21	160	14	5	2	135	25	5	..	..	..
ORISSA.														
Orissa ..	Cuttack ..	48	..	48	..	..	..	41	7	..	..	..	..
	Poore ..	5	1	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Balasore ..	81	..	81	..	..	..	60	15	2	..	..	..
	Gurjhata ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	136	1	135	..	1	..	111	24	..	..	..	..
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
Chota Nagpore ..	Hazareebagh ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	..
	Lohardurga ..	14	1	13	1	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..
	Singbham ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
	Manbhoom ..	34	..	34	..	..	..	23	10	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	68	1	67	1	..	..	48	17	2	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,096	199	1,807	140	48	7	1,511	317	36	37 pending.			

93. I beg to call the attention of Government to the fact as shown in this table, viz. that in only 196 of the 2,096 cases appealed to the Judge was Government represented before the appellate court. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that if Government had been represented, and the case for the court of first instance clearly put before the Judge, the result of appeals in cognizable cases would have been more favourable.

94. While I have little doubt that the failure of commitments is due largely to the standard of proof required in the courts of sessions being too high, I am willing to admit that sufficient attention is not paid to the prosecution of important cases by police officers. With regard to the apparent want of judicious prosecution of cases before the courts, I called for information as to the number of cases in which either the District Superintendent or his assistant had personally conducted sessions cases either before the Magistrate or before the Judge. The following table gives the result of my inquiry:—

Names of districts.	Number of cases.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or the Assistant District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.		Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	
	
Burdwan	17	..	..
Bankoora	10	..	..
Beerbham
Midnapore	43	..	1
Hooghly	4	4	..
Howrah	16	..	..
24-Pergunnahs	5	..	..
Nuddea
Jessore	34	..	..
Moorshedabad	33	..	..
Dinagepore	36	..	..
Rajshahye	69	4	..

Names of Districts	Number of cases.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or the Assistant District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.		Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
		Conducted by the Magistrate.	Conducted by the Sessions.	
Rungpore	36	...	...	...
Bogra	25	...	...	...
Pubna	9	...	...	...
Darjeeling	7	...	...	...
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...
Dacca	51	2	...	...
Furreedpore	31	5	...	...
Backergunge	70	...	...	...
Myfensing	52	5	1	...
Tipperah	30	1	...	...
Chittagong	39	...	...	...
Noakholly	22	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	...	...
Total	640	21	2	—
Patna	35	..	...	...
Gya	34	1	...	...
Shahabad	35	1	1	1
Mozafferpore	21	...	...	1
Durbhunga	18	...	...	...
Sarun	21	...	...	...
Chumparun	23	...	...	...
Monghyr	14	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...
Purneah	14	2	1	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	1	...	...
Maldah	20	...	...	...
Total	246	5	3	—
Cuttack	16	...	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16	1	1	1
Gurjhats	9	1	...	...
Total	41	2	1	—
Hazarcebagh	11	...	...	...
Lerdugga	9	5	...	...
Singbloom	4	...	...	...
Manbloom	28	7	...	...
Total	52	12	—	...
GRAND TOTAL	979	40	6	—

95. It is thus perfectly evident that these important cases have not been personally conducted either before the Magistrates or at the sessions by District Superintendents. I have little doubt that, even making allowance for the difficulties above alluded to, in connection with the standard of proof required in sessions trials, beneficial results would follow, both with reference to the result of cases, and with regard to the training in criminal work of District and Assistant Superintendents, if more attention was paid by them to the personal management of important cases before the courts. It is clear that the management of almost all these heavy cases must have been left either to the Court Inspector, to Court Sub-Inspectors at sub-divisions, or in some cases to the investigating officers. I am aware that District Superintendents cannot conduct all, or even perhaps the majority of important cases before the courts, owing to their frequent absence from head-quarters; but they might, without any interference with the performance of their other duties, do a great deal more in the way of personally conducting important police cases in

the courts than, as shown by the figures above, they now do. And to this matter attention will be directed.

Stolen property.

96. The following table shows the operations of the police with regard to stolen property :—

DISTRICTS.	Amount of property stolen.				Amount of property recovered.				Percentage.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	25,674	20,510	16,852	17,488	10,952	9,384	7,291	8,081	42	45	38.6	40.2
Bankoora	5,807	5,627	7,448	5,091	781	324	298	324	13	3	3.9	6.3
Beerbhoom	13,085	13,346	4,475	6,176	4,282	4,545	1,096	2,015	31	34	24.2	47.1
Midnapore	22,213	27,288	30,323	23,009	6,829	11,058	7,503	6,712	20	42	24.7	28.4
Hoochhey	36,056	22,105	19,294	20,843	8,506	6,690	6,132	5,246	23	27	20.5	25.2
Howrah	18,053	9,665	9,501	11,939	9,972	6,500	3,821	5,422	55	67	40.2	45.1
24-Pergunnahs	41,548	59,329	62,522	33,783	21,282	40,246	39,695	21,865	51	67	75.5	64.6
Nuddea	23,373	28,373	33,134	22,952	8,238	8,497	6,005	4,430	36	29	20.8	19.3
Jessore	20,204	26,173	21,690	26,788	4,816	9,731	4,757	7,381	23	37	21.9	27.5
Moorshedabad	48,834	46,121	55,698	57,172	6,601	6,280	6,048	10,478	13	13	18.7	28.8
Dinapore	21,013	17,600	20,501	6,787	4,725	4,027	6,668	2,688	22	22	33.8	30.5
Rajshahiye	8,179	26,708	19,490	61,799	4,400	5,034	3,009	15,500	50	21	18.5	25.0
Rungpore	27,119	35,546	27,289	31,482	6,386	11,078	7,377	7,377	23	33	20.4	23.4
Bogra	13,569	12,106	21,830	10,079	2,008	2,365	9,451	4,271	21	19	45.2	42.3
Purnia	33,741	49,925	113,525	11,403	7,859	7,101	28,819	8,516	23	23	21.9	30.6
Darjeeling	9,380	22,177	20,120	10,002	2,718	4,202	6,172	5,720	29	18	30.6	30.1
Jalpogoree	21,301	12,625	11,830	17,367	8,185	2,899	4,602	6,022	38	22	38.5	55.4
Dacca	56,278	60,030	94,816	84,371	6,361	6,569	18,333	9,777	11	9	10.3	14.2
Fureedpore	15,478	21,140	31,678	25,685	8,029	8,501	8,812	8,516	19	16	19.0	18.0
Backergunge	26,803	21,144	31,074	69,496	8,106	5,025	5,052	37,935	30	23	16.2	54.5
Mymensingh	28,544	26,516	43,173	53,476	7,080	5,026	8,558	9,994	24	22	20	13.0
Tipperah	16,580	22,621	15,428	16,180	7,211	7,545	7,328	8,055	43	33	30.7	24.4
Chittagong	1,415	11,311	42,523	23,610	4,469	2,334	21,340	8,427	39	20	50.2	30.0
Noakhally	8,466	8,952	14,000	22,050	4,603	3,454	5,440	8,678	54	38	30.6	39.3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	887	252	322	2,482	479	298	228	2,081	51	82	70.8	83.8
Patna	45,090	46,404	41,230	26,401	19,786	11,057	10,588	6,155	43	23	25.5	23.2
Gya	44,657	26,410	28,430	37,347	12,402	8,440	9,677	9,397	28	30	37	25.1
Shahabadd	38,402	22,321	29,314	16,155	17,206	10,022	17,004	5,608	45	44	75.8	34.7
Mozafferpore	54,980	10,891	10,891	10,611	22,401	5,097	7,671	7,510	40	51	43.4	30.3
Durbhunga	10,320	16,146	16,292	16,292	4,057	4,480	3,975	55	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Sarun	22,807	24,437	21,800	5,501	8,035	10,151	4,686	24	35	17.7	31.4	
Chumparun	12,452	11,911	18,838	18,292	6,535	4,732	7,246	6,110	52	39	49.8	61.1
Monghyr	26,038	9,591	20,843	19,558	11,722	8,826	9,017	8,013	45	40	43.2	40.9
Bhagalpore	12,071	13,149	11,394	18,564	6,008	4,088	3,397	4,811	50	31	30.9	23.6
Purneah	42,603	37,133	19,069	25,158	9,053	10,330	4,740	4,550	21	41	24.8	18.0
Southal Pergunnahs	20,940	10,961	18,674	13,184	4,128	6,054	5,499	3,049	19	25	20.6	28.0
Maldah	19,461	20,738	13,515	11,851	9,019	8,684	3,046	2,007	46	35	27.2	18.9
Cuttack	12,910	16,639	11,189	10,208	1,413	5,137	7,662	2,760	10	32	68.3	26.9
Pooree	7,295	11,472	8,512	8,743	2,880	4,590	3,450	2,443	30	40	40.5	30.3
Balasore	3,303	3,310	2,907	4,666	2,175	2,292	1,051	1,547	74	69	56.7	35.2
Gurjhat	2,300	3,279	1,568	2,344	994	1,303	976	802	20	42	36.7	36.1
Hazoreebagh	15,602	11,220	11,060	1,112	6,353	4,084	3,997	3,843	40	41	30.1	31.7
Lohardugga	7,491	7,485	17,131	6,730	4,936	4,917	12,565	3,761	62	68	78.4	55.8
Siugdham	3,328	2,395	1,583	5,622	1,026	701	254	1,021	30	21	16	29.3
Manbhoon	8,944	8,001	8,444	12,230	6,195	4,815	5,130	6,201	60	53	60	50.6

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chumparun the results have been good; while in Bankoora, Dacca, Fureedpore, and Mymensingh the operations of the police have been far from successful. Bankoora, again, is conspicuous for failure, the amount of property recovered being six per cent. I have sent a sharp Inspector to Bankoora, and have got rid of more than one inefficient officer there. I hope the results in 1878 may be better.

97. The following table exhibits the classification of true crime reported during the last five years :—

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class	I	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818
"	II	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141
"	III	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667
"	IV	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073	8,812
"	V	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,045
"	VI	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348
Other special laws	...	872	951	726	495	480

The number in classes I, II, and IV is very much the same as in 1876; in class III, representing serious offences against property, there is a very considerable decrease of 1,613 cases; in class V, minor offences against property, there is a large increase of 2,263 cases; and in class VI there is a decrease of 1,909 cases. The decrease in class III is satisfactory. I am not prepared to say that in reality more offences of the description of those under class V really took place in 1877 than in 1876, for it seems to me that the increase has been caused by greater care on the part of judicial officers in pronouncing cases to be false during the current year. There were fewer cases reported during 1877 than in 1876, the figures being 50,539, as compared with 52,876; but while in 1876 no less than 14,044 cases were pronounced false, only 9,444 were in 1877 so excluded from the returns. The decrease under class VI is more than explained by the fact that, in the present year, there were 2,901 prosecutions under the vagrancy sections of the law, as compared with 4,957 in 1876.

98. During the year there were 3,210 cases reported, or 74 cases less than during 1876; but as of these 3,210 cases only Class I. 392 were declared false, as compared with 584 in

1876, there remains a balance of 2,818 to be accounted for, as against 2,700 of the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 1,331 cases, or 47·2 as compared with 1,328, or 49 per cent. of last year. Out of 9,695 persons put on trial, 5,995, or 61·8 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 9,544, or 61·6 per cent., of 1876. As regards cases the results of convictions were slightly below those of last year. At the sessions only 166 convictions against 280 acquittals were obtained—a very unsatisfactory result.

99. Under this head there has been a slight decrease of crime, there being 139 cases as compared with 160. In no Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes, &c. district or division has the fluctuation of crime under this head been such as to require remark.

Convictions were obtained in 68 cases, or 48·9 per cent., as compared with 83, or 52 per cent., of 1876; and of 173 persons brought to trial 90, or 52 per cent., were convicted, as against 57·7 per cent. last year.

100. The progressive decrease which, for a series of years, had been noticeable in this crime, and which was touched Rioting and unlawful assembly. upon in last year's report (*vide* paragraph 100), has not been maintained during the present year, in which there has been an increase of 174 cases in the province. I do not, however, think that there has been an increase in reality; greater discrimination in striking off cases as false has, in my opinion, produced the apparently larger number of true cases. In 1876, 538 cases were excluded as false, against 370 during the present year. A change of procedure in one district—Midnapore—has caused a large number of cases to appear under this heading which would not otherwise have been included; and, on the whole, I think, we may say that crime under this head has been stationary, if, indeed, it has not slightly diminished in reality.

101. In the notoriously turbulent district of Backergunge the Magistrate has, it is reported, made vigorous use of the provisions of chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure; but much still remains to be done before we can congratulate ourselves on having put down this serious crime.

102. It is with reference to this crime that the culpability of those classes who ought to aid the police in preserving order, and who do not so assist, is conspicuous, and equally conspicuous with their culpability is the impunity with which they continue to commit crime. So long as the zemindars can abet and instigate such crimes, without being punished in their persons for so doing, so long it will be extremely difficult for the police to put a stop to them; but although much assistance can be given by Magistrates acting vigorously under chapter XXXVII against landholders and their amlah, such measures of repression are not taken to the extent which is required for the preservation of peace.

The proportion of cases in which conviction followed trial is unsatisfactory, the percentage being 41·1—the lowest percentage obtained since 1871.

103. As has been the case in almost all classes of crime, for the reason given in paragraph 75, the number of false cases under this class also has very considerably decreased, the percentage being 15·1 against 21·7 last year. In some districts, however, the percentage is still large, viz.—

Rungpore, where it is	...	...	...	...	56·2
Pooree,	"	...	...	...	55·3
Cuttack,	"	...	...	...	28·2
Backergunge,	"	...	...	...	23·4
Jessore,	"	...	...	...	23·2

Inquiry will be made whether the orders contained in Circular No. 1 have in these districts been fully attended to. The percentage of conviction of persons is almost the same as last year:—

1876	...	...	...	...	...	60·4
1877	...	...	...	...	...	60·6

The Dacca division still maintains its pre-eminence in turbulence, but during the present year there has been a large increase of cases in the district of Midnapore, which is worthy of remark. The explanation of such increase will be found in its proper place, when I review crime divisionally.

104. The largest number of cases occurred in the following districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Declared false.				Convictions obtained.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Buckergunge	363	228	242	260	198	50	35	61	66	81	85	73
Mymensingh	173	220	165	199	83	118	20	8	24	26	26	38
Furredpore	140	194	246	183	21	63	58	25	61	65	51	53
Dacca	180	148	143	136	40	28	40	9	59	57	65	73
Tipperah	139	101	153	128	34	33	35	5	75	73	63	68
Midnapore	68	60	34	118	18	11	6	11	18	17	8	24
Jessore	189	168	119	116	46	31	31	27	60	49	51	39
Nuddea	107	117	75	100	24	14	12	15	40	61	80	42

105. The most satisfactory results were obtained in the following districts:—

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons	Persons
			tried.	convicted.
Maldah	...	9	48	34
Burdwan	...	44	282	217
24-Pergunnahs	...	57	410	285
Dacca	...	125	533	384
Patna	...	60	359	195
Shahabad	...	77	380	248
Manbhum	...	4	42	39

while the results were unfavourable in the following districts:—

Midnapore	107	24	261	144
Furredpore	157	52	331	219
Mymensingh	196	28	383	178
Buckergunge	199	73	621	326
Gya	51	17	198	93
Purneah	34	9	123	43
Cuttack	28	5	169	80
Hooghly	20	7	113	40
Jessore	89	39	391	220
Moorshedabad	36	12	198	95
Rungpore	49	18	168	125
Durbhanga	24	11	102	50
Pooree	21	7	192	63
Lohardugga	11	3	66	23

Of these, the districts of Furredpore, Mymensingh, Gya, Purneah, and Cuttack were unfavourably commented on in last year's report.

106. The results of sessions trials have not improved, there having been 257 acquittals to 145 convictions. In no division but Rajshahiyo have the convictions exceeded or equalled the acquittals. In the Presidency division there have been 65 acquittals to 20 convictions, in Dacca 83 to 77, in Chittagong 23 acquittals with no convictions, in Patna 55 to 24, in Bhagulpore 11 to 0, in Chota Nagpore 2 to 0, in Burdwan 1 to 0. These results are very unsatisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that in such riot cases connected with land, it is extremely difficult to get the evidence of unbiased witnesses; witnesses even when procured are easily tampered with, and bought over to deny what they said before the police or before the Magistrate; those who do adhere to their statements are subjected to most stringent cross-examination from barristers and vakeels, whom the landholders, the parties generally interested in such cases, invariably employ (and Bengali witnesses, as a rule, stand severe cross-examination badly); and the whole influence of the zemindars is brought to bear in every way against the successful prosecution of such cases, whether by intimidation, bribery, or corruption. With such powerful adverse influences to contend against, success in prosecuting riot cases at the sessions is not easy of attainment.

Class I.

107. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases report- ed in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	74	62	12	291	38	223	68
Bankura	87	38	...	141	23	86	65
Beerbhum	11	17	...	88	6	66	32
Midnapore	71	160	11	309	47	175	88
Hooghly	21	64	4	147	56	69	77
Howrah	44	48	2	144	29	71	80
Total	265	379	29	1,120	178	680	350

There has been an increase in the number of offences under this class which is almost entirely due to a large increase in Midnapore under the head of rioting or unlawful assembly. The results are slightly below those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 50·8 as compared with 53·9, and of persons 59·7 against 60·2.

108. The only heading which requires remark is that of rioting, &c. As above remarked, there is an increase of offences under this heading specially noticeable in the district of Midnapore. In that district there were no less than 107 true cases as compared with 28 last year. These figures would lead to the inference that the district was in a very disturbed state; but it is explained that this increase is due, partly at least, to a difference in the interpretation and application of the law by different magisterial officers. It appears that sections 143 and 147 have been more extensively worked to put down disputes about land; cases under section 447 and other dhan-cutting cases apparently having been brought under the operation of the previously mentioned sections, when the numbers of persons engaged warranted their application. The cases appear generally to have been of trivial importance, one only deserving notice. In this case a number of religious mendicants made an attack on some servants of a rice merchant. Seven persons, including the chief of the mendicants, were convicted.

109. In the district of Hooghly there has also been a considerable increase of cases. In one, serious hurt was inflicted, the rioters being adherents of rival zemindars who quarrelled about some paddy. The Commissioner notices that in only four cases of threatened rioting were recognizances or security to keep the peace demanded,—a very small number considering that there were 21 true cases of actual riot or illegal assembly during the year.

110. In Beerbhoor also there has been an increase, the cases being 11 against three. In one case, in which serious hurt was caused, 35 persons were sent up for trial, and all were convicted, three being sentenced to imprisonment, and 32 being fined. Either the sentences passed were inadequate to the offence committed, or the offence must have been much exaggerated.

111. In Howrah it is satisfactory to learn that the knowledge that dhan-cutting cases will be taken up by the police, and not treated wholesale as matters for action in a civil court, has led to a decrease in the number of offences of this description coming under this class.

112. The results of police action were satisfactory in Burdwan, where convictions followed in 35 out of 44 cases, 76·9 per cent. of persons sent up being convicted. In Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore the results were unsatisfactory. In Midnapore 24 cases out of 107 resulted in conviction. I cannot say whether this result is to be attributed to the new procedure adopted; if it is, the advantage of following this procedure is doubtful. I should think that convictions would with much greater difficulty be obtained under sections 143 and 147 than under 447, the common object of the persons accused, and the fact of their acting in pursuance of such common object being often difficult to establish.

Class I

113. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons
Pergunnahs	83	85	5	432	52	303
Nuddea	82	124	15	462	66	301
Jessore	114	113	28	426	64	249
Moorshedabad	86	86	1	234	21	116
Total	365	418	52	1,554	193	909
						528

Crime in this class has been almost stationary, during the year 366 true cases having occurred as compared with 365 in 1876.

None of the cases of coining were of special importance. Of 22 cases which occurred convictions were obtained in 10, and of 20 persons arrested and sent up for trial 12 were convicted and 8 acquitted.

114. Under the head of rioting and unlawful assembly there has been an increase of 15 cases in the division. The only district in which there has been any increase demanding notice is Nuddea, where there were 22 cases in excess of the number of cases which took place in 1876. Most of these cases were unlawful assemblies, not riots, and were of trifling importance in their objects and results. There were seven cases attended with loss of life, four of which occurred in Jessore, and the remaining three in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, one case in each district. In two cases, one of which took place in Nuddea, and the other in Jessore, serious hurt was caused. Most of these cases had their origin in trifling disputes. In one of the Nuddea cases a zemindar, Shibu Dass Banerjee, in whose interest the riot occurred, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. In the Moorshedabad case, in which loss of life occurred, the contending parties were neither rich nor influential, being mere ryots. Neither *tulwars* nor spears were used, and if the police had only acted as promptly and as fairly as they did in all other cases throughout the year, the riot would never have occurred. The dispute, it appears, took place about a tank; a constable was deputed to preserve the peace, while proceedings were being taken in the Magistrate's court to bind over both parties to abstain from violence. The Sub-Inspector of the thana removed the constable from the tank meanwhile, and a riot took place in which one man was hit with a *lattee* and killed. The Sub-Inspector was degraded for his culpable conduct.

115. The results of police action in riot cases are shown below:—

	Cases.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained	Persons.	Convicted.		Acquitted
				Persons.	Convicted.	
24-Pergunnahs	...	57	35	410	285	109
Nuddea	...	85	42	429	283	123
Jessore	...	89	39	391	220	168
Moorshedabad	...	36	12	198	95	84

As compared with last year, the results are not so good in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Jessore, in both of which districts the percentage of convictions is lower than in 1876; while in Nuddea and Moorshedabad the percentage has improved. In both Jessore and Moorshedabad the percentage of convictions is very small.

	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of convictions of persons.	
			1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	72·1	69·6
Nuddea	49·8	65·9
Jessore	63·4	46·3
Moorshedabad	42·3	47·9

Class I. 116. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Dinakapore	...	20	25	81	10	40
Rajshahye	...	68	81	240	25	180
Bunapore	...	62	141	64	54	152
Bogra	...	45	53	9	224	27
Pubna	...	103	80	16	105	88
Darjeeling	...	11	10	...	29	101
Julpigoree	...	33	28	....	67	20
Total	...	345	420	113	3,049	161
					~ 670	345

There has been a decrease of crime generally in this class, and it is satisfactory to find that such decrease is visible chiefly in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The most marked decrease is in Pubna, in which 75 cases were reported as against 109 last year, and as compared with an average of 226 per annum during the last five years. This decrease is attributed to

the adoption of stringent preventive measures by binding down persons to keep the peace, and by appointing special constables. There was one serious case of rioting in the Serajgunge sub-division, in which one man was killed; one man was sentenced to death, and seven to various terms of imprisonment. The report does not mention whether the rival zemindars, in whose interests this riot took place, were punished; and it may be presumed that, as usual in such cases, they got off scot-free.

117. The Magistrate of Pubna notices that the agrarian dispute between landlord and tenant has now almost ceased to be a cause for disturbance, the chief elements for dispute now being with regard to the rights of different shareholders, quarrels among villagers, and claims of rival zemindars to newly-formed *churs*. This is so far satisfactory; but when rival zemindars quarrel, the ryots come in for the consequences of their disputes in the criminal courts; and, as regards crime, disputes between rival landlords are generally more prolific of *soujdari* cases than combination of ryots not to pay rents, except in very exceptional instances.

The results of police action, on the whole, were fair. The best results were attained in Rungpore and Bogra;—in the former 125 persons out of 168, and in the latter 175 out of 215, sent up for trial, being convicted.

Class I

•118. Dacca DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases. in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dacca	...	118	177	9	596	93	425	147
Furreedpore	...	201	219	27	387	72	262	107
Backergunge	...	221	282	63	633	84	351	211
Mymensingh	...	168	220	3	425	33	198	186
Tipperah	...	128	150	5	500	86	414	113
Total	...	866	1,048	107	2,641	367	1,687	764

•There has been a slight increase on the whole, in crime under this class; but such increase is more in name than in reality, being due, I have no doubt, to the operation of the circular regarding false cases elsewhere referred to. The number of cases reported is less than that of last year, but the number of cases struck off last year as false being considerably larger than in 1877, viz. 199 as compared with 107, the number of cases left this year for investigation has increased.

119. As usual, the great majority of cases in this class fall under the head of rioting or unlawful assembly, 802 of the whole number of 941 true cases having been of this description. The increase in rioting cases, which was pointed out last year by the Commissioner to be steadily taking place in Dacca division, still continues. "Of course," says the Commissioner, "a large number of these cases are very petty, and call for no remark. The origin of nearly all is as usual, disputes about land among co-sharing zemindars and talookdars, feuds between ryots as to the possession of land, quarrels arising out of caste questions and other social matters. Putting aside, however, the petty nature of the majority of these cases, it is not satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding all our endeavours to check them, they are steadily and yearly increasing. The inhabitants of Eastern Bengal have always had an evil reputation for turbulence, vindictiveness, quarrelsome ness, and a strong tendency to take the law into their own hands on very slight provocation; and this no doubt they will continue to have until an improvement takes place in their moral condition." It is satisfactory to find that in Backergunge and Furreodpore there has been a slight diminution in the number of cases. The diminution is ascribed by the Commissioner to the action taken by the Magistrate in demanding recognizances and security to keep the peace, the result of which has been, in the words of the Magistrate, that "no man here remembers a rice-cutting season to have passed away so peaceably and with so few riots as the one

just finished." In this district recognizances and security to keep the peace were demanded from 604 persons, and this policy might with great benefit be adopted in the other districts of the division. In the district of Mymensingh, in which there was almost the same number of cases of riot, &c., as in Backergunge, recognizances were demanded from only 26 persons; in Dacca, with 127 cases of riot, only 40 persons were bound down to keep the peace; and in Tipperah, with 123 cases of unlawful assembly, &c., only 38 persons were so treated. If such beneficial results followed in Backergunge from the adoption of this preventive policy by the Magistrate, I have no doubt similar effects will be produced in the other districts of the division, if the same course is followed; and I imagine that the moral improvement in the condition of the people will be materially hastened by bringing forcibly before them the certainty of physical pains and penalties following breaches of the peace and of the law.

120. There were 25 cases of riot attended with loss of life, as compared with 27 in 1876. Of these—

50 occurred in Dacca. 3 , Furredpore.	12 occurred in Backergunge. 2 , Mymensingh.
3 occurred in Tipperah.	

In mostly all these cases disputes about the possession of land caused the disturbances. The results of trials were satisfactory, but none of the cases require special remark.

121. An important case of coining was brought to light during the year. A gang of 12 men had carried on this trade for upwards of 10 years, manufacturing the spurious coins in Dacca, and then importing them into Mymensingh, where they were sold for, or put into, circulation. Since the close of the year 7 out of 12 men arrested have been convicted and punished. The case was very intelligently worked out by the police, and the investigating officers deserve credit for their exertions.

Class I.

122. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases report- ed in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	53	68	3	155	24	108	46
Noakhally	81	115	2	333	46	251	43
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	14	.....	86	5	82	4
Total	189	186	5	671	76	441	93

There has been an increase of crime under this class in the district of Noakhally, the increase being chiefly visible under offences against public justice and rioting or unlawful assembly. "No special reason," the Commissioner observes, "has been assigned by the Magistrate for the increase of this particular class of crime, but it would appear that petty quarrels about lands, the boundary marks of which were washed away by the storm-wave of 1876, led often to disputes, while most of the offences against public justice were cases of escapes from lawful custody, which, in the absence of any express explanation, can be attributed only to negligence on the part of the custodian."

There was only one serious case of rioting in which loss of life occurred. It took place in the district of Chittagong, and was the result of a dispute about land. It is discredit able to the police, or to the prosecution, that not one of the eleven men forwarded were punished, no sufficient proof of guilt being obtainable.

The Commissioner adds, "The district crime reports are meagre, and I am myself new to the division and unable to supplement deficiencies from personal knowledge."

Class I.

123. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1870.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	85	101	20	408	59	228	160
Gaya	90	60	.....	220	28	107	87
Shahabad	60	60	3	407	53	269	112
Mozaffarpore	35	43	5	129	26	73	56
Darbhanga	51	39	.....	120	22	62	54
Saun	50	34	3	94	16	42	46
Chumparun	18	9	.....	21	5	17	.....
Total	308	391	81	1,369	209	793	515

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this class, and the results as regards convictions in cases are better than last year, being 58 per cent. as compared with 54·5 in 1876. The percentage of convictions of persons was slightly below that of last year, being 57 as against 58·8.

Under "rioting" there has been a decrease of cases in all districts of the division, except in Shahabad, where there has been an increase of 37 cases, all of a petty nature. There have been 100 cases of rioting connected with indigo during the year.

No cases calling for special remark are mentioned in the divisional report.

The results of prosecutions were 48·8 per cent. of convictions in cases, and 52·8 of persons—not so good results as followed in 1876.

Cases of coining have diminished, there having been 14 as compared with 25 last year. In one case the Patna police having got intelligence of the operations of a gang of coiners in the city, watched their opportunity and arrested two men in the very act, with all their implements, counterfeit coin, and base metal in various stages of preparation. They were convicted and transported for life.

Class I.

124. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1870	Cases report- ed in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Moughyr	29	39	1	185	14	90	43
Bhagulpore	34	57	.....	189	17	127	61
Purneah	54	50	9	146	14	64	61
Sonthal Pergunnah	33	28	.....	76	19	57	8
Maldah	10	16	2	63	13	38	7
Total	109	190	12	638	77	368	175

There has been a slight increase, on the whole, in cases under this class. The increase, however, is not such as to excite remark, except under riot or unlawful assembly, in the district of Bhagulpore. In this district there have been 47 true cases, as compared with 18 of 1876. "All cases," the Commissioner observes, "originated in land disputes, or the possession of grain, &c. They occurred chiefly in the Gangetic portion of the district. The rents there are low, and the ryots very substantial. The landlords are poor and in debt, and have been trying to raise rents. Hence occasional collisions take place. There does not appear to have been any very serious case of rioting."

125. In connection with an observable decrease of cases relating to stamps, it is noted by the Commissioner, as a complaint of one of his district officers, that civil courts will not take the trouble to report the cases of evasion of stamp duty, which certainly come before them. "One of the moonsifs, whose attention he had drawn to the Government circular on the subject, told him that he did not consider he was compelled to comply with the circular, unless it was enjoined on him through his immediate superior, the Judge." No doubt, the Judge, if the matter was reported to him, would bring the moonsif to a sense of his duty.

126. The result of cases before the judicial authorities has not been so good as last year. Convictions were obtained in 77 cases, or 42 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. last year; and of 638 persons put on trial, 57·3 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 63·7 of 1876.

None of the cases call for special notice.

Class I.

127. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	23	52	12	186	9	93	82
Pooree	88	50	26	195	9	66	116
Balasore	30	21	8	96	13	60	36
Gorjhati	8	8	... ...	44	6	38	6
Total ..	99	181	41	521	37	257	240

Crime under this class has remained nearly stationary, on the whole, although there has been some fluctuation in the different districts. In none has the fluctuation been such as to call for special remark.

Class I.

128. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases report- ed in 1877.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazarechagh	21	12	2	65	11	51	4
Lohardugga	16	21	... ...	81	10	38	38
Singlbumm	6	8	... ...	0	2	2	7
Mankhoom	11	12	... ...	51	11	47	7
Total ...	51	48	2	199	34	138	60

Crime under this class is always light in this division.

None of the cases were of such importance as to demand special notice.

The results, both as regards persons and cases, were satisfactory.

129. According to the figures, the number of crimes under this class has been almost the same as that of 1876, viz. 4,141, as compared with 4,108. The number of cases reported

Class II
was considerably less than in 1876; but, owing to the change in striking off false cases, previously referred to, only 927 cases were excluded as false, compared with 1,385 in 1876. It seems tolerably clear that, owing to judicial officers being now compelled to classify C false forms sent in by the police, not nearly so many are now struck off as false as formerly. This is evident when we compare the number of cases declared false under some of the principal headings of this class.

Cases declared false :—

		1876.	1877.
Rape ... ... ...	...	109	153
Grievous hurt ... ...	...	187	87
Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	215	105
Kidnapping ... ...	...	164	109
Wrongful confinement ...	...	131	75
Criminal force, &c.	...	228	176
		1,124	705

130. The results of police action were almost the same as last year—

	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Cases	4,108	4,141	Persons convicted ...	2,943
Convictions ...	1,680	1,634	Percentage of con- victions to arrests	44
Percentage of ditto	39·6	39·4	Percentage of con- victions to trials	44·5
Persons arrested ...	6,730	6,801		
Persons tried ...	6,345	6,404		

Murder. 131. There has been a decrease, under this heading, noticeable chiefly in murders by poison and other murders, but the fluctuation is small:—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
By dacoits ...	...	...	12	11	9	2	3
" robbers ...	...	...	18	19	19	18	17
" poison ...	...	...	16	27	15	12	23
Other murders	...	...	303	292	259	270	299
Total	...	312	349	302	302	342	315

The results of police action have been extremely unsatisfactory; in fact, they are worse than has been recorded for several years past. Compared with 1876, the results are as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1876 ...	342	141	41.2	994	273	27.4
1877 ...	315	105	30.4	828	208	25.1

The greatest number of acquittals took place at the sessions, where 228 persons committed by Magistrates were acquitted; and by the Magistrates themselves 179 out of 828 arrested by the police were discharged.

132. Analysing these figures more closely, it appears that of 801 persons who actually appeared before the Magistrates 72 remained pending either before the police or the Magistrate. Of the remaining 729, 179 were discharged, that is, the evidence produced by the police was not considered by the Magistrates sufficient to warrant committal of 24.4 per cent. of the men sent up. In the case of 546 men, however, of the 729 sent up, i.e. in nearly 75 per cent., the judicial officers in the lower courts considered that the proof of guilt of the accused was sufficient to justify their committal. This opinion of the Magistrates, with reference to the value of the proof adduced against the accused, was in 208 instances confirmed by the Sessions Court; in 228 instances it was not so confirmed, the accused being acquitted; and in 110 cases the result is not yet known. These results strikingly illustrate the remarks made above as to sessions trials.

133. The four cases shown occurred in the districts of Jessore, Julpigoree, Chittagong, and Noakholly. In the Jessore case

Murder by dacoits. no clue was obtained; in that of Julpigoree three persons were committed, but acquitted at the sessions; both the cases in the Chittagong division were successful, and of 17 persons brought to trial 12 were convicted at the sessions, five being acquitted.

134. Although the diminution in this crime, above noted, is satisfactory, the results obtained in the cases which occurred

Murder by robbery. during the year are far from good. In only two of the nine cases ascertained to have been committed were convictions obtained, and of 15 persons who appeared before the Magistrates four were discharged by the Magistrates and 10 committed to the sessions. At the sessions, however, only two were convicted and eight acquitted. These unsatisfactory results followed in the districts given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Midnapore	2	3	...	2
24-Pergunahs	2	6	...	6
Chittagong	1	1	1	1
Cuttack	1	1	...	1
Backergunge	1	...	...	1
Monghyr	1	2	1	1
Rajshahye	1	1	1	...

135. More than half of the cases under this head, viz. 11, occurred in the

Murder by poison. Dacca division, and no less than 10 were reported from Backergunge. Of these 10 however seven on investigation were reported false. It was noticed last year that the greatest number of cases of murder in this form occurred in Backergunge; and if seven out of 10 reported during the present year were false, it is clear that the Backergunge people, who are notorious for getting up false cases, have added this description of false charge to their other methods of annoying their enemies.

The results were very unsatisfactory. In only three cases out of 19 was conviction obtained, and of 37 persons who appeared before the Magistrate only six were finally convicted, 13 having been discharged and 13 having been acquitted after commitment to the sessions.

136. There was a decrease, throughout the province, of 18 cases. In the Other murders. Dacca division, which, as usual, heads the list, with its districts notorious for murder, there has been a large increase of cases in Backergunge, where there have been no less than 44 cases, as compared with 24 of last year. In this district occurred more than double the number of murders shown in any other district of Bengal. The districts in which the largest number of murders took place are—

	Cases.		Cases.
Backergunge ..	44	Furreedpore ..	12
Mymensingh ..	20	Gya ..	13
Manbhoom ..	15	Midnapore ..	11
Rajshahye ..	12		

In 105 cases out of the 283 ascertained to have occurred the police succeeded in finally obtaining conviction at the sessions—a result inferior to that of last year. In the following districts there was total failure as regards convictions:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Jessore ..	8	..	Balasore ..	2	..
Hoochly ..	4	..	Gurjhats ..	2	..
Beerbhoom ..	2	..	Chuniparun ..	2	..
Chittagong ..	2	..	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	2	..
Hazareebagh ..	2	..	Pooree ..	2	..

In the following districts the results were far from satisfactory:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Midnapore ..	15	3	Gya ..	7	1
Nuddea ..	4	1	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	6	1
Dacca ..	7	1	Bhagulpore ..	8	2
Moorshedabad ..	4	1	Manbhoom ..	15	6
Tipperah ..	4	1	Backergunge ..	44	13

while in those following the results were good:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Purneah ..	4	4	Darjeeling ..	2	2
Pubna ..	7	6	Durbhunga ..	2	2
Burdwan ..	6	4	Cuttack ..	2	2

As regards persons committed to the sessions, the results were bad, 186 convictions to 195 acquittals.

In the districts following the convictions were satisfactory:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Pubna ..	8	..	Darjeeling ..	7	2
Lohardugga ..	10	1	Backergunge ..	39	19
Rajshahye ..	14	6	Purneah ..	5	2

In the following districts the result of sessions trials was most unfavourable:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Midnapore ..	3	18	Noakholly ..	3	12
Howrah ..	1	6	Patna ..	2	7
Jessore ..	0	8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	1	4
Dacca ..	1	12		21	95
Furreedpore ..	8	11		—	—
Tipperah ..	2	14		—	—
Chittagong ..	0	3		—	—

In these 10 districts the results at the sessions were lamentable, and police action is accordingly condemned. I compare the result of the sessions with what took place before the Magistrates in these districts:—

District.		Persons sent up by Magistrate.	Discharged by Magistrate.	Committed.
Midnapore ..	..	..	38	13
Howrah ..	..	..	8	0
Jessore ..	..	..	15	2
Dacca ..	..	..	20	5
Furreedpore ..	..	..	27	5
Tipperah ..	..	..	18	0
Chittagong ..	..	..	3	0
Noakholly ..	..	..	8	3
Patna ..	..	..	19	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	..	..	7	5
		173	32	141

That is to say, with regard to 14·7 only of the persons sent up by the police did the Magistrates consider the evidence furnished by the police insufficient to warrant the accused being put on their trial, while with reference to above 85 per cent. of the persons arrested the Magistrates considered that the police had adduced sufficient evidence to justify the committal of the accused. At the sessions, however, with reference only to 18 per cent. of the persons committed did the Judge or jury consider the evidence sufficient for conviction.

No figures could more strikingly show the difference of standard of the value of evidence required for committal and for conviction.

137. There is again a slight decrease in the number of cases, there being 51 attempts at murder, as compared with 55, and the results are better than last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	55	17	78	31	20
1877	51	23	76	32	32

138. There has been a decrease in cases, as compared with last year, the number being 199 as against 203. The results have been better than 1876:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	203	79	468	164	214
1877	199	93	486	187	238

Of 486 persons who appeared before the Magistrate 101 were discharged and 385 committed. Of those committed, however, only 57 per cent. were convicted and 43 per cent. acquitted.

In the following districts the results have been satisfactory:—

Districts	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.	Cases.		Convictions.	
	1876	1877	1876	1877		1876	1877	1876	1877
Manbhoom	4	4	4	4	24	Pergunnahs	10	7	
Furreedpore	10	7	10	7	53	Tipperah	5	4	
Mymensingh	15	11	15	11	53	Patna	4	5	

In eleven districts—Hooghly, Howrah, Jessor, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Chittagong, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, and Pooree—in which there was an aggregate number of 40 cases, there was not a single conviction obtained.

Rape 139. The results of the year's operations are given by divisions:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	7	26	5	8	31	"	6	8	23	
Presidency	45	24	5	86	37	12	7	74	27	
Rajshahye	42	27	6	53	35	8	8	41	26	
Dacca	39	25	4	71	51	20	20	87	29	
Chittagong	10	8	2	16	14	2	3	14	3	
Patna	36	30	5	44	31	11	7	28	22	
Bhagulpore	24	13	2	34	29	9	4	20	25	
Orissa	6	10	1	12	14	3	5	9	9	
Chota Nagpore	17	14	2	21	8	9	2	12	5	
Total	225	177	34	345	250	74	62	243	168	

Rather better, both as to cases and persons, than last year, but still not much to boast of.

Unnatural offences 140. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases, and the results are inferior to those of last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	51	22	51	26	23
1877	56	20	57	22	30

This result is chiefly due to the failure of cases in the Dacca division, as below:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
12	2	14	2	11

141. There is an increase of 23 cases throughout the province, which is visible chiefly in the Patna division, where there were 80 cases as compared with 63 in 1876.
Exposure of infants.

The results, as shown below, are not quite so good as those of last year with regard to cases, but considerably better with reference to persons:—

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	15	12	8	2	15	8	10	3	4	5
Presidency ...	8	9	2	2	6	6	1	3	5	2
Rajshahye ...	2	7	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	2
Dacca ...	5	3	..	..	8	2	1	..	7	2
Chittagong ...	1	2	1	1	4	1	..	1	4	..
Patna ...	63	90	32	41	60	57	41	42	18	7
Bhagulpore ...	6	9	3	5	6	6	3	5	3	1
Orissa ...	12	8	4	5	15	7	5	6	10	1
Chota Nagpore ...	6	11	3	6	6	15	5	6	3	9
Total ...	118	141	51	63	124	105	65	66	57	29

In the Patna division, the home of this description of crime, the result of police action was good, except in the case of Mozufferpore, where out of 15 cases conviction followed in only four.

142. There is an inconsiderable increase of 31 cases throughout the province, with improved result of police action, both as to persons and cases:—
Attempts to commit suicide.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	390	238	369	249	98
1877	421	275	377	280	80

143. Only two cases—one in Jessore, the other in Chittagong. In the former case, no result; in the latter, one accused has been committed to the sessions, and the case was pending at the close of the year.
Grievous hurt to extort confession

144. Crime under this head may be said to have remained stationary,—there being 634 cases as compared with 627 of grievous hurt.

1876.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	43	53	27	25	111	89	70	61	37	22
Presidency ...	62	55	35	35	175	107	81	61	59	43
Rajshahye ...	89	66	31	34	115	73	84	28	47	..
Dacca ...	109	151	71	76	240	245	164	163	56	57
Chittagong ...	22	27	9	11	29	28	20	17	3	6
Patna ...	139	166	64	87	292	298	123	185	81	102
Bhagulpore ...	45	49	24	23	62	67	41	37	19	17
Orissa ...	28	23	11	13	37	35	19	19	17	9
Chota Nagpore ...	31	41	20	25	56	65	48	38	9	23
Total ...	626	634	392	383	1,017	1,069	629	605	299	326

The diminution in the number of false cases is very marked, and the cause of this, no doubt, is the necessity of greater care in excluding cases as false which has resulted from the orders contained in Circular No. 1 of 1877.

This falling off in the percentage of false cases is noticeable in every district, except Dinaugpore, which still keeps up its reputation for false cases, eight out of eleven being, during the year under report, so shown.

Results were good in the districts given below:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
24-Pergunnahs ...	21	10	Dacca ...	40	2
Burdwan ...	12	5	Furredpore ...	38	18
Bankoora ...	15	2	Mymensingh ...	32	10
Hooghly ...	16	4	Tipporah ...	38	8
Rajshahye ...	18	7	Sarun ...	51	10
Bogra ...	13	3	Hazareebagh ...	16	3

145. The number of cases this year is the same as in 1876; and the results, although rather better than last year, are still unsatisfactory. The detection of this crime is extremely difficult. Every effort is made to warn people in the Patna division, where cases principally occur, of the danger of fraternizing with strangers on the road, who may claim acquaintance with, or wish to accompany, them on journeys. But travellers pay but little attention to these warnings: they allow strangers to accompany them, and, when food is offered by these strangers, it is accepted, with the usual result. After the meal the travellers wake up to find that they have been plundered by the strangers who have drugged them.

The results are as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	15	3	19	6	13
1877	15	5	23	9	10

Hurt for purpose of extorting confession, &c.

146. There is a diminution of nine cases, but the results are still as unsatisfactory as ever:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	25	6	59	21	34

Here, again, we find failure at sessions trials. Of 59 persons sent up, the Magistrates discharged six only, and found evidence sufficient to warrant committal of 46. Of these 46, however, only 18 were found guilty at the sessions, and 28 were acquitted.

Hurt by dangerous weapon.

147. The results of the year's operations compare unfavourably with 1876, as shown below:—

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	95	83	37	29	97	134	55	65	38	65
Presidency ...	136	171	65	71	150	242	80	129	61	99
Rajshahye ...	70	69	34	14	78	74	41	23	33	34
Dacca ...	45	100	60	64	180	205	116	105	52	72
Chittagong ...	41	38	13	14	38	29	23	14	15	9
Patna ...	89	89	29	31	112	120	54	35	52	81
Bhagalpore ...	25	18	12	8	29	19	19	12	6	7
Orissa ...	48	48	14	10	79	58	21	19	52	32
Chota Nagpore ...	41	29	21	14	49	31	38	18	6	13
Total ...	723	733	275	255	812	912	447	421	314	412

The results in the divisions of Rajshahye, Chittagong, Patna, and Cuttack are specially unfavourable. In the district of Rajshahye out of 39 true cases conviction was obtained in only four, and of 31 persons sent up for trial 18 were discharged by Magistrates. In the district of Sarun, of 32 persons sent up for trial, 30 persons were acquitted by Magistrates; in Pooree of 28 sent up, 20 were acquitted; and in Hooghly 26 were discharged out of 35 brought to trial.

Such results in Magistrates' cases tell most unfavourably against the police of the districts mentioned.

In none of the districts were the results so favorable as to deserve special notice. In Furreedpore, Dacca, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs the best results are visible.

148. The table below shows the cases of hurt under serial Nos. 20, 22, 23, 29, 32, 38, 38A, and 40 ending in death during 1877.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting confession or deterring public servant.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
BURDWAN ... {	Bankura	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hooghly ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
PRESIDENCY ... {	Total	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Nuddea ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	8
	Jessore	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Moorshedabad	2	...	..	3	...	...	1	...	6
	Total	7	....	1	3	...	...	4	....	15

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	Hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinapore	1	1	...	7	...	1	5	...	7
	Rungpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Bogra ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Pabna ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Jalipore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total	5	1	5	7	...	1	9	...	23
DACCA	Dacca	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
	Furreedpore ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Backergunge ..	8	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	10
	Mymensingh ..	6	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	10
	Tipperah ..	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	10
	Total	21	...	2	2	...	7	8	...	40
CHITTAGONG .	Chittagong	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	4
	Noakhali ..	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	7
	Total	2	...	...	3	...	5	4	1	11
	Bengal ..	37	1	3	15	...	8	26	1	91
	Patna ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Gya ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
PATNA	Shahabad ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
	Mozaffarpur ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	3
	Durhingia ..	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	4
	Sarun ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2
	Chumparun ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Total	3	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	18
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
	Purnea ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
	Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4
	Bebar ..	3	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	22
	Cuttack ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2
	Lohardanga ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL		42	1	8	27	1	12	34	1	121

Kidnapping or abduction.

149. The results are given below:—

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions		Persons.		Convicted		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1870.	1877
Burdwan ..	38	34	9	5	65	67	15	11	45	34
Presidency ..	21	33	4	8	41	38	11	15	31	22
Rajshahye ..	26	31	6	6	53	53	17	17	25	38
Dacca ..	35	38	10	6	59	53	21	10	38	27
Chittagong ..	10	9	3	1	10	11	3	1	3	8
Patna ..	19	16	3	4	18	26	3	7	14	17
Bhagulpore ..	11	28	1	4	19	40	5	4	14	24
Orissa ..	14	12	4	1	20	24	8	3	16	21
Chota Nagpore ..	4	8	3	2	7	13	4	4	2	0
Total	178	200	43	37	300	318	87	81	168	197

150. There has been a considerable diminution in the number of cases, there being 128 as compared with 170 last year. In the Dacca division this decrease is specially marked, there being 65 cases as compared with 106 last year.

The results this year are not quite so bad as regards cases as those of last year, but still they are far from satisfactory.

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
		1876	1877			
1876	...	170	22	228	68	...
1877	...	128	22	183	47	...

Selling, &c., a minor, &c.

151. The result is, as last year, unsatisfactory:—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
		1876	1877			
1876	...	29	9	55	16	37
1877	...	10	4	33	14	23

Criminal force, &c.
152. The results of the present year, compared with those of 1876, are given below:—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876 ..	.. 879	346	1,367	734	595
1877 ..	.. 937	308	1,529	773	669

Class II.

153. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	127	132	43	169	96	83	77
Bankura	44	41	2	67	18	40	21
Beerbhoom	42	53	2	74	17	30	40
Midnapore	101	163	20	215	37	63	113
Hooghly	107	113	18	182	31	73	108
Howrah	60	76	11	93	29	44	36
Total	481	578	105	800	168	383	398

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases, but the results have fallen off with the decrease in the cases reported. The percentage of cases detected to cases reported is only 28·6, as compared with 31·1 of last year, and of persons convicted 41·6, as against 45·8 of 1876—unsatisfactory results, attributable chiefly to the signal want of success under murder and culpable homicide.

There were 37 true cases of murder, as compared with 39 last year, classified as follows:—

Murder by robbers .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
" poison .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Other murders .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
					37

The two cases of murder by robbers occurred in Midnapore. In the first case two persons were committed, one of whom was acquitted by the Judge, and the other by the High Court. The second case was pending at the close of the year.

The case of murder by poison occurred in Beerbhoom, and was unsuccessful.

The cases of other murders were distributed as follows:—

Burdwan .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	6	cases with	4 convictions.
Bankura .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	3	" "	1 conviction.
Beerbhoom .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	2	" "	0
Midnapore .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	12	" "	3 convictions.
Hooghly .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	4	" "	0
Howrah .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	4	" "	1
						9
False cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	3		
						34

154. With the exception of Burdwan, the results in all the districts of the division are lamentable. In 25 cases of murder convictions were obtained in only five cases. In these 25 cases 65 persons were arrested. Of these 21 were discharged by the Magistrate, and 39 were committed to the sessions. Of 32 persons whose cases were decided, 27 were acquitted either by the Judge or the High Court, and five were convicted.

155. In connection with these deplorable results, I can only refer to my remarks last year in paragraph 149 of the report for 1876. The Commissioner remarks:—"In the sessions court a case of murder very often breaks down in consequence of contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and on this point I cannot help agreeing with the Assistant Magistrate of Contai that the main cause of the acquittals is that the witnesses come from the dregs of the people. Furthermore, they may be tampered with between the committal and the trial. The examinations before the Magistrate, conducted without any knowledge of the place of the occurrence, or sufficient information of

the circumstances which led to the crime, are perfunctory. Uneducated villagers, ignorant of the procedure of our courts, and unaccustomed to cross-examination, fail to remember exactly transactions seen under excitement. For this reason, if witnesses are examined where the crime took place very shortly after the occurrence, such examination tends greatly to recall and impress on their memories the facts that transpired in their presence." There is a great deal of force in these remarks, and the advantages of local investigations by Magistrates have been clearly pointed out by Government. But it must be remembered that such local investigations by judicial officers often do harm, unless the courts bear in mind that in many, if not in all, difficult cases witnesses will not tell the whole truth when first examined. They will suppress much of what they know, will distort much of what they have seen, and give particulars of what they have never seen. They will, in fact, answer a judicial officer just as they will answer an executive officer when seeking information on the most simple matters, that is, in any way rather than a straightforward way. These defective or misleading statements once reduced to writing by a judicial officer are looked upon as a record of all that the witnesses know, and if afterwards they vary in their statements, they are at once looked upon as unworthy of belief; whereas, as a matter of fact, their subsequent statements contain very frequently more truth than what was recorded at first. It is an axiom with many judicial officers that the statement first made by a witness is the most trustworthy. It is an axiom which may safely be acted on in a country where the first impulse of a witness on being asked a question is to give a truthful reply. It cannot, in my opinion, be acted upon in this country, where the impulse of the vast majority of witnesses is to tell as little of the truth as they possibly can. Almost every witness in this country in a difficult case is either an unwilling or a too willing witness, and hence the danger of placing too much reliance upon the statements first made before a judicial officer at a local investigation as containing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I appreciate fully the dangers which may arise, and do arise from witnesses being tutored before they come before a judicial officer to give their evidence some time after the occurrence. All that I wish to point out is the opposite danger of believing that a witness not tutored, and examined at once after the commission of an offence, will tell all he knows, and that any statement subsequently made is necessarily the result of tutoring.

156. The most important case, which occurred in Midnapore, was the murder of Nobin Chunder Nag, a zemindar, who had adopted a course of action towards his ryots which rendered them desperate, and led them deliberately to murder him. The whole case has been already before the public. The accused, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge, were acquitted by the High Court, who severely censured the police for their action in investigating the case. The view taken by the High Court was, however, not adopted by Government who, in letter No. 1083, dated the 28th February 1878, expressed the opinion that the manifest failure of justice was not owing to any want of care and attention bestowed on the investigation by the local officers.

Another extraordinary case also occurred in Midnapore. A boy of about 10 years was murdered with the view of procuring the pregnancy of a childless woman, which, it was supposed, would result from the performance of a ceremony in which the flesh of the eldest child of a deceased mother was to be burnt. Two persons were committed, one of whom was convicted and capitally sentenced.

157. The following figures give the results obtained in cases of culpable homicide. It will be observed that, as in murder, the results of culpable homicide cases in Hooghly and Howrah have been most unfavourable. None of the cases require special notice:—

District.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	... 6	2	22	7	12
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	... 7	3	9	3	6
Midnapore	... 4	2	5	2	2
Hooghly	... 3	...	3	...	2
Howrah	... 1	...	3	...	... pending.

158. There has been a considerable increase in the number of rape cases, there having been 26 true cases, as compared with seven last year. The increase

is chiefly visible in Midnapore, in which 13 true cases, or half the number in the division, took place : convictions were secured only in five cases.

159. There is still a decrease observable in kidnapping cases, there being 34 against 38 of last year. The results obtained are very unsatisfactory, only 19 per cent. of persons brought to trial being convicted.

Class II.

160. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquit- ted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	168	183	36	244	65	117	124
Nuddea	164	177	25	107	58	83	103
Jessore	167	188	29	34	56	132	143
Mooishababad	163	182	33	101	51	85	98
Total	682	738*	123	946	230	416	468

There has been a decrease of 47 cases in this class, as compared with last year, and of 113 cases, as compared with 1875,—a satisfactory state of matters. With reference to results, there has been a slight falling off as regards convictions in cases, 37.5, as compared with 39 per cent., while the percentage of conviction of persons has slightly improved, 43.9 as compared with 40 per cent. last year.

161. There has been a large decrease in cases of murder, there being 23 cases as compared with 49 last year. Of these, two were cases of murder by robbers, 21 other murders. There were no cases of murder by poison during the year.

Unfortunately, with the satisfactory decrease in the number of murders, there has been a very marked falling off in the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted. Of the 23 cases accepted as true, only five were detected, and of the 61 persons arrested, including two of the previous year, 10 only were convicted during the year. Five cases, in which 19 persons were accused, remained undecided at the close of the year. In all the districts the results are very unsatisfactory.

The two cases of murder by robbers occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In one case a municipal constable, known to carry a small sum of money always about with him, was decoyed into a lonely place and there murdered; in the other a prostitute was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. In the first case a clue was obtained, and three men were committed to the sessions, but they were acquitted. In the second case a man, arrested on suspicion, was discharged by the Magistrate.

Under "other murders," the case of Ghunnoo Haldar is worth remark. He strangled his wife, threw her body into the fields, and then gave information to the police charging a naib and some other persons with the crime. He was acquitted by the jury, but, on the case being referred to the High Court, he was convicted and hanged.

In Jessore, on the 2nd of January the body of an unknown Mahomedan was found in an empty house in the town. A prolonged inquiry was made in this case, first by the local police, and subsequently by a special detective; but although every effort was made, and strong suspicion fell upon one of the bad characters of the place, sufficient evidence of his guilt could not be procured.

162. The number of cases of culpable homicide is almost the same as last year, being 23 against 24. In 13 of these, convictions were obtained, 26 persons being punished—a result slightly better than that of last year. In the 24-Pergunnahs, as last year, the result of trial of cases was satisfactory, conviction following in seven out of 10 cases. With regard to persons, the result was not so good, 16 being convicted to 27 acquitted; a large number of acquittals in one case of rioting led to this unfavourable result.

163. The results of trial in rape-cases was as unsatisfactory as in other divisions of the province.

164. Under "graves hurt" convictions were obtained in 35 out of 47 cases decided, the results being especially satisfactory in the 24-Pergunnahs, where 13 out of 14 cases were prosecuted to a successful issue.

165. There has been an increase of 12 cases under the heading kidnapping or abduction. None of the cases, however, call for special notice. The result both in regard to cases and persons was slightly better than last year:—

Class II

166. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876	Cases report- ed in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons	
Dinagepore	...	66	68	20	76	18	23
Rajshahye	...	91	156	27	191	38	88
Rungpore	...	116	190	68	228	47	100
Bogra	...	105	93	21	109	37	47
Pubna	...	78	73	15	86	24	33
Darjeeling	...	25	32	..	37	15	22
Julpigoree	...	46	49	10	69	18	31
Total	...	527	674	164	796	197	352
							303

As last year, there is a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported, but the tendency to greater caution in striking off cases as false keeps the number of true cases almost stationary. In 1875, 1876, and 1877, the number of true cases has been, respectively, 531, 527, 506, although the cases struck off as false in each year have been 387, 297, 164.

The results are rather better than last year, but are still unsatisfactory. Dinagepore is still conspicuous for failure in cases under this class, only 23 persons out of 76 brought to trial being convicted.

167. Under the heading of murder there were 45 true cases, as compared with 49 last year, classified as follows:—

Murder by dacoits	...	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ by robbers	...	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ by poison	...	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ by other means	...	..	..	..	..	..	41
Total	...						45

Three cases of former years were brought to trial during the year, and 46 cases in all were decided, of which 25 resulted in conviction. Of 95 persons put on trial, 48 were convicted and 38 acquitted. The results in Pubna, where eight out of 10 persons were convicted, and in Darjeeling, where seven out of nine were punished, were good. In Dinagepore and Rajshahye the results were satisfactory; in the former district eight out of 13, and in the latter 13 out of 33 persons brought to trial being acquitted.

The case of murder by dacoits took place in the Western Dooars of Julpigoree. Dacoits broke into the house of a villager, plundered property, and so severely beat his father, that he died. Three Mecchis were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Nattore, district Rajshahye. A prostitute was murdered by a Mahomedan, who passed the night with her, for the sake of her ornaments. He shared the plunder with a friend. Both men were traced; the murderer was hanged, and his friend was imprisoned for three years under section 411.

The cases of murder by poison took place in the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts. In the first case the murderer, who put some poison into the food of an enemy, was sentenced to death at the sessions, but was acquitted by the High Court. The second case, in which a husband poisoned his wife's paramour, was pending at the close of the year.

The other murders are classified as follows:—

Wives murdered by husbands	...	..	..	..	..	10
Husbands murdered by wives or wives' paramours	...	..	..	..	..	3
Paramours murdered by husbands or relatives	...	..	..	..	..	6
Men killed in disputes or riots	...	..	..	..	..	3
Children killed for sake of ornaments	...	..	..	..	..	1
Murders by lunatics	...	..	..	..	..	2
Various murders	...	..	..	..	..	16
						—
						41

In one of these cases in Rajshahye, a Hindoo school-boy having discovered a criminal intimacy between his wife and a Mahomedan servant, asked his parents to interfere. They gave him no help, and he then laid the case before his school-fellows, who gave it as their opinion that death was the proper punishment. He, therefore, waited his opportunity, and, as in the well known Hooghly case, killed the woman. Every effort was made by influential persons in the Pootia rajbari to obtain his acquittal; but although the corpse was burned by his father-in-law, and an attempt made to prove that the cause of death was cholera, the young murderer was convicted and transported for life.

168. The number of cases of culpable homicide is almost the same as in 1876, and the results are still very unsatisfactory, only 33 persons out of 84 being convicted.

169. The results in rape cases continue unsatisfactory, although there is a diminution in the number of cases reported. The Commissioner justly observes:—"Charges of rape are, no doubt, as some of the Magistrates observe, difficult to prove; but I fear the police often too hastily conclude that the offence complained of is rape, when, in fact, it is only adultery."

In Rungpore, especially, the result of action was total failure, every person sent up for trial being acquitted.

170. Under the heading Causing hurt to extort confession, &c., in which there were three true cases, the police in two cases figured as defendants. In one case a punchayet and two constables were charged,—the constables being convicted, and the punchayet acquitted. In the second case a sub-inspector, one constable, and two pound mohurirs, were accused. Discharged by the Deputy Magistrate before whom the case first came, they were committed to the Sessions by order of the Judge and convicted. On appeal, however, to the High Court they were acquitted.

171. The results of cases under other headings do not demand special notice. In the abduction case noticed last year in paragraph 160 of the report, the Sub-Inspector of Police was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the accomplices to two years' imprisonment. The sentences were reduced on appeal to two years in the case of the Sub-Inspector, and one year in the case of the others. The zemindar, through whose conduct the whole case arose, and who absconded, was also committed to the Sessions, but was acquitted. No particulars are given as to whether criminal proceedings were taken against him for absconding.

Class II.

172. DACC A DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	243	283	64	338	77	151	152
Furredpore	138	198	26	236	61	132	87
Backorgunge	246	308	95	412	75	169	108
Mymensingh	214	231	30	309	69	147	104
Tipperah	110	146	19	218	57	117	87
Total	951	1,225	234	1,613	839	716	598

There has been a slight increase of crime in this class, on the whole, throughout the division; but, as in other classes, this increase is caused by the comparatively small number of cases struck off as false, 234 being thus excluded compared with 329 last year. The Commissioner especially notes a decrease in Dacca, under the heading Wrongful confinement, which, he hopes, may be taken as an indication that violent measures are now less frequently resorted to by landlords than they used formerly to be. This may be so; but so long as there is a steady increase in cases of rioting in Dacca, as pointed out by the Commissioner under class I, I would not feel inclined to consider landlords entitled to much credit for peccable inclinations. "In Backorgunge," says the Commissioner, "the figures show that the year 1877 has been distinguished above its fellows for crime in which human life has been sacrificed;" and the

Magistrate gives a very dark picture of the morals and manners of the inhabitants. "The great bulk of the population is composed of Chandals and low caste Mussulmans. Large sections of this peasantry, although materially prosperous, are in a state of almost brutish ignorance, of a low morality, irreverent of human life, passionate, callous, impulsive, sensual, and full of disregard for the rights of any one who may withstand them, either in an attempt to get property or gratify a wish."

173. Under Murder and Culpable homicide there were 151 cases as compared with 141 last year. Of these there were—

Murders by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	11
" other means	...	...	...	...	...	87
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	52
						151

Of these, the following analysis is given :—

25	men killed in riots.
18	" " petty land disputes.
7	paramours killed by husbands or relatives.
10	husbands " " wives or paramours.
2	women " " paramours.
1	paramour " " woman.
5	men killed by insane.
1	man " " robber.
2	girls " for ornaments.
3	" by father or mother.
52	killed for various causes.

151

In these cases 379 persons were brought to trial, of whom 127 were convicted and 151 acquitted. The percentage of convictions has been about 45·6 as against 44 in 1876. "As usual," says the Commissioner, "the percentage is smallest in Dacca owing to the difficulty of getting convictions in these cases from a jury. Taking the division as a whole, there has been a slight improvement in convictions; but the percentage is still a long way below what I should like to see it." The Comissioner notices two cases of murder, one in which a young girl of about six years of age was pushed into a well and stoned to death by an old woman, who subsequently took out the body and flung it into the river with an earthen pot round it. The motive for this cold-blooded murder was the desire to rob the poor child of a silver necklace. The murderer was convicted and hanged. In the second case a Koolin Brahmin deliberately cut the throat of one of his numerous wives, apparently because the father of the woman had refused to let her go and live at the Koolin's lodgings. The murderer absconded and has not yet been arrested.

174. Under the heading Kidnapping there has been a slight increase of five cases as compared with last year. Of 53 persons brought to trial, 19 were convicted, 27 acquitted, and seven pending at the close of the year—a result slightly better than last year, but still unsatisfactory.

Class II.

175. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	81	100	12	107	31	59	39
Noakhally	87	87	7	164	32	89	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	14	15	....	15	6	10	4
Total ...	186	202	19	286	60	158	84

Crime under this class has been almost stationary on the whole. The Commissioner notices a remarkable decrease in Noakhally owing to the working of a departmental order as to the entry of cases. I do not, however, quite follow the remarks on this point.

176. Under Murder and Culpable homicide there has been a diminution under the graver heading in Chittagong, but under both headings in Noakholly crime has been stationary. The results, as shown below, though somewhat better than last year, are still far from satisfactory :—

	MURDER.			CULPABLE HOMICIDE.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	4	12	4	5	3	1
Noakholly	7	33	11	5	9	4

There was one atrocious case of murder by dacoits in Sundeepl, in which the whole family of a wealthy mahajun were murdered by the dacoits to get rid of all witnesses of the robbery. The case was detected. Twelve persons were arrested, of whom six were capitally sentenced, two transported for life, one admitted as Queen's evidence, and three acquitted.

None of the cases under the other headings require notice.

Class II.

177. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	11	165	44	191	50	81	91
Gya	121	176	25	199	80	110	69
Shahabad	158	202	10	201	121	103	88
Mozafferpore	55	80	14	92	26	47	43
Durbhunga	44	67	6	75	28	31	3
Sarun	99	116	21	188	88	81	90
Chumparun	80	41	0	42	14	21	10
Total ..	642	847	120	1,048	363	534	437

There has been an increase, chiefly, under the minor headings in crime under this class, such increase being visible in Gya, Shahabad, and Sarun. The results of police action, or the whole, have been better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 50·3, and of persons 47·5 as compared with 46·9 and 45·1 of last year.

178. Under the heading Murder, it is satisfactory that in the whole of the division there has not during the year been a single case of murder by dacoits, robbers, or by poison. In other murders there have been 28 cases as compared with 26 of last year. The results of trials under this head, always unsatisfactory, have been worse than usual. In only 10 cases out of 28 did convictions follow, and of 85 persons arrested only 12 were punished. Patna and Gya, says the Commissioner, exhibit results which are simply lamentable. Of the eight cases in Patna, only two ended in conviction, while out of 20 persons arrested only two were convicted. In Gya conviction was obtained in only one case out of seven, and only one person out of 19 arrested was punished. The result is also unsatisfactory in Chumparun, where no conviction was obtained in either of the two cases which occurred there. In Durbhunga the results were successful, both the cases which occurred there being prosecuted to conviction.

179. In culpable homicide the results are decidedly better than last year, convictions being obtained in 14 out of 27 cases, 20 persons out of 72 having been punished, not including five of the latter number, whose cases were pending at the close of the year. In Shahabad the best results were obtained; in five out of eight cases convictions following, and 11 persons out of 17, whose cases were decided, being punished. In Sarun, on the other hand, the results were most disheartening, not a single person out of 19 arrested having been convicted.

180. Under the head of Exposure of infants there has been an increase of cases, but not so great as to demand special inquiry. The results of prosecutions were satisfactory, convictions following in 41 out of 57 cases investigated, and 42 out of 57 persons arrested being punished.

181. There has been an increase of cases of administering stupefying drugs with intent to rob. Five of the cases occurred in Shahabad, one in Gya, and the other in Durbhunga. The first case took place in January—two up-country lads, on a pilgrimage to Boidyanath, being drugged and robbed by a stranger, who made acquaintance with them during the night at a small temple where they put up. One of the lads was never heard of again, and it is almost certain that he must have fallen into the river Ganges, which runs close by the temple. No clue to the perpetrator of the crime was found until Colonel Paterson, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, hearing that an up-country man had been arrested at Burdwan for drugging, sent him up to Arrah, where he was at once identified as the stranger who had been with the lads at the temple. The proof, however, against him proved insufficient, and he was discharged.

Two cases were reported from Doomraon, and at last, after protracted and fruitless inquiry, they were proved to be the work of one Prayag Kahar, who was caught red-handed in a drugging case in Ghazipore. He has been committed to the Sessions, after having been sentenced in Ghazipore to ten years' imprisonment for his work in that district.

The fourth and fifth cases, one reported from Buxar and the other from Bhojapore, were proved to have been committed by one Bholet Kandu of Ghazipore. He was arrested with some of the money which he plundered from an old sycce returning to his home with his pension, whom he drugged. He confessed and was transported for life.

In the case which occurred in Gya, the prisoner was also detected, one out of three of his victims not having partaken of the drugged food offered, and thus being able to arrest the criminal, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

In the Durbhunga case the accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Class II.

182. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	...	84	87	8	104	87	68
Bhagulpore	...	45	34	4	62	10	27
Purneah	...	34	42	10	45	11	17
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	66	93	20	134	29	42
Maldah	...	42	38	4	74	13	26
Total	...	251	292	46	409	100	188
						180	188

As last year, crime under this class has on the whole been stationary. The results as regards convictions have been slightly worse than those of last year, being as regards cases 40·1 against 41, and as regards persons 48·5 against 49·2.

183. Under murders there has been an increase under the heading "Other murders," while there has been no murder by dacoits, only one by robbers, and three by poison. There have been 24 cases of other murders as against 16 last year. In every district except Purneah the result of police action has been very poor.

		Cases.	Convictions.
Monghyr	...	...	2
Bhagulpore	...	...	8
Purneah	...	...	4
Maldah	...	...	3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	7
Total	...	24	9

Allowing for the pending cases, and for two cases in Bhagulpore, in which the accused are insane, the result is very unsatisfactory.

There was one very peculiar case in which five persons, while sleeping in a zemindar's cutcherry, were blown up with gunpowder, owing to ill-feeling between them and the tehsildar of the village. All the men died from the injuries they received, but the supposed perpetrators of this diabolical agrarian outrage were acquitted.

The case of murder by robbers which occurred in Monghyr, in which a woman was murdered for the sake of her ornaments, was successful. Two out of the three murders by poison, all of which belonged to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, were unsuccessful.

184. Under culpable homicide there has been a decrease of 10 cases, the figures being 14 as compared with 24. In only four of these were convictions obtained. One of them was the notorious Heenan case at Sahibgunge, the facts of which have already appeared in the public prints.

185. The results in rape cases were worse than last year, only four out of 29 persons brought to trial being convicted. Fifteen persons were committed by Magistrates to the Sessions, but one only was convicted by the Judge. Under Unnatural offences there were convictions in five cases out of seven.

186. Under none of the other headings of this class are special remarks called for, except under kidnapping or abduction, where there is a large increase of cases—28 as compared with 12 last year. The Commissioner remarks:—"Charges of kidnapping are often brought against cooly recruiters in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and they are frequently true, but it is seldom possible to convict." The results, as the Commissioner observes, are "miserable," four convictions out of 28 cases; four persons being punished out of 40 brought to trial. Of these 40 persons, however, 11 are awaiting trial.

Class II

•187. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED		Acquitted.		
					Cases.	Persons.			
Cuttack	51	112	27	110	34	48	44
Pooree	44	71	25	79	11	22	39
Balasore	63	77	22	58	18	23	33
Gurjhat	17	32	15	36	4	7	21
Total	...	176	292	89	283	67	100	137	

There has been an increase of 27 true cases in this division. Under almost all the headings there has been an increase in Cuttack, of which no explanation can be given,—the crimes under nearly all the headings being offences committed under the influence of passion on the spur of the moment. The Magistrate is rather inclined to attribute some connection between this increase of crime and increase in the consumption of ganjah which has been taking place.

188. The Commissioner notes a case in which there was a lamentable failure of justice. In a case of murder by poison two persons were concerned as the actual murderers. They admitted the purchase of arsenic, which was the means used for effecting the crime, but each accused the other of having administered it to the victim. The Sessions Judge "found that deceased had been poisoned by one of the two accused, but not feeling sure who it was acquitted both. The case appeared to be such a very strong one that the facts were put before the Legal Remembrancer, but as he was doubtful if a conviction would be obtained it was not carried any further."

189. In the Gurjhats a case occurred which at one time was supposed to be one of human sacrifice. This theory was found to be incorrect, and after a personal investigation by the Commissioner, entirely unfounded. The conduct of the officers engaged in the investigation is now under report to Government.

Class II.

190. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Hazareebagh	...	65	58	5	64	20	34	27
Lohardugga	...	63	58	7	130	33	55	56
Singhoom	...	71	29	....	35	16	31	9
Manbhoom	...	70	70	9	105	32	45	53
Total	...	235	224	31	824	101	155	146

Viewed as a whole, crime under this class has not fluctuated much, there being a decrease of 30 cases in the division. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders ;—there having been no cases of murder by dacoits or by robbers, three cases of murder by poison, and 30 other murders. The figures compared with last year are as follows :—

						1876.	1877.
Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other murders	...	...	...	...	45	30	
						49	33

In none of the cases of murder by poison, two of which occurred in Hazareebagh and one in Singbhoom, was a conviction obtained. In the first case, which was one of murder of a husband by a wife at the instigation of her paramour, sufficient proof was not obtained against the guilty parties, and they were discharged by the Magistrate. The second case was one of drugging with intent to rob, one of the persons drugged having died from the effects of *datura* administered. No information was obtained by the police until twenty-four hours after the occurrence, and notwithstanding persistent search made in many districts the prisoners, a man and a woman, have not been arrested. The third case is remarkable from the fact that the prisoner was a little boy, who caused the death of two other boys, by giving them, at the instigation of his mother, poisoned rice-cake to eat. Both boys died, and the young murderer with his mother were committed to the Sessions, but they were acquitted.

191. The results in cases of "Other murders" was not satisfactory in any of the districts of the division.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Hazareebagh	7	2	7	...	26	3	14	...
Lohardugga	15	9	4	5	20	86	9	10
Singbhoom	5	4	3	1	19	12	5	2
Manbhoom	18	15	11	6	87	35	14	11

None of the cases merit special notice.

192. Under culpable homicide there is a satisfactory diminution of cases, and the results are also good, convictions having been obtained in eight out of the 11 cases which occurred. The results compared with the past year are as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Hazareebagh	4	5	....	2	6	7	....	3
Lohardugga	9	1	3	1	10	17	3	10
Singbhoom	3	1	1	1	9	4	7	4
Manbhoom	4	4	4	4	10	6	4	1

193. Under the heading Administering stupefying drugs, the Lohardugga cases are remarkable. Three travellers were drugged by four strangers who joined them in the usual way. After some excessively discreditable conduct on the part of some of the subordinate police, Inspector Hakim Singh took up the inquiry, brought it to a successful issue, and also discovered during the inquiry that two other cases had been committed by members or connections of the same gang. These two cases were also most intelligently worked up by the Inspector, and the district is now freed from the presence of several well-known poisoners, notably an old chief amongst them, called Rupchand, for several years. The Inspector Hakim Singh was promoted for his conduct in these cases. The breaking up of this gang should have a good effect.

194. Several cases of kidnapping or abduction connected with recruiting of coolies occurred, but none of such importance as to require special notice.

195. There has again been a decrease of crime under this class, which is satisfactory. The decrease is observable under all Class III. headings, except mischief by killing, &c., cattle, under which there is a slight increase, and robbery, which may be said to have remained stationary. The results with reference to convictions in cases were almost the same as last year. With regard to persons the percentage was rather lower.

		1875.	1876.	1877.
True cases	...	23,957	22,280	20,667
Convictions	...	1,925	2,022	1,876
Persons brought to trial	...	6,515	6,551	5,732
" convicted	...	3,237	3,654	3,027
" acquitted	...	2,809	2,531	2,368

196. It is satisfactory to be able to record a decrease again in this serious crime. Last year there was a decrease of 100 cases Dacoity. as compared with 1875, and in 1877 there has been a decrease of 16 cases on the total of cases of 1876.

	Cases.
1873	356
1874	465
1875	254
1876	154
1877	138

In the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore there has been an increase of cases, which will be explained when I treat of the crime divisionally; but in other divisions, except Cuttack, where there is an insignificant increase of one case, there is a satisfactory decrease.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	64	45	30
Presidency	31	17	9
Rajshahye	52	20	16
Dacca	28	16	33
Chittagong	0	1	8
Patna	21	18	13
Bhagulpore	15	10	7
Cuttack	3	2	3
Chota Nagpore	22	8	14
Total	<u>236</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>133</u>

In the following ten districts there was no dacoity during the year:—

Chittagong.	Bhagulpore.
Patna.	Maldah.
Mozafferpore.	Pooree.
Durbhunga.	Gurjhats.
Monghyr.	Singbloom.

And, generally, it may be said that many of the cases which are called dacoity are more of the description of highway robberies, very different from the popular idea of dacoity, with torches, sacrifices to Kali, and other ceremonies.

The results of trials were unsatisfactory:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases (true)	264	154	138
Convictions	71	58	35
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562
" convicted	347	397	186
" acquitted	574	505	300

In the following districts the results were satisfactory as regards persons tried:—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chumparun	27	24	3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	47	28	19
Dinagepore	9	8	1
Nuddea	22	17	5

while, in the districts given below, they were more or less a failure :—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Bankoora	5	0	4
Mymensingh	5	0	5
24-Pergunnahs	18	1	16
Rungpore	40	4	35
Fureedpore	38	9	28
Sarun	20	0	20
Sonthal Pergunnahs	20	1	19

I note here the difference between the results of cases before the Magistrates and at the Sessions. Of 562 persons sent up by the police, 376 or 72 per cent. were committed by the Magistrates, who considered that the evidence of their guilt was sufficient to warrant committal. Of these persons committed, only 185 or 53·5 per cent. were convicted at the Sessions—a result again illustrative of my remarks on sessions trials.

The number of false cases has decreased, being 49 as against 85 of last year. No district during the present year has been conspicuous for the number of cases returned as false.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 86,953, of which Rs. 22,626 was recovered in 61 cases out of 122—a result slightly better than that of last year.

It is unsatisfactory to find that in eight districts in which dacoities occurred no portion of the property stolen was recovered.

These districts are—

Howrah.	Dacca.
Jessore.	* Mymensingh.
Darjeeling.	Chumparun.
Julpigoree.	Manbhum.

River dacoities occurred in the following districts :—

												Cases.
Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										Total	...	12

197. As last year, I give a table showing the operations of the police in dacoity cases, district by district. The general result is, on the whole, decrease in the crime, although the results of trials are in many cases unsatisfactory.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.			Number of persons acquitted.				
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1	
BENGAL.																	
Western Districts.																	
HURDWAN	Burdwan	15	7	7	5	8	1	3	2	34	3	16	7	78	37		
	Bankoora	10	7	8	3	3	1	2	...	12	1	5	...	15	7		
	Beerbhoom	58	18	2	1	17	7	7	...	60	15	1	...	176	70		
	Midnapore	17	20	24	7	15	7	19	3	64	36	110	13	120	77	1	
	Hoochny	10	4	1	1	4	...	1	3	17	13	8	23	4	...		
	Howrah	6	2	3	3	3	...	2	...	10	1	3	...	15	7		
	Total	116	64	45	30	50	16	27	8	197	56	157	28	427	202	1	
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	10	6	5	5	7	4	2	1	28	17	11	1	21	22		
	Nuddea	2	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	14	6	24	17	5	5		
	Jessore	3	5	4	1	...	5	2	1	1	19	8	1	5	16		
	Moorshedabad	58	19	3	1	14	8	1	1	92	50	33	1	101	68		
	Total	73	31	17	9	23	16	8	4	135	93	76	20	222	111	1	
RAJSHAHIYE	Dinagepore	25	18	5	1	4	1	3	1	51	...	24	8	48	7		
	Rajshahiye	7	4	4	3	4	1	2	2	18	6	14	10	23	8		
	Bangpore	17	9	3	6	6	3	1	2	35	15	14	4	52	14		
	Bogra	16	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	54	15	5	3	18	...		
	Pubna	8	5	...	1	2	4	...	1	8	28	..	9	6	12		
	Darjeeling	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	6	7	11	...	2	17	*		
	Julpigoree	25	10	5	3	11	...	3	...	51	...	11	...	57	11		
	Total	94	52	20	17	31	13	9	7	233	69	68	34	206	94		
DACCA	Dacca	4	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Fureedpore	...	1	5	16	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	6	6	3	13	1	4	...	2	4	13	2	14	3	23		
	Mymensingh	6	3	...	2	1	4	...	2	8	13	2	14	11	2		
	Tipperah	1	6	6	4	1	4	2	1	6	10	4	2	8	7		
	Total	13	28	10	32	3	8	2	6	16	23	6	25	22	36		

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.				
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
BENGAL—concluded.																		
<i>Western Districts—concl'd.</i>																		
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1 (b)4 28	6 7 ...	...	...
	Noakhally	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	13	...	...	28
BEHAR.																		
PATNA ...	Patna ...	1	3	4	*	1	...	...	...	8	7	5	...	6	10	21	...
	Gya	8	4	3	7	11	3	1	...	47	7	9	...	71	9	4	1	
	Shahabad ...	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	20	10	11	2	9	17	7	2	
	Mozaffarpore ...	3	{ 4 }	3	{ 1 }	1	1	{ 1 }	{ 1 }	5	{ 3 }	6	{ 1 }	...	{ 4 }	5	{ c)12 }	
	Durbhunga ...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	27	...	1	1	24	20	4	2	20
	Sarun	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	32	15	16	3	
	Chumparan ...	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	21	18	13	16	5	5	3	102	22	35	27	138	65	63	29	
BHAGULFORN.																		
	Monghyr ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	6	...
	Bhakarpore ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Purneah ...	30	3	2	4	8	3	1	8	34	13	5	14	168	14	5	13	
	Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	7	6	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	8	10	1	8	14	8	19
	Maldah ...	10	4	7	...	5	2	1	...	27	6	1	...	29	16	7	...	
	Total ...	48	15	10	7	13	5	4	6	63	27	18	15	218	48	26	32	
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA ...	Outack ...	1*	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	7	1	4
	Hoogee ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
	Balsore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	5	7	11	10
CHOTA-NAGPORE.																		
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																		
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazareebagh ...	23	4	6	11	5	2	1	1	18	5	7	4	50	5	3	2	
	Lohardugga ...	8	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	39	5	...	8	4	..	...	...
	Singbhum ...	15	15	9	1	1	2	...	...	24	...	...	...	46	39	11	...
	Manbhum ...	15	15	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	45	22	8	14	6	6	2	1	20	58	12	4	104	43	16	5	
	GRAND TOTAL	421	336	137	133	141	71	58	(e)34	756	347	397	186	1,355	574	505	300	

(a).—This man was pending trial at the close of 1876.

(b).—These were pending at the close of 1876.

(c).—The case occurred in the Nepaul Territory, but some of the culprits being British subjects were tried here, one of whom was convicted under section 418, Indian Penal Code.

(d).—These were pending at end of 1876.

(e).—One case shown in the district return as convicted; hence the difference between this and the abstract Return A (Part I).

198. Crime under this heading has increased by three cases,—an increase of not much significance. And if it be remembered that last year, with 278 cases reported, 137 were struck off as false, while during the present year only 88 out of 232 cases reported have been so treated, I think the increase is more nominal than real. Greater care in striking off cases as false has produced the same results under this heading as under others.

The increase is chiefly discernible under the class of robbery with hurt, &c., and appears marked in the districts of Backergunge and Gya. Under "Other robberies" there has been a decrease of 12 cases, although the number of cases struck off as false in 1877 was 70, as compared with 111 in 1876.

The results obtained were slightly below those of last year.

Cases.	1876.	1877.
Convictions ...	141	144
Persons tried ...	53	53
„ convicted ...	206	100
	277	116

The results, as regards recovery of property stolen, were unsatisfactory.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Stolen ...	4,284	7,796	6,480
Recovered ...	977	4,437	1,034

There is a great tendency, on the part of police officers, as soon as they get a conviction against a few persons in a case of dacoity or robbery, to drop the inquiry; while in such cases the non-arrested members of the gang get off with the bulk of the property, or those even who have been arrested, have made away with it amongst their relatives. It is satisfactory to a police officer, no doubt, to get a conviction against some, if not all, the

offenders; but the parties robbed naturally desire, in addition, to recover their property. I have called the attention of all District Superintendents to this defect in police working.

Serious mischief.

199. The number of cases under this head has diminished.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	...	811	203	919	421
1877	...	637	153	651	231

The results are inferior to those of last year. In only two districts—the 24-Pergunnahs and Pubna—have the results of police action been satisfactory. In the former convictions were obtained in 35 out of 55 cases, and of 59 persons sent up 38 were convicted. In Pubna convictions were obtained in 23 out of 34 cases, and of 43 persons brought to trial 33 were punished.

Lurking house-trespass, &c. 200. The number of cases instituted, with the results, are given below. There is a decrease in the number of cases, but the remarks made last year in paragraph 179 of my report are still applicable :—

Cases reported.	1875	1876.	1877.
False	24,026	22,909	20,624
Total true	21,899	21,059	19,093
Not inquired into	6,919	6,492	4,846
Balance	14,980	14,637	14,247
Convictions in cases	1,294	1,441	1,412
Persons tried	3,269	3,498	3,584
" convicted	1,942	2,250	2,175
" acquitted	1,146	1,101	1,262

Class III.

201. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Burdwan	39	45	20
Bankura	18	19	5
Berhampore	22	30	2
Midnapore	57	73	18
Hooghly	56	51	9
Howrah	10	84	11
Total	202	255	65	265	68
						106
						129

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this class, but the results as shown above, both as regards cases and persons, are unsatisfactory.

In dacoity there has again been a decrease, there having been only 30 cases in the division, as compared with 45 last year. In Hooghly there has been a remarkable increase of cases, all of which occurred in the earlier part of the year. The then Magistrate of the district, Sir William Herschell, seemed to attribute this sudden outbreak of crime to the effect produced on the criminal classes by the release of prisoners on the 1st of January. One of the cases the police spoiled by ill-treating the wife of one of the men who was, I have no doubt, rightly accused of having committed the dacoity. Two head-constables were committed for their conduct in this case to the sessions, and were imprisoned. But this result was fatal to the success of the dacoity case. I was able in the middle of the year to depute a special assistant to Hooghly to look after dacoity. He is still on duty, and I hope yet to be able to trace some of the cases, seven in number, which remained undetected at the close of the year. Since the deputation of the assistant, the outbreak has come to an end.

In Midnapore the number of true cases has decreased remarkably from 24 to seven. The results, however, have not been good, only three of the seven cases having been detected, but the effect of the preventive action of the police has been good. Inspector Haro Prasad Doss has continued to do good service. In one case especially from secret information received, the police were enabled to

arrest a gang of ten men almost immediately after committing dacoity. For his services in dacoity cases, and also for his good work in the case of murder of Nobin Chunder Nag, above alluded to, under class II, the Inspector has been promoted to the third grade.

In Burdwan there is the same result as in Midnapore—a decrease in cases with very poor success in convictions. One very important case was pending at the close of the year, and the lengthened inquiry in it has had the very best results. Not only have 16 men of the gang been convicted since the close of the year, but we have been able to lay hold of a notorious dacoit, who has made most important disclosures as to dacoities committed in Burdwan and other surrounding districts. This case will be fully dealt with in the report for 1878, and the success of the police officers who have conducted the inquiry brought to notice.

In Bankoora and Beerbhoom there have been no convictions. The action of the Bankoora police has long been the subject of remark, and I have sent a sharp Inspector there, from whose work I expect good results. My inspection of the district during the year showed me that the police officers were effete, and that there was no real work done in the district. I have got rid of two Inspectors who were useless, and obstructive, and I hope to see an improvement when I revisit the district this year. If there is no improvement, further changes will be made.

In Howrah, although the number of cases was small, the results were poor.

Under robbery there was a decided falling off as compared with last year. Of 27 true cases only five ended in convictions, and only five persons were punished. These results cannot be considered as otherwise than discreditable to the police.

In Howrah the existence of a large number of mills, many of the coolies in which are undoubtedly *budmashes*, tends to the increase of crime against property, and the Commissioner suggests that a special police tax should be imposed on these mills, to keep up a small police force at each mill for the purpose of looking after the coolies. I cannot support this recommendation.

None of the other headings require remark.

Class III.

202. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.				
					Cases.	Persons.			
24-Pergunnahs	93	98	15	93	40	47	45
Nuddea	65	98	17	118	30	63	45
Jessore	56	67	21	70	11	14	53
Moorshedabad	74	85	14	67	14	22	40
Total	..	288	348	67	348	95	146	183	

In this class there are 281 cases as against 288 of 1876. In some of the headings, however, there has been considerable fluctuation. There has been a satisfactory decrease in dacoity of eight cases, and a large decrease of 118 cases in serious mischief; on the other hand, there has been an increase of six cases under robbery and of 23 cases under serial number 34A, mischief by killing, maiming animals, &c.

203. Only nine dacoities occurred during the year; and when it is remembered that the four districts of the Presidency division were in former times the home of professional dacoits—that many professional dacoits and their descendants live there—that the Jhenida mochis, the Narail kayasts, the Nuddea and Nakashipara gwalas, the gwalas of the Hijalmut, are still large criminal communities,—it says a good deal in favour of police operations in these districts that only nine dacoities occurred during the year under report. Of the nine cases, five belong to the 24-Pergunnahs, two to Nuddea, one to Jessore, one to Moorshedabad. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad states "that the immunity from dacoity which the district enjoyed during the year under report was

owing to the measures taken under the vagrancy law during the years 1875 and 1876, and to the vigilance which has since been exercised by the police over all the known bad characters." "These remarks," says the Commissioner, "I am of opinion, are applicable to all the districts of this division, and fully account for the very marked decrease which has occurred in the number of dacoities."

The results of trials are as follows:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.		1877.		1876.		1877.		1876.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	5	5	2	2	23	17	11	1
Nuddea	5	2	3	1	31	23	24	17
Jessore	4	1	2	1	17	16	8	1
Moorschadabed	3	1	1	1	123	2	33	1
									89	1

There has been an increase in the number of robberies in the division, such increase being visible in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, while in the 24-Pergunnahs there has been a decrease. With the large Bediya population in Nuddea and Jessore, it is not surprising that this form of crime still exists in these districts.

The results of cases were far from satisfactory:—

Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted		Acquitted	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
15	21	9	7	31	31	14	11	....	17

None of the cases require special notice.

204. The decrease, under the heading "serious mischief" has occurred in all districts of the division, especially in the district of Nuddea. Except in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs the results have been very unsatisfactory. No explanation of the decrease is given in the Commissioner's report.

	Cases	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.		Acquitted	
				1876.	1877.		
24-Pergunnahs	55	85	59	38	21
Nuddea	16	4	19	11	7
Jessore	21	3	40	3	30
Moorschadabed	42	8	28	10	17

The failure in Jessore is especially marked.

No notice of cases under sections 428, 429, in which, as compared with last year, there is an increase of cases, is taken in the Commissioner's report.

Class III.

205. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
				Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagore	34	40	19	51
Rajshahye	21	34	8	45
Kunnpore	26	84	39	82
Bogra	34	15	6	21
Pubna	20	11	3	35
Darjeeling	8	14	.....	15
Julpigoree	30	10	5	16
Total	...		173	214	76	265
					45	98
						161

These figures represent the more serious offences in this class, leaving out serial numbers 35 and 36, which are more conveniently treated under class V. The Commissioner, in including the figures of these serials, when showing that there has been a decrease of above 400 cases in the division, remarks

"there has been a very large and satisfactory decrease in crime falling under this class. This is notably the case in Dinagepore and Pubna, and though I hope it may indicate progressive improvement in the working of the police, I attribute it chiefly to the conviction of dacoits in the previous year, and to the action against bad characters of which Government has latterly expressed disapproval." Looking to the state of police work in Dinagepore, as shown on inspection, during the year, I should say that the view taken by the Commissioner is correct.

206. The decrease which was expected to follow in dacoity cases from the good results attained in Dinagepore last year has, I am glad to say, continued. The following figures show the number of cases and the results obtained in each district :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted
Dinagepore	1	1	9	8	1
Rajshahiye	3	2	21	10	10
Rungpore	6	2	40	4	35
Bogra	1	1	7	3	4
Pubna	1	1	23	9	14
Darjeeling	2	...	..	..	....
Julhpore	2	..	..	..	..
Total	16	7	100	34	64

In four out of the seven districts dacoity has decreased, as will be seen by a reference to the figures given in the report for last year, while in Pubna there has been an increase of one case, in Rungpore of four cases, and in Darjeeling of one case.

The result in Dinagepore is very satisfactory, and is no doubt due, as remarked by the Commissioner, to the success which attended operations in dacoity cases last year, when three notorious gangs were broken up, and to the working of the bad character sections of the Procedure Code. The result is that only one case occurred, and the conviction of eight out of nine men concerned in the crime ought to strengthen the good effect produced by last year's operations.

The only case in Rajshahiye which merits notice is that which occurred in the Nattore Rajbari, in which Koomar Jogendronath Roy and others were accused of plundering the property of three Ranis, the widows of his three Rani's elder brothers. After a protracted trial, the Koomar and one of his servants were convicted. In appeal the High Court acquitted the Koomar of dacoity, and convicted him of criminal misappropriation.

The case of dacoity in Pubna was a boat dacoity, in which the property plundered was carried off to Dacca. Through the energy of Sub-Inspector Jugat Pal, writes the Commissioner, one of the offenders was arrested in the Serajunge floating bazar, and his confession led to the arrest of 17 others. Of these two were made Queen's evidence, and nine of the others were convicted at the sessions.

The Bogra cases call for no special remark. The District Superintendent has devised a useful scheme for checking dacoity by getting punchayets in the western or jungly parts of the district "to send the chowkidars to bring the lists of names, residences, &c., of any strangers putting up at their villages, regarding whom inquiries were then instituted, and watch kept on them in the meantime." This method of securing the co-operation of the punchayets is much to be commended, and all District Superintendents might introduce it with beneficial results.

The increase of dacoity in Rungpore, although not large, is still deserving of notice, as the cropping up of this formidable crime must be carefully watched and steadily put down. The results which followed arrests are lamentable; but these results were not due, I am glad to say, to any fault on the part of the police, but to the neglect of the sub-divisional officer, Moulvie Dilwar Hossain Ahmad, who recorded the confessions of 13 accused in such an irregular manner that they were inadmissible before the sessions as evidence against the prisoners. No less than 22 persons were acquitted owing

to the culpable neglect of this officer. I am not aware whether these prisoners thus acquitted on technical grounds were dealt with as *budmashes*, but there is no doubt that they ought to have been. A wholesale denial of justice in this manner, owing to the neglect of elementary rules of procedure on the part of a committing officer, is most disheartening to the police and injurious to the people. I shall have the men thus acquitted looked after.

207. Robbery also continues to decrease, which is satisfactory. There were no cases of highway robbery in the division at all during 1877, and of other robberies there were 11 true cases as compared with four in 1876. Of 12 cases reported in Dinagepore, seven were pronounced false, and of 17 reported in Rungpore only four were ascertained to be true. No explanation of this unusually large number of false cases is given by the Magistrate, although such a matter ought to have attracted attention. The results of trials were not successful, 12 persons being convicted to 25 acquitted. In one of the Darjeeling cases eight persons sent up were all acquitted.

208. The following table gives the amount of property plundered in dacoity and robbery cases in and 1877:—

	Property stolen.				Property recovered.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Dacoity ...	9,796	48,177	738	11,006	| Robbery ..	499	1,044	407 193

The large increase under dacoity is due to the Rajbari case in Rajshahye in which property of great value is said to have been plundered.

Under serious mischief, there is also a satisfactory decrease of crime, noticeable in Bogra, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree.

Class III.

209. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases,	Persons.	
Dacca ..	75	89	11	56	10	26	28
Furreedpore ..	33	47	10	69	5	13	55
Backergunge ..	97	148	47	112	10	32	46
Mymensingh ..	95	80	17	48	3	9	35
Tipperah ..	65	70	11	48	16	28	19
Total ..	365	433	98	333	44	114	183

There has been a slight decrease in this class, on the whole, although in some of the headings, notably dacoity, there has been an increase in some districts.

210. In dacoity there has been a remarkable increase of cases, the number having actually more than doubled as compared with that of 1876, 34 true cases having occurred as against 16. This increase is chiefly apparent in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, as shown below:—

		1876.	1877.
Dacca ..	...	...	2 4
Furreedpore ..	...	...	5 10
Backergunge ..	...	...	3 14
Mymensingh ..	...	...	0 2
Tipperah ..	...	...	6 4
		— 16	— 34

The results of operations were very unsatisfactory, conviction following in only six cases, and only 25 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial being punished.

Of the four cases which occurred in Dacca, one was subsequently pronounced false, but none of the remaining three cases was detected.

In Furreedpore four cases, which in reality occurred in Dacca, were undetected by the Furreedpore police. The other cases which remained undetected were river dacoities, concerning which the Commissioner remarks:—"In cases of this description I have always said that detection ought to be a

simple impossibility (unless, of course, the dacoits are resisted by those whom they attack, which is rarely the case, although it occurred in one instance in Backergunge). The rivers are enormous, and are fed by numerous khalls intersecting the country in all directions, the police stations are few and far between, the patrol boats insufficient in number and very indifferently equipped. Last of all there is the apathy and spiritlessness of the people themselves, who, instead of giving information to the nearest police-station as quickly as possible, often allow days to pass without doing so. Given all these things in their favour, and it is marvellous to me that dacoits ever fail to carry out their plans with absolute impunity, and why the offence is not one of far greater frequency than it is." I entirely agree with the Commissioner in these remarks, and with such difficulties in the way of detection, the only remedy left for adoption by the police is prevention—prevention by shutting up notorious bad characters such as are in the dacoit villages on the Mudhomati and other large rivers in eastern Bengal.

The increase of cases in Backergunge is attributed by the Magistrate solely to the demoralization caused by the cyclone and storm-waves, to the destruction of property, and to the general impoverishment of the people. To these untoward circumstances, in the Commissioner's opinion, is to be added the fact that food during a considerable portion of the year was selling at famine prices. "There is no reason, however," the Commissioner adds, "to suppose that there exists any permanent cause from which dacoities might be expected to go on increasing."

None of the cases possessed any special feature of interest.

No remarks under any of the other headings are made in the divisional report.

21. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong .. .	56	56	10	48	7	14	27
Noakholly .. .	69	57	6	61	8	19	38
Chittagong Hill Tracts .. .	1	15	..	64	2	29	34
Total .. .	126	128	16	173	17	62	99

Although there has been an increase in the minor headings of crime in this class, yet, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, there has been a decrease in serious cases. In Noakholly there has been no fluctuation in dacoity, there having been only one case; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were no less than seven cases. The increase of this crime is due simply to the dearness of food, which led the hill-men in gangs to plunder what they could in the way of food. With lower prices this crime will disappear.

Cases of arson have slightly decreased. The Magistrate considers, however, that a great many of the cases of accidental fires are in reality cases of arson. The Commissioner, however, is not inclined to attach any importance to the Magistrate's remarks. The Magistrate takes the ground that, without a special detective agency, successful results in finding out cases of arson are not to be expected. "I have pointed out," says the Commissioner, "that a special force is of use only in the case of crimes committed by habitual offenders or by gangs, such as dacoity, where it is necessary to hunt down gangs to learn their haunts and their secrets; but that such a force would be useless in the case of a crime which is committed by people of all sorts in all parts of the districts, and in which there are no secret ways of proceeding to detect. The district police have been allowed to become careless about this crime. They follow the example of their official superiors, and look upon the detection of an arson case as nearly hopeless."

I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that the deputation of any special detective force for the purpose of finding out arson cases would be useless. It is also possible that the police have been lax in the performance

of their duties; but the Commissioner does not make sufficient allowance for the real difficulties which undoubtedly beset the detection of such cases. The crime is committed at night generally; there are seldom, if any, traces of how the offence was committed; the perpetrator leaves himself ample time to escape before the piece of cowdung, which he has left in the thatch, ignites—suspicion may light upon him as an enemy likely to have caused the fire, but proof against him there is none. What, then, are the police to do? There is no possible clue given to them, and unless the offender is weak enough to confess, they have absolutely nothing to work upon, and as the offence is generally the work of one man, they have not even the hope which the presence of accomplices gives of finding out the perpetrators of a crime.

Class III.

212. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	29	63	15	58	33	46	12
Gya	30	55	14	70	15	30	24
Shahabad	53	68	6	69	9	10	31
Mozafferpore	26	27	6	19	7	12	7
Durbhunga	25	41	12	35	11	13	22
Sarun	30	44	15	64	9	24	41
Chumparun	9	23	2	58	10	41	16
Total	202	311	70	373	94	172	156

Excluding the figures for lurking house trespass, &c., which will be dealt with under class V, there is an increase noticeable in offences under this class. The increase is not very great, being 39 cases in all, and may, as elsewhere, be accounted for by the small number of cases excluded as false, the number of such cases in 1876 being 124 as compared with 70 in this year. Except in cases of serious mischief, there has been in reality a decrease of crime under this class.

213. Dacoity still exhibits a satisfactory decrease. During the year there has not been a single case in any of the districts of Patna, Mozafferpore, or Durbhunga; in Shahabad there has only been one case, which indeed did not occur in the district, but in which some of the property stolen was recovered by the Shahabad police; in Chumparun, too, there has been a decrease. The only two districts in which there has been an increase of this formidable crime are Gya and Sarun. In the former there were seven, and in the latter district three cases.

The results compared divisionally with the last five years are as follows:—

	Cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.		
				1873	1874	1875
1873	45	20.5	162	48		
1874	38	42.1	280	102		
1875	21	23.8	110	22		
1876	18	27.7	143	35		
1877	13	30.7	80	27		

The results in each district during the last three years, are as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Patna	3	4	7	3	1	...	14	21	...	7	5	...
Gya	4	5	7	3	1	...	25	15	23	5	5	...
Shahabad	3	3	1	1	2	1	29	22	6	10	11	2
Mozafferpore	4	..	..	1	1	...	15	8	2	5	8	...
Durbhunga	1	3	8	..	1	1	6	16	2	....	6	1
Sarun	2	1	2	..	..	1	4	10	20	..	1	..
Chumparun	4	4	2	..	..	2	17	51	27	..	0	24
Total	21	18	13	5	6	4	110	143	80	23	34	27

The complete failure of operations in the Gya district is lamentable. In two cases mails were robbed, and so serious has this form of crime become in Gya that I have deputed one of the Deputy Inspectors-General to devise

special measures for its repression. In a third case valuable property belonging to the Judge of the district was plundered by a gang of 25 or 30 armed men, and no clue to the perpetrators was discovered.

The Shahabad case was an old one of mail robbery, which took place in 1871. A set of gold bangles, worth Rs. 4,000, which had been stolen in this robbery, was recovered by the Shahabad police during 1877, and two persons out of six arrested were convicted.

In Chumparun operations have been successful. Two large gangs, with their leaders, one of whom, a *quondam* police constable, had committed dacoities in Goruckpore, Azimghur, Sarun, and Chumparun, were brought to trial during the year, and of 27 men arrested 24 were convicted. This should have good effect.

214. In robbery there has been a decrease, on the whole, of four cases under all headings. "Other robberies" have fallen from 21 cases last year to nine, while robberies with hurt by other means have risen from two to seven. The results of operations were decidedly better than last year, convictions following in 13 cases as compared with 10 of last year; and 23 out of 39 persons sent up for trial being punished, as against 25 of 27 in 1876. None of the cases are mentioned in detail in the divisional report. I observe that nine cases were reported in Sarun as having occurred, but that all turned out false.

215. Under the heading "mischief by killing animals, &c.," there has been a considerable increase of cases, there having been 71 cases as compared with 40 last year. In 40 cases conviction followed, and 57 out of 76 persons brought to trial were convicted—a satisfactory result.

Class III.

216. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
				Brought to trial	Convicted		Acquitted.		
					Cases.	Persons.			
Monghyr	33	29	5	33	9	18	15
Bhagulpore	26	32	6	46	7	21	21
Purneah	40	50	20	54	10	24	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	28	6	46	9	11	33
Maldah	36	17	9	8	3	3	5
Total	..	168	166	46	187	38	77	104	

There has been a decrease, on the whole, in crime of this class, and it is very satisfactory to find that the formidable crime of dacoity is gradually disappearing from the division. Three districts in the division, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah, have been entirely free from this crime during the year; while in Purneah, which not long ago was notorious for dacoity, there have been only four cases. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there have been three cases.

The results have been as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Purneah	..	4	3	27	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs	..	3	1	20	1

being as satisfactory in the case of the former as they are unsatisfactory in the latter district. The number of acquittals of persons in Purneah is explained by the fact that in one of the cases, the only one which was unsuccessful, Nepalese subjects were concerned, and it was found extremely difficult to procure evidence from Nepal. It is satisfactory to learn that by the successful result of one of the cases a gang, which had for many years carried on its operations, has now been broken up.

217. Under "robbery" there has been also a small decrease of three cases, the total number of true cases in 1877 being 13, as compared with 16 last year. In six cases conviction followed, and of 48 persons sent up for trial 22 were convicted. The only serious case occurred on the Ganges and Darjeeling road, and was unsuccessful. A sum of Rs. 2,000 in silver was being brought from Calcutta by an old man. He displayed his treasure at various places, started at night with it unguarded, was plundered, passed a police-station and outpost, but gave no intimation till he arrived at Purneah, by which time detection was almost hopeless.

Class III.

218. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.			True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
							Cases.	Persons.
Cuttack	..	..	18	35	16	18	3	9
Pooree	..	..	19	51	20	36	10	16
Balasore	..	..	20	30	17	16	3	6
Gurjhata	..	..	11	24	8	17	3	5
Total	..	..	68	140	61	87	19	35
								40

Crime, as usual in this class, in Orissa, has been of a petty description. There has been a slight increase of one case in dacoity. In two of the cases a clue was obtained, and 10 persons were committed, but they were discharged by the Judge. In one of these cases, in which five persons broke into a widow's house at night and robbed her of some ornaments, four persons were arrested by the police and convicted by the Magistrate, who considered the case one of robbery. The Judge decided that the case was one of dacoity, quashed the proceedings, and ordered the committal of the accused. At the sessions the Judge disbelieved the evidence and acquitted the four men sent up. In the second case, which took place in Balasore, some civil-disposed neighbours of a money-lender tried to rob him, but the property said to have been stolen was so trifling that its identification was almost impossible.

Class III

219. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.			True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
							Cases.	Persons.
Hazarobagh	..	..	32	55	12	38	5	17
Lohardugga	..	..	8	26	5	58	5	18
Singbhoom	..	..	10	6	1	8	1	2
Manbhoom	..	..	26	30	13	18	3	6
Total	..	..	76	117	31	117	14	42
								42

There has been an increase of crime under this class, and I regret to have to record that dacoity appears to be cropping up again. Whereas, in 1876, this crime had been reduced to eight cases, in the present year there have been 14 cases. The increase has taken place in Hazarobagh, where there have been 11 cases, only one of which has been detected. The cases which have occurred have been nearly all rather highway robberies than dacoities, the number of men reported as having been engaged in the crime making the offence legally dacoity. People going along jungly roads are suddenly attacked by more than five men, who start out unexpectedly, rob the traveller of what he has, and then disappear again in the jungles. No one is recognized by the victims, and the only chance in discovery lies in finding some of the stolen property. In this the police have been eminently unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioner is "very hopeful that when the regular patrol of the roads is carried out by the proposed road police, and by the re-organization of the police-stations and outposts, even the small number of highway robberies now shown to have occurred will considerably diminish." The number is no doubt small as compared with that in olden times, but large with regard to the diminution of dacoity effected last year.

The results both in dacoity and robbery were lamentable:—

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dacoity	..	14	1	27	4	5
Robbery	..	16	3	21	5	6

The crops have been deficient in various parts of the division, and this state of matters no doubt has had to do with the increase of crime in this class.

In Lohardugga, in connection with proceedings in a dacoity case in which some Korwars of Sirgooga, a tributary state, were concerned, the conduct

of the Assistant Superintendent and an Inspector has been called in question. The case still awaits decision.

I give the number of cases under this class with the results, as compared

Class IV. with two previous years :—

		True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1875	...	9,862	8,197	82.1	9,165	6,915	3,901	53.6
1876	...	9,073	7,233	24.9	9,550	5,533	3,895	55.8
1877	...	8,818	2,349	26.4	9,983	5,421	4,168	54.3

220. Below are given the figures showing the results under "hurt" and "wrongful restraint":—

HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1875	8,438	1,177	6,861	2,781	4,077	1,637	5,551	3,619	1,945
1876	8,715	989	5,726	1,112	4,614	1,651	5,846	3,715	2,039
1877	8,080	439	5,651	484	5,167	1,790	5,470	3,962	2,323

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

	5,157	3,265	2,892	60	2,882	405	8,474	1,394	1,918
1875	5,005	1,782	3,233	41	3,182	504	8,430	1,454	1,621
1877	4,321	1,212	3,009	52	2,907	466	5,323	1,637	1,900

It will be seen that although there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of hurt reported,—that although this decrease was apparent after only 439 cases (as against 989 of 1876) had been struck off as false,—yet the number of true cases which remained for investigation was greater than that of last year by nearly 500 cases. This result proceeds solely from a change in procedure with reference to investigating cases. It was found that, under orders previously issued from this office, the police exercised their discretion as to whether the charges of hurt laid were to be treated as cognizable or non-cognizable offences. This was manifestly improper, and on the Commissioner of Dacca remonstrating, I supported the view of the law which he took, and a circular issued by my predecessor was accordingly modified—(vide addendum dated 28th May 1877 to addendum dated 5th January 1877 to Circular No. 2 of 1870). The result has been that hurt being by law a cognizable offence, the police cannot exercise their discretion as to whether they are to treat a charge of hurt laid as cognizable or non-cognizable. They can only refuse inquiry, as in the case of any other cognizable case they can do under section 117, C. P. C. Many cases, therefore, which previously would have been thrown out in the present year came under inquiry.

221. I think it is well worth the consideration of Government whether charges of hurt should not legally be made non-cognizable by the police. The great majority of these cases are in reality non-cognizable petty assaults, for the Bengali, although an adept at abuse, is chary of using his fists, unless he has an overwhelming force in his favour. The time of the police is wasted in inquiring into these petty cases, which might be disposed of much more profitably either in the courts, before which numbers of them come in the end, or even left to the decision of punchayets or zemindars. The trifling amount of personal wrong which is caused in those cases does not practically affect the public, like the repetition of petty offences against property; and considering the ill success attained by the police in cases of burglary, &c., I think their time might be much more usefully devoted to trying to achieve better results in such offences against property than to investigating trifling cases of personal injury, which do not in their results go beyond the individual assaulted or abused.

Under wrongful restraint there has been an actual decrease of cases, although the number excluded as false is less by 500 cases than that so struck off in 1876. With a number of questionable cases thus brought under inquiry, it is not to be wondered at that the results of trials are not quite up to the mark of 1876.

Class IV.

222. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ...	256	297	63	290	140	198	89
Bankura ...	50	56	—	91	15	28	63
Barbhoor ...	119	141	1	129	23	106	92
Midnapore ...	356	395	45	288	39	169	142
Hoogley ...	253	290	26	298	43	124	122
Howrah ...	245	180	27	221	88	126	76
Total ...	1,264	1,359	162	1,358	483	701	622

The state of crime under this class requires no special remark. In connection with the remarks made last year as to most of the cases of wrongful restraint and confinement coming from Mohesrakha sub-division, the Commissioner remarks that while in 1876, in proportion to population, Mohesrakha did not supply more cases than the Sudder sub-division, in 1877 forty-five out of the 59 cases reported came from Mohesrakha. This clearly shows a very bad state of feeling between landlord and tenant. "The Magistrate regrets to find that while 15 of these charges were laid before the Deputy Magistrate himself, he only took up two direct, referring the rest to the police for inquiry. I agree with Mr. Wace in thinking that matters would mend if the Deputy Magistrate would himself send for the witnesses, or, better still, go out in person at once and prosecute a few of the cases he may find false." I entirely agree with the Commissioner.

Class IV.

223. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	466	394	55	400	155	243	135
Nuddea ...	312	318	21	465	164	292	161
Jasore ...	433	431	61	529	101	329	142
Moorshedabad ...	383	411	26	368	63	186	204
Total ...	1,593	1,554	163	1,757	482	1,010	681

There has been a considerable diminution in cases of crime in this class, there being 202 cases less than in 1876, although from the much smaller number of cases declared false, 163, instead of 260 in 1876, the number of true cases remaining for investigation might have been expected to have been increased. The decrease is visible under both headings of hurt and wrongful restraint, especially in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs under wrongful restraint. No explanation of the decrease in this district, 12 cases as compared with 97 in 1876, has been given.

The results are below those of last year, being as regards convictions in cases 34·6 as compared with 36·6, and of persons 58, compared with 59·6. This is due to the failure of cases in Moorshedabad, where in only 62 cases out of 385 did conviction follow. The cases under this class are mostly trifling petty assaults, which are often compromised. Still such an unfavourable result, compared with that obtained in the other districts of the division, is not creditable to the police of Moorshedabad. Operations under "hurt" and wrongful restraints are shown separately below:—

HURT.

Serial Nos. 38 and 38A.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs ...	366	313	148	145	400	371	390	369	260	244	123	123
Nuddea ...	319	211	125	138	320	328	300	319	212	217	79	90
Jasore ...	433	291	130	65	434	401	453	394	270	285	141	99
Moorshedabad ...	297	316	61	58	297	253	280	248	150	111	127	125
Total ...	1,264	1,131	404	420	1,460	1,360	1,412	1,328	901	857	470	437

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

Serial No. 39.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	97	12	41	8	154	22	146	22	84	16	58	6
Nuddea	92	60	26	96	122	148	123	146	44	75	72	70
Jessore	78	77	20	14	137	134	139	133	81	42	53	53
Moorshedabad	84	68	22	10	128	126	126	116	50	23	73	70
Total	351	243	118	58	543	480	582	417	259	156	266	238

Class IV. 224. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	70	140	34	145	60	67	69
Rajshahye	812	227	37	225	38	105	118
Rungpore	217	386	136	243	43	110	125
Bogra	180	149	23	207	59	134	73
Pubna	178	159	21	178	58	87	84
Derjeeling	50	48	1	50	15	18	32
Julpigore	74	118	13	130	85	90	43
Total	940	1,169	264	1,178	308	611	639

The reduction in the number of cases declared false has in this class produced the result which I have noticed elsewhere, viz. that although there has been a large decrease in the number of cases reported, the number of cases accepted as true remains nearly the same as in the preceding year. In 1876, with 1,517 cases reported, 577 were declared false, leaving a balance of 940 true cases. In 1877 only 1,169 cases were reported, of which 264 were excluded as false, leaving a balance of 905 cases accepted as true.

The decrease in cases reported is noticeable chiefly in Dinagepore and Pubna. In Dinagepore the transfer of a number of cases to the non-cognizable side is alleged to account to some extent for this decrease. In Pubna the falling off is said to be due partly to the settlement of land disputes, to the adoption of more stringent precautionary measures to prevent disturbances, and also to the fact of several of these cases of hurt, &c., being now settled by zemindars, whose disputes with their ryots have been settled, and whose cutcherries are again opened for the disposal of such cases. If this last reason assigned is correct, the fact of ryots resorting to their landlords for the disposal of petty cases, instead of bringing them into court, is, in my opinion, by no means to be regretted. I believe that in those mofussil cutcherries they get in such petty cases more substantial justice than they get in the courts, where lying is habitual, and where lies are made to look like truth by the low mookhtars who frequent our criminal courts, and who are the chief abettors of the perjuries committed in them.

None of the cases in this class call for special notice, and the results on the whole are fair. The large number of cases still declared false merits attention. I can hardly think that there is any special reason for Rungpore cases being so much more frequently false than in other districts of the division, and feel inclined to think that the procedure laid down in circular No. 1 of 1877 may not have been so strictly followed here as elsewhere :—

Class IV. 225. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	669	641	88	672	180	402	249
Purureopore	836	500	53	429	99	289	118
Backergunge	709	1,169	444	427	73	204	208
Myrmengh	869	910	120	537	103	274	280
Tipperah	553	437	38	393	67	263	118
Total	3,111	8,647	690	2,451	523	1,452	912

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is all the more satisfactory when it is remembered that only 690 cases have been struck off as false, compared with 1,086 so dealt with last year. The decrease is visible in all districts of the division, except Furreedpore, where there is an inconsiderable increase. The results of trials are also better.

Hurt cases have decreased, except in Mymensingh and Furreedpore, where there is an increase due to the police now taking up all cases in which a charge of hurt is laid, instead of, as formerly, exercising their discretion in refusing them. The procedure in this respect was changed under Government orders No. 2447, of the 11th May 1877.

Cases of wrongful restraint have slightly increased, but this increase is, I have no doubt, due to the greater discrimination now exercised in rejecting cases as false.

Class IV.

226. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.
Chittagong	207	149	12	153	22	62
Noakhally	247	246	14	226	47	132
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	6*	....	8	5	3
Total	456	401	26	367	69	199
						134

* NOTE.—The cases were not investigated by the police, but the arrests were made by order of Magistrate, hence the cases in which convictions were obtained are not shown here. Column 9 of the crime return does not provide for the entry of such cases.

The Commissioner observes,—“In this crime there was considerable decrease in Chittagong, and increase in Noakhally. The working of the Inspector-General’s circular, quoted in paragraph 88 (ante) was the cause of the increase.” As before observed, I do not quite follow the remarks of the Commissioner. The circular in question deals with the proper classification of cases reported false by the police.

Class IV.

227. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.
Patna	150	211	24	304	88	175
Gaya	51	74	6	106	28	64
Shahabad	158	298	18	373	92	223
Mozafferpore	80	95	9	94	23	53
Durbhanga	50	97	14	118	17	37
Saran	90	105	8	211	42	83
Champaran	40	35	11	43	7	14
Total	637	915	87	1,249	207	649
						567

There has been a considerable increase of crime under this head of 191 cases. This increase is only partially accounted for by the diminution in the number of cases struck off as false; for in this respect only 50 cases in excess of the number struck off in 1877 appear in 1876 as excluded from calculation. No explanation of this increase is given in the divisional report. The results as regards convictions in cases were the same in both years, viz. somewhat above 35 per cent., as regards persons:—The comparison is in favour of 1877, being 51·9 per cent., as against 46·9 of 1877.

The increase is chiefly observable under the heading “hurt,”—there having been no fluctuation under “wrongful restraint.” This increase is specially marked in the district of Shahabad, which shows 226 cases, as compared with 127 in 1876; but no explanation of this large increase in one district has been given. The result of trials in 1877 was, as regards cases, not so good, and, as regards persons, better than in 1876, being with reference to the former 38·5, as against 42·6 per cent., and, with reference to the latter, 58·2 as compared with 52·2.

Under "wrongful restraint" in Patna alone were the results satisfactory, convictions following in 72 per cent. of cases and 63 per cent. of persons brought to trial. Durbhunga, again, is conspicuous for failure in these cases convictions following in only 13 per cent. of cases, and 12 per cent. of persons. And in Mozufferpore, Saran, and Chumpartun the results, though not quite so bad as in Durbhunga, are still very unsatisfactory :—

Class IV.

228. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquit- ted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	120	164	20	171	19	56	115
Bhagulpore	108	80	.....	157	23	66	59
Purneah	69	168	28	187	50	93	53
Sonthal Pergunnahs	100	80	6	78	14	43	33
Maldah	100	87	14	96	15	52	43
Total	495	579	68	607	121	310	333

Crime, under this head, has been nearly stationary in the division. In the district of Purneah there has been a large increase of cases under the heading "hurt," which, the Commissioner says, is "owing to certain orders issued by the Magistrate that the police should inquire into every complaint laid, and they were mostly found to be petty assaults in reality." I do not quite understand this. The manner in which cases of "hurt" were to be dealt with was laid down by Government in the addenda to circular No. 2 of 1870, of the 5th January and 28th May 1877; and if most of the cases turned out to be petty assaults, i.e. non-cognizable cases, they ought not to have been shown as cognizable cases at all, but should have been shown as non-cognizable under the orders laid down in Circular No. 1 of 1877.

The results, both as regards cases and persons, are unsatisfactory :—

Class IV.

229. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquit- ted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	185	234	56	284	17	145	132
Pooree	159	206	66	168	45	90	68
Balsore	73	171	47	128	45	68	55
Gurjhata	18	12	1	15	3	7	4
Total	885	923	170	993	110	310	259

Crime under this head requires no special remark. The cases are all of the pettiest nature, and in none of the districts is the fluctuation such as to call for special explanation.

Class IV.

230. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquit- ted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	84	99	12	164	47	79	81
Lohardogra	39	51	5	62	15	32	22
Singhboon	18	17	1	9	6	7	3
Manbhoom	51	53	7	98	20	72	26
Total	192	220	25	333	88	190	181

Crime has been almost stationary, and none of the cases call for any special remarks.

(79)

231. The total number of cases accepted as true is 41,095, as compared with 38,832 of 1876 and 38,093 of 1875. The

Class V.

reason of this apparent steady increase in minor offences against property is, no doubt, the tendency to be more careful in excluding cases as false, to which I have had occasion several times to refer in this report. In 1875, with 54,616 cases reported, were excluded as false 16,523; in 1876, with fewer cases, 52,876 reported, fewer cases 14,044 were struck off as false; and in 1877, with the smallest number of cases during the three years reported, viz. 50,539, only 9,444 cases were excluded from the returns as false. It is not wonderful, therefore, that with a diminution in the number of cases treated as false, amounting to 4,600 cases, there should be an increase in the number of true cases. There can be no doubt that if false cases had been treated in the same way in 1877 as in previous years, there would have been a considerable decrease shown in the number of cases accepted as having occurred, and the increase which now appears to have taken place, according to the figures, is, in my opinion, only nominal,—the result of a change of procedure, and not of any greater criminality on the part of the population.

232. I reproduce the tables which were given last year to show the results of crime both under serial No. 42 alone and taken along with serials 35 and 36 :—

1875.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	54,616	16,523	38,093	8,546	34,547	11,873	36,361	10,702	14,944
Including ditto	79,045	18,707	60,278	10,484	49,794	13,207	40,013	21,926	10,027

1876.

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	52,876	14,044	38,832	8,144	35,688	11,512	36,242	17,829	14,762
Including ditto	75,522	16,071	59,451	9,589	45,862	13,076	40,045	22,264	15,969

1877.

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	50,539	9,444	41,095	8,180	37,056	11,993	37,840	20,445	15,741
Including ditto	71,163	10,975	60,188	7,985	52,203	13,436	41,430	22,039	17,003

The results vary very little one way or another from those obtained in previous years. This description of crime is the curse of the country and the perpetual reproach of the police. The police may help the people by detecting the persons who commit burglaries; but until the people learn to help the police, it is simply an impossibility for either the regular or the village police to put a stop to crime, for the commission of which every facility is given to the burglar, and in detecting which every difficulty is put in the way of the police. The reform of the village police, when that is effected, will no doubt do much to prevent this crime; but even when the chowkidar is paid his wages and has become really a watchman, he still cannot be expected to turn night into day, and arrest thieves whose operations are carried on in the dark, on houses surrounded by jungle, separated from each other, and built of the flimsiest materials.

233. A suggestion which I would here make, especially for the consideration of municipalities or of residents of large villages, where many educated men live, is that they would lend immense assistance to the police in detecting crime if they would pay some attention to the lighting of their towns and villages. It is only within the last few years that the immense protection afforded to shops containing valuable property, by keeping them lighted up at night, has been understood, and it is a matter of history that nothing so much contributed to putting a stop to burglary and other crimes against property in the city of London, little more than a century ago, as properly lighting the streets. It may be too much to expect that Bengali villagers will resort to this most simple and most effective way of protecting themselves from thieves; but I see no reason why municipalities might not do much more than they do in this matter at present. Well-lighted streets and lanes in cities like Patna, Dacea, Arrah, Gya, Krishnaghur, &c., would do more to stop burglaries than a large

increase to the numbers of watchmen, who cannot see, and consequently cannot catch, thieves and burglars at their work.

234. It is satisfactory to find that the number of the cases under this class, including the two serials of class III, in which investigation is denied, is steadily diminishing, and the full effect of the orders of Government, on this point, will be seen during the current year.

235. I also reproduce similar tables to those given last year, to illustrate the results of police action in cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property:—

	Cases reported.	False cases.		Total true.	Not inquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1876.	1877.	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Theft	84,914	53,386	16,325	6,069	24,580	26,408	2,201	2,165	22,388	24,243	7,281	7,087	20,295
Cattle theft	3,302	2,347	509	422	1,823	1,925	24	19	1,799	1,900	867	913	2,102
Receiving stolen property.	2,225	2,107	138	89	2,087	2,018	1	1	2,086	2,017	1,526	1,402	3,877
											3,805	2,623	2,492
											1,110	1,000	

The result of trials has not been, as regards cases, quite so good as last year, and, as regards persons, it is very much the same as in 1876. This result as regards cases is a natural consequence of the diminution in number of the cases treated as false,—the careful procedure in force in this respect in 1877 naturally bringing a large number of unpromising cases under investigation.

The percentages of convictions in cases and persons are given below:—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class V generally	81	29·6	29·1	54·3	54·7	54
Theft	30	29·8	29	54·8	55·8	55·6
Cattle theft	47·5	47·5	42·2	61·3	63·8	61·2
Receiving stolen property	76	73	73·7	67	67·6	69

236. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	1,573	2,111	641	1,129	462	635	466
Bankura	444	600	16	241	60	81	152
Berhampore	579	587	19	453	114	232	198
Midnapore	2,193	2,811	502	1,849	431	707	878
Hooghly	1,247	1,360	168	781	220	320	450
Howrah	1,000	1,383	310	1,104	593	798	266
Total	7,086	8,732	1,635	5,552	1,922	2,863	2,407

Taking serial Nos. 35 and 36 into consideration, crime under this class has remained almost stationary. There has been a diminution of crime under the heading lurking house-trespass; but, on the other hand, ordinary thefts have increased. I would rather see this result than an increase of the former description of crime, for there is much more hope of detection in theft cases than in those of lurking house-trespass. Bankura and Hooghly still continue conspicuous for failure in detection of cases under serial No. 35. In the former only 5·7 per cent. of the true cases were detected, and in the latter the miserable percentage of 3·4 only was attained. In Midnapore there has been a considerable decrease in cases of lurking house-breaking, which is attributed to a more thorough supervision of the rural police, and to a more intelligent interest in the work of investigation by the sub-inspectors and head-constables. "The improvement," says the Commissioner, "is satisfactory and creditable, but still, as the Magistrate says, the percentage of arrests and cases in A form is comparatively small, and the number convicted is not what it should be."

Howrah is again the only district in which convictions for theft are satisfactory. The Magistrate seems to think that while theft is rampant in the town, petty thefts are not properly reported in the mofussil. An inquiry is now going on with reference to this supposed concealment of crime in the mofussil thanas; but there can be no doubt that, with the population of Howrah of a low moral stamp, as it always has been, and rendered still lower in point of morality by the presence of large mills in the neighbourhood, which attract the riff-raff of other districts, theft will always be prevalent in that town. Bankoora and Hooghly are remarkable for the number of acquittals of persons sent up in theft cases. Out of 151 sent up in Bankoora 96 were acquitted, and of 421 brought before Magistrates in Hooghly 226 were released—results very unsatisfactory.

There has been a decrease in the number of cattle thefts. The percentage of convictions secured in cases has been the same as last year, 43·1 per cent.; while that of convictions of persons has not been so good, being 51·1, as compared with 58·6. In Midnapore the decrease noticed last year still continues. A gang of habitual cattle thieves was broken up, and four of the number convicted at the sessions, several cases having been proved against them.

None of the other headings call for remark.

Class V.

237. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Brought to trial	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
					Convicted Cases.	Persons.	Acquit- ted.	
24-Pergunnahs	..	2,121	2,397	361	1,184	517	647	520
Nuddea	..	2,624	2,611	285	1,548	566	814	639
Jessore	..	2,150	2,514	497	1,625	330	715	795
Moorshedabad	..	1,939	2,387	354	1,182	480	750	657
Total	..	8,843	9,769	1,860	5,839	1,933	2,966	2,611

These figures include those of serial numbers 35 and 36. It will be observed that there has been a considerable decrease, on the whole, throughout the division in crime of this class. This tendency to decrease appears in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Nuddea, while in Moorshedabad there has been an increase of nearly 100 cases. In connection with this increase the Magistrate remarks that the frequent transfers of police officers have had a most injurious effect as regards this class of crime. I am not aware to what transfers this remark refers. As regards transfers of superior officers, I am not aware that there has been any unnecessary or unusual moving of men; but as details are not given, I cannot judge of the weight to be attached to the remark. I quite agree that transfers injudiciously and constantly made have a most injurious effect.

The results are slightly better than last year, both with regard to cases and persons convicted, the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained being 23·6 against 23, and of persons 50·7 against 49·7. In the district of Jessore the results were very unsatisfactory, convictions being obtained in only 19·3 of cases and 45·2 of persons.

238. Taking serial numbers 35, 36, and 42 together, the result of action is as follows:—

				Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of persons convicted.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	7·1	57·7
Nuddea	...	...	..	8·6	57
Jessore	...	...	..	8·7	50·5
Moorshedabad	...	...	..	10·6	50

While the number of cases under serial 42 has remained very much the same as last year, it is satisfactory to observe a very considerable decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass and house-trespass. In the 24-Pergunnahs, under serial 42, there were 336 cases, or 70 per cent. of the whole number of cases in the division, and in 335 no inquiry was made by the police. It is explained that these 335 cases were either simply attempts at house-breaking, or cases in

which no property was stolen. It is however, in my opinion impossible to accept this explanation. It is simply incredible that in only one case out of 336 falling under serial number 42 did the burglars succeed in obtaining any property, and I have no doubt that either the police or the people have concealed crime. If the concealment has been on the part of the people, the fact is little to be wondered at, considering the culpable apathy of the police in inquiring into such cases, and I can find no excuse for the conduct of the officers entrusted with supervision and control of police work in the district in allowing every case, save one, reported under serial No. 42, to be habitually neglected, so far as investigation is concerned.

239. In cases of ordinary theft there has been an increase as compared with last year. I do not, however, believe that this increase is real, but has arisen from greater discrimination in striking off cases as false. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported of 385 cases, and yet the number of cases accepted as true exceeds that of 1876 by 204. The number of cases struck off in 1876 as false was 1,605, while in 1877 only 1,016 were so dealt with.

The results of police action were as follows:—

			Percentage of cases convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
24-Pergunnahs	..	...	38.1	56.1
Nuddea	..	...	27.2	55
Jessore	..	...	21.5	44
Moorshedabad	..	...	26.4	54

240. In cattle theft crime has remained almost stationary. In Moorshedabad a gang of six men, who had been carrying on this crime systematically in that district and in Nuddea, was broken up, which should produce a good effect. These men were found guilty in no less than thirteen cases.

Class V.

241. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons	
Dinapore	1,070	1,064	83	511	215	297	250
Rajshahye	1,794	2,040	240	943	273	562	368
Rungpore	1,457	1,370	505	820	328	523	265
Bogra	1,024	1,335	173	681	303	628	342
Purnia	933	808	143	520	201	268	236
Darjeeling	417	517	11	333	157	222	104
Julpigoree	764	891	302	621	226	433	168
Total	7,449	8,455	1,257	4,768	1,782	2,891	1,718

These figures include those of serials 35 and 36. They show that there has been a large decrease in the number of cases reported, 8,455 in 1877, as against 9,140 in 1876. The number of false cases struck off, 1,257, as compared with 1,691 in 1876, naturally leaves the number of these cases proportionately larger; but, even so, there is a decrease of 251 cases in the division.

Taking the figures for crime under class V alone, there has been a decrease in every district of the division, except in Julpigoree and Darjeeling. In neither district, however, is the increase so large as not to be explained by the ordinary fluctuations of crime.

242. In burglary, serials 35, 36, and 42, there has been a decrease in all the districts except Julpigoree and Darjeeling. In neither is the decrease, however, remarkable. With reference to the general decrease in the other districts, the Commissioner remarks that it is creditable to the police. "I have no doubt he remarks that they have exercised greater energy and vigilance in the detection and prevention of this too common crime, and have been more watchful than usual over the manners of well-known bad characters." In Rajshahye a gang of burglars in the Nattore sub-division, who had been working undetected for months, and which consisted of two released convicts and seven registered bad characters, was successfully broken up by a detective head constable and constable. Nine cases were worked out and proved against these men, and they were committed to the sessions, where they received sentences varying

from four to three years' imprisonment. The Judge complimented the police on their exertions in bringing this gang to justice.

The result of action as regards persons was most successful in Pubna, where 78 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were convicted. In the other districts the convictions were as follows:—

Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	72	per cent.
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	67	5 "
Rajshahiye	...	...	...	...	66	9 "
Bogra	...	...	...	...	58	3 "
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	48	1 "
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	47	9 "

243. Under theft (ordinary) there has also been a decrease of cases. The results obtained were good in Pubna and Bogra, and the reverse in Rajshahiye and Rungpore. The Magistrate of Bogra speaks highly of Inspector Gobind Chunder Chuckerbutty for the manner in which he detected and prosecuted to conviction a gang of thieves, who made it their business to attend large fairs and commit thefts. This officer did well in another case, and I have noted his services.

244. The results of police action in cattle theft in almost all the districts of the division are good. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling they have not been very successful; but in Bogra, Pubna, and Dinagepore, the crime has been energetically dealt with. There is a very considerable decrease in the number of cases both in Dinagepore and Pubna—in the former district attributed to the action taken against bad characters in previous years, and in the latter to the severe sentences which are passed for this crime on detection.

The results are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
				Cases.	Persons	
Dinagepore	...	20	17	20	20	4
Rajshahiye	...	17	8	12	9	
Rungpore	...	48	28	33	11	
Bogra	...	33	28	40	19	
Pubna	...	25	20	29	2	
Darjeeling	...	33	13	18	18	
Julpigoree	...	19	7	9	2	

The exertions of Sub-Inspector Bhubon Mohun Doss in breaking up a gang of cattle-lifters are specially commended.

The result of operations against persons receiving stolen property was very satisfactory. Of the cases which occurred 82·7 ended in conviction, and 76 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were punished.

Class V.

245. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons
Dacca	2,033	2,374	228	1,402	410	789
Purreedpore	1,461	1,424	260	636	153	305
Backergunge	1,298	2,683	1,003	940	214	375
Mymensingh	2,467	2,344	237	1,247	227	591
Tipperah	1,211	2,119	80	810	219	463
* Total	8,440	10,024	1,748	5,101	1,223	2,523
						2,356

There has been a slight increase of about 250 cases in the division, but considering that only 1,748 cases were treated as false, while in 1876, 2,820 were so excluded, the percentage of true cases in 1877 must have been largely affected by this mode of treatment.

The Commissioner considers that, on the whole, crime may be said to have remained pretty much the same as it was in 1876. The results, however, have not been so good, convictions of persons in 1877 being about 50 per cent. as compared with 54 per cent. last year.

Class V.

246. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1873	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Chittagong	582	902	99	612	228	353
Noakholly	864	1,429	87	1,111	294	613
Chittagong Hill Tracts	88	78	...	176	27	112
Total	1,458	2,400	186	1,899	549	1,078
						700

All that is said in the divisional report is "in both the districts there is a considerable increase in this crime. This also is attributed to the disorganization consequent on the cyclone, which afforded an opportunity for petty thefts of all kinds." "The cyclone," says the Commissioner, "did duty last year as an explanation of the very remarkable increase of crime in Noakholly. The same increase is visible this year, and the same explanation is repeated. Having nothing but the above meagre comments on the state of crime in this class to work upon, I cannot say whether this explanation should be accepted or not. I can only again bring to the notice of the Magistrate and District Superintendent the steady increase of crime in Noakholly under almost every heading of this class."

Cases reported.

		1875	1876	1877.
Serial No. 35 ...	..	67	103	194
" 36 ...	..	12	12	5
" 42 .	..	17	26	23
Theft ...	..	381	535	614
Criminal breach of trust	..	102	121	190
Receiving stolen property	..	26	46	91
Criminal trespass	..	201	221	215
Cattle theft	..	23	34	96
		779	1,098	1,428

So that within the last two years crime has almost doubled in Noakholly.

Class V

247. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial	Convicted.	
					Cases	Persons
Patna	..	2,447	2,098	317	1,000	555
Gya	..	2,686	3,091	226	1,025	616
Shahabad	..	1,407	1,735	220	1,069	551
Muzaffarpore	..	1,514	1,820	210	1,088	401
Durbhunga	..	1,708	2,563	225	1,387	485
Satna	..	2,194	2,213	194	961	580
Champaran	..	884	981	121	658	333
Total	12,970	17,177	1,513	7,255	2,889	4,145
						2,838

These figures include cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36, and it will be evident that there has, on the whole, been a considerable decrease in this class of crime during the year. There has been an increase in Gya and Durbhunga, which will be dealt with under the various headings subsequently.

248. Under burglary, which is the most important heading in the class, there has been a very satisfactory decrease in cases, as will be seen from the figures below :—

		Cases reported.	False cases.	True cases.	Convictions in cases.
1875	..	8,567	525	8,042	386
1876	..	7,684	386	7,278	447
1877	..	7,031	274	6,717	425

This decrease has taken place, although the percentage of cases struck off as false has fallen from 3 to 3·8 per cent.

The proportion of cases investigated to cases reported still continues to rise, being this year 70·6, as compared with 65·7 of last year. The result,

would have been better still but for the very large number of cases not inquired into in the district of Gya. Throughout the whole division 1,640 cases, out of the total number of 6,925 reported under serial No. 35, were not inquired into, and of these 1,640, 1,275 cases not inquired into belong to Gya. In this district 2,229 cases were reported, so that inquiry was refused in more than half (57·2 per cent.) the number which took place. The District Superintendent says that, "except in the town of Gya, where all cases reported are inquired into, no investigation is made into cases of attempt to commit theft or burglary." The Commissioner has "impressed upon the Magistrate the necessity of insisting on the police making inquiry in every case." I think the people living outside the town of Gya, in the midst of a notoriously criminal population, are just as much entitled to have their cases inquired into, and by so doing the bad characters kept in check, as those living within municipal limits. The following table shows the operations of the police in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.			
	1875	1876	1877.	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1875	1876		
Patna ..	1,820	1,481	1,058	69	81	65	103	166	129	82	97	70	3·0	6·4	6	50·7	58·4	51·2
Gya ..	2,411	1,994	2,187	91	129	117	349	389	342	14	213	219	3·7	6·4	5·3	42·7	51·7	61
Shahabad ..	976	515	471	44	54	54	127	98	131	55	67	92	4·5	10·4	12·3	44	58·1	67·7
Mozafferpore ..	620	540	404	49	49	49	46	87	107	76	59	78	7·8	9	9·1	47·8	72·8	68·1
Durbhunga ..	907	912	1,012	50	82	56	145	150	110	87	101	70	6·1	8·0	5·5	47	61·7	63·6
Sarun ..	909	1,513	1,293	39	31	53	121	75	197	68	44	64	1·2	2·2	4	58·1	58·6	40·6
Chumparun ..	390	293	240	34	18	31	57	29	44	46	19	39	9·7	6·3	12·0	80·7	55·5	81·2
Total ..	5,042	5,278	4,757	386	447	423	1,077	1,020	903	542	609	600	4·7	6·1	6·2	50·3	59·7	62·3

The decrease in Patna is striking, and is due to a preventive system introduced by Captain Ramsay, of which I shall have more to say afterwards. The decrease in burglaries noticed in Shahabad last year continues, and is due, no doubt, to the effect of the proceedings taken against bad characters in 1876. There is also a considerable decrease in Sarun, which is not accounted for. The increase in Gya is due most probably to the high price of food. The detective results in this class of crime are still very poor; in Sarun especially the police seem unable to cope with burglary altogether.

The peculiar description of burglaries which took place in Mozafferpore, and to which reference was made last year, may, from certain facts which have come to light since the year closed, prove to have been the work of Kabulees, but this subject will be dealt with fully next year.

249. Cattle theft has remained almost stationary, on the whole, in the division. In some of the districts there has been a decrease; but in Shahabad there has been a very marked increase, the number of cases having risen from 35 to 78. Beyond mention of this marked increase, no explanation of the supposed cause of it is given in the divisional report. The result of operations was fairly good, being, as regards convictions in cases, 44 per cent., and, with regard to persons, nearly 66 per cent. In Chumparun, convictions were obtained in 17 out of 19 cases, and 21 persons out of 24 sent up for trial were punished.

250. Under the heading "ordinary theft" there has been an increase of 533 cases as compared with 1876. This increase is not so remarkable when it is borne in mind that cases treated as false have decreased by 378 cases. The increase is visible chiefly in Durbhunga, and it is attributed to "the effects of the Chowkeydari Act in securing more punctual information." I am not inclined to put much faith in this explanation. The result of operations has been almost the same as last year:—

	1876.	1877.
Cases detected ..	1,574	1,750
Persons arrested ..	4,020	4,220
Ditto convicted ..	2,011	2,288
Percentage of convictions in cases ..	39·4	38·7
Ditto ditto of persons ..	58·8	61·2

There has been a considerable increase under "criminal or house-trespass" in the district of Durbhunga, and this the Magistrate explains is due to his action with regard to illegal distraint of crops. The Magistrate represents that the landlord's legal power of distraint had been much abused in that district, it being "a common practice to enter upon a ryot's field without any of

the preliminaries required by law being observed, and prevent him cutting his crops till arrears of rent several years old were paid up. Failing prompt payment, the landlord's people used to cut down and carry off the crops."

Class V.

251. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	1,004	1,018	156	1,187	379	703	430
Bhagulpore	1,106	1,031	114	657	198	357	273
Purneah	1,442	1,634	330	723	200	379	294
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,897	2,566	94	1,412	420	914	459
Maldah	842	934	138	606	105	337	248
Total	7,381	8,113	852	4,607	1,401	2,600	1,708

Taking the figures under serial Nos. 35 and 36 separately, the result is as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	True cases		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons arrested.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.
Monghyr	677	771	39	37	88	64	50	48	18	12
Bhagulpore	422	378	23	30	49	54	37	37	10	11
Purneah	406	350	28	12	45	46	29	20	5	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	603	523	35	20	100	72	65	53	32	37
Maldah	336	328	11	25	47	50	17	30	13	15
Total	2,446	2,348	136	130	329	295	198	188	78	71

It thus appears that there has been a decrease under this class of crime. The results under serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42, which are cognate offences, are as follows :—

True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
2,406	149	297	207	75

It is needless to point out that the result is miserable, and the failure of the police in such cases is as conspicuous as ever.

252. Cattle theft has decreased in the division, although in Purneah and Monghyr there has been a slight increase. In last year's report it was noted that many of the cases reported as simple loss of cattle from the animals having strayed were in reality thefts. During the present year a better look-out has been kept, and cases of reported straying of cattle have been treated as thefts. The result of this vigilance on the part of the District Superintendent of Monghyr was that a gang of Mahomedan butchers from Durbhunga, disguised as Hindoos, were caught taking 27 head of cattle out of the district, and three of them were punished. The conviction of this gang has been attended with the best effect.

253. Ordinary thefts have diminished everywhere, the increase visible in Monghyr being undoubtedly due to more discrimination being exercised in striking off cases as false. The decrease in Purneah is attributed to the further breaking up of gangs of dacoits, who resorted to petty theft when afraid to commit dacoity, and in Maldah to sickness and the failure of the mango crop.

There has been a decrease in cases of stolen property, attributed to the diminution in the number of thefts.

254. The results of police action in cases of cattle theft, theft, and receiving stolen property is as follows :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cattle theft	270	129	342	228	94
Theft, ordinary	3,500	839	2,639	1,545	973
Receiving stolen property	192	143	287	214	66

In the cases of receiving stolen property the results are very satisfactory. In Monghyr, out of 84 persons sent up for cattle theft, 65 were convicted; and the cases of receiving stolen property, which were taken up in the Sonthal

Pergunnahs, were specially successful, convictions following in 35 out of 41, 45 persons being punished out of 58 sent up for trial.

Class V.

255. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	True cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Cuttack	982	1,788	662	1,097	278	550
Pooree	1,019	1,985	673	1,805	330	931
Balasore	603	1,328	501	823	262	413
Gurjhatia	392	650	40	391	142	280
Total	2,830	5,740	1,887	4,116	1,012	2,173
						1,744

There is a very considerable increase of cases under this class. In Cuttack the increase is chiefly under the heading "petty theft." The Commissioner remarks as follows:—"The very large export trade which, during the last few years, has sprung up in this district, and the great boat, cart, and bullock traffic in connection therewith, offer increased facilities for, and temptation to, pilfering. The Oosiya peasant of to-day is believed to be better off than formerly,—having more money, ornaments, and household goods, consequently there is more to steal, and greater opportunities for the thief." The lamentable failure of the police in detecting these cases is deplored by the Magistrate.

In Pooree the large increase is accounted for by quite exceptional circumstances. The Magistrate writes:—"On the 1st of January, during my absence from the district in order to be present at a durbar held in Cuttack in commemoration of the assumption of the title of 'Empress of India' by Her Majesty the Queen, the people of Pooree of the humbler classes rose and pillaged a quantity of rice collected by merchants for export by sea, consequently a large number of persons were arrested and punished. The circumstances under which this unfortunate affair took place were quite exceptional."

Class V.

256. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases	Persons
Hazareebagh	1,005	1,224	133	723	273	407
Lohardugga	631	813	59	880	261	546
Singhoom	177	206	1	150	58	90
Manbhoom	803	902	83	536	118	256
Total	2,576	3,165	276	2,288	740	1,299
						918

There has been an increase of above 300 cases during the year, such increase being chiefly apparent in the district of Lohardugga under the heading "thefts, ordinary." The Deputy Commissioner observes:—"the increase in the number of thefts is not attributable to any particular cause, and I am inclined to consider that the increase is in some measure merely nominal, and due to more careful performance of their duties by the village chowkeydar and the regular police."

In Manbhoom there has been a decrease under thefts, lurking house-trespass by night, and cattle theft. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the effects of proceedings taken against bad characters in previous years, and to emigration having relieved the districts of many of the poorest classes, who, remaining in their homes, would probably have lapsed into theft.

257. There has been a considerable decrease in crime under this class, as shown below:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876	1877.
Cases, true	13,304	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348
" detected	10,869	10,968	12,582	14,959	13,655
Persons punished	13,438	13,775	16,501	18,856	17,474

Although the number of cases has decreased, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons has not fallen off, being with reference to the former 82·9, and the latter 85·8, as compared with 81·9 and 84·5 in 1876.

There has been a net decrease of 1,909 cases in the class, although under some of the headings there has been an increase. Thus, under the headings vagrancy and nuisances, there has been a decrease of 2,056 and 242 cases, respectively, while under excise and salt law offences there has been an increase respectively of 182 and 189 cases.

258. As was to be expected, there has been a very large decrease in the number of cases taken up, owing to the declaration of the views of Government on the subject contained in circular order No. 56, dated 22nd August 1877. I have already had the honor to address Government on the subject in my letter No. 11819, dated the 10th September 1877, and the full effect of the change in the policy of Government will not become apparent until the close of the current year. All that I can say at present is that the bad characters, and their protectors in most of the districts, are fully aware of the change of policy, and will no doubt take advantage of it for their own ends. The orders of Government will of course be carried out, and at the end of 1878 I shall be better able to point to the effect which the carrying out of these orders has had on crime.

The result of operations during the present year has been as follows compared with 1876:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	4,957	3,370	5,154	3,618	1,243
1877	2,901	1,982	3,173	2,184	937

The percentage of convictions in cases was 68·3, as compared with 67 in 1876, and of persons 68·8 as compared with 70. The slight falling off in convictions of persons is no doubt due to the demand made by judicial officers, after the issue of the circular order of August, for stronger evidence than they previously thought necessary for conviction. If magisterial officers will carry out the orders of Government to try all such cases locally, there will be no lack of evidence forthcoming in the villages, and the percentage of conviction will doubtless improve.

In the following districts the results were above the general average:—

DISTRICTS	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	110	75	110	78	32
Nuddea	48	33	49	33	15
Dinajpore	160	106	174	108	67
Borra	49	41	50	44	6
Purnia	50	43	59	43	16
Blairupore	24	22	24	24	
Patna	170	140	173	140	30
Shahabad	212	203	234	234	26
Saran	113	81	112	81	29
Champaran	188	152	198	152	36
Monghy	113	121	148	121	27

And in the following districts the results were decidedly unsatisfactory:—

DISTRICTS	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted
Hooghly	65	38	42	38	24
Barmedipore	97	29	94	46	47
Backergunge	120	44	105	44	53
Midnapore	53	19	58	25	33
Chittagong	83	14	90	18	11

In Backergunge I observe that no less than 38 cases have been pronounced false.

259. As noted above, there has again been a small increase of 182 cases

under this heading. During the year I have continually impressed on police officers the importance of paying attention to this portion of their duties; the work of the police is closely supervised every quarter, and I believe that somewhat more attention is now being paid to the subject, although I still consider that, as excise officers, the police are decidedly lax in performing their duties. In Hooghly, which

is close to Chandernagore, and where it is generally believed that a considerable number of breaches of excise laws takes place, there has been a diminution of cases. JESSORE and Nuddea show 28 cases of breach of excise laws in both districts during the year; in the whole of the large Dacca Division only 80 cases are reported, and in Singbhoem, Mozufferpore, and Sarun the state of matters is equally unsatisfactory.

A large increase of cases is noticeable particularly in Monghyr and Lohardugga, attributable in both districts to the fact of the Magistrate taking some personal interest in this department of his duties. In Beerbboom, too, there has been a considerable increase in cases of illicit possession of pachwai.

RAILWAY POLICE.

260. There has been an increase of 129 cases as compared with last year, due entirely to an increase in the number of petty thefts. In all 1,154 cases were reported, in which 1,199 men were concerned. Of these 1,066 were sent up for trial, 881 were convicted, and 163 acquitted. The percentage of convictions was thus 82·6 per cent.,—a very satisfactory result. The recovery of property stolen was unsatisfactory, only Rs. 5,204 being recovered out of Rs. 18,681 stolen, this unsatisfactory result being attributable to failure in three cases in which large amounts were stolen. In one case Rs. 2,562 in jewels were reported stolen, and nothing was recovered. The case was a most suspicious one, and I am strongly inclined to believe that it was altogether false. In another case a very heavy theft of 7,000 rupees in cash was committed. The thieves were traced and convicted, but only Rs. 1,179 were recovered. The whole amount plundered being in coin, further recovery is, I am afraid, hopeless. A third case, in which Rs. 2,238 was reported stolen, was still pending at the close of the year. In addition to these cognizable crimes, there were 339 non-cognizable cases reported during the year. In 253 of these cases inquiry was made by the police, resulting in 293 persons being brought to trial, of whom 285 were convicted.

261. The number of these has increased compared with the figures for last year, there having been 129 as against 96. In Railway accidents. 45 of these cases 45 persons, 31 outsiders and 14 company's servants, were killed; in 43 cases 45 persons, 13 outsiders and 32 company's servants, were wounded; and 41 cases were of a petty nature.

262. This kind of theft has diminished during the year, there being 65 cases as against 99 of last year. But the difficulties of Spike and fencing thefts. detection are as great as ever, and the results of police action are very unsatisfactory. In 13 cases only 21 persons were arrested, of whom 16 were convicted and five acquitted. It is remarkable that 10 of these cases occurred in the neighbourhood of Nulhati and Morarooee, so that evidently this crime had localized itself to some extent. Hitherto, however, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the Assistant Inspector-General and his subordinates, the thieves have eluded detection. I have called the attention of the Assistant Inspector-General to the remarks of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad upon this subject in paragraph 274 of this report. Noticing also that the plan of quartering chowkeodars on villages in the vicinity of the line from which spikes, &c., had been stolen had in 1876 been tried successfully by the Magistrate of Futtahpore, I have put myself in communication with that officer with the view of ascertaining the details of his plan. I also communicated with the Inspector-General of Police of Madras on the subject, but this officer assures me that this description of crime is absolutely unknown in Southern India.

263. Thirteen cases were reported during the year, most of them being Obstruction on the line. not of a very serious character. One serious case of obstruction took place at Jamtara, in which sleepers were placed on the line. After a long inquiry a clue was obtained to the perpetrators of this crime; a confession was obtained from one of those implicated, and 4 men were committed to the Sessions. They were, however, acquitted at the Sessions, and the Judge severely censured the conduct of the

Inspector who had investigated the case. I did not consider that the censure was deserved, and after making every inquiry, Government came to the conclusion that although the procedure of the Inspector was in some respects irregular, his conduct did not merit the censure recorded by the Judge.

264. Ten cases were reported. In seven ten persons were arrested, of whom 8 were sent up for trial and convicted.

265. The trade in this contraband article still continues, although during the year 50 persons who were concerned in thirty Illicit opium. cases were all convicted and sentenced. The

amount of opium recovered in these cases was 13 maunds 19 seers 1 chittack, as compared with 4 maunds 16 seers 12 chittacks of 1876, and 2 maunds 22 seers 3 chittacks of 1875. Rewards are now paid by magisterial officers with greater promptitude than before.

266. The subjoined table shows the result of operations by the police under the Salt Laws during the past year, as compared with that preceding it:—

Salt

DISTRICT.	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.	REMARKS
24-Pergunnahs	{ 1876 .. 435	433	391	42	42 6 3½	0 18 6	41 27 13½	1,322 7 0	
	{ 1877 .. 608	604	602	6	24 4 10½	0 38 1	23 6 14½	1,336 11 9	
Howrah	{ 1876 .. 15	1.	15	.....	319 12 0	.....	314 12 0	730 8 2	
	{ 1877 .. 18	22	15	7	1,254 11 15	981 0 0	255 11 15	1,890 7 5	
Midnapore	{ 1876 .. 367	359	323	28	10 17 13	4 36 2	5 21 11	2,875 1 3	
	{ 1877 .. 162	174	161	11	73 24 6	73 33 0	4 53 6	397 3 3	
Balasore	{ 1876 .. 56	51	75	6	24 15 6	2 32 0	21 23 6	191 13 6	
	{ 1877 .. 27	33	25	7	6 9 0	0 3 4	6 5 12	69 5 3	
Cuttack	{ 1876 .. 32	27	32	5	7 14 1	3 13 6	4 0 11	90 14 0	* Besides those cases, 1 struck off as false under section 117, C.P.C.
	{ 1877 .. 53	53	46	7	139 16 2	0 12 0	139 4 2	152 6 0	
Pooree	{ 1876 .. 32	31	31	.....	18 17 9	3 16 0	15 2 9	122 8 0	
	{ 1877 .. 10	11	11	.....	5 20 3	3 20 2	3 0 1	11 6 0	
Chittagong	{ 1876 .. 101	109	99	3	84 11 15	2 33 11	31 18 15	557 15 0	
	{ 1877 .. 349	408	440	14	68 36 1	.....	68 30 1	2,398 7 0	† Two persons died while under trial, and two were pending trial.
Noakhally	{ 1876 .. 210	213	200	6	8 34 6	8 34 6	604 3 0		
	{ 1877 .. 116	137	180	6	26 35 15	5 28 12	20 7 3	430 13 0	
Backergunge	{ 1876 .. 32	33	31	2	13 2 15	12 32 7	5 10 8	112 13 0	One person awaiting trial at the end of the year.
	{ 1877 .. 17	17	15	2	153 11 14	160 18 8	1 32 94	16 11 0	
Jessore	{ 1876 .. 15	16	16	...	7 19 0	7 19 0	66 11 0		
	{ 1877 .. 21	21	18	9	3 18 1½	1 2 12	2 16 5½	35 0 0	Of this amount, Rs. 71 on account of sale proceeds of salt confiscated.
Grand Total	{ 1876 .. 1,284	1,327	1,218	92	486 51 4½	30 21 0	455 10 15½	6,704 14 5	
	{ 1877 .. 1,381	1,532	1,464	63	1,736 38 12½	1,217 5 7	519 33 5½	6,739 8 2	

There has been an increase, on the whole, of 97 cases as compared with 1876, and of 19 cases as compared with 1875. In the 24-Pergunnahs the increase consists of 173 cases, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 99·01. 508 cases pertained to illicit manufacture. Midnapore is again this year marked by a largo decrease, 162 cases in 1877 to 357 in 1876, and 570 in 1875. This decrease the local authorities account for by cases (numerous hitherto) of ignorant people failing to endorse their licenses with their sales having almost ceased. It is said that the sale of salt has increased, and that the facilities for illicit manufacture are yearly growing less.

In Chittagong the increase is most marked, 349 cases having occurred in 1877 to 101 in 1876. 250 of the cases of 1877 were of illicit manufacture, and the percentage of convictions to arrests (96) was good.

It is said that a good deal of illicit manufacture goes on in this district, and the police are fully alive to the fact.

Noakhally shows a decrease of 94 cases, attributable to a falling off in cases under section 22 and breach of Rule 35; 93 per cent. of convictions to arrests was obtained.

No other district shows a fluctuation in cases worthy of special notice.

The percentage of convictions to arrests shows an improvement, being 95·5 to 91·4 in 1876, and 90·1 in 1875.

The high percentage of convictions, and the fact that a very few persons underwent imprisonment in default of payment of fine, authorize a belief that the action of the police during the year was not in any degree oppressive, and that discrimination was used in making arrests.

There has been an increase in the quantity of salt attached of 1,251 maunds—1,736 maunds in 1877 to 485 in 1876; but the ratio of confiscation to seizure is very unsatisfactory, being 29·8 to 93·8 in 1876, and to 80·2 in 1875. Of the 1,217 maunds released by order of the Magistrate, Howrah is answerable for 981 maunds. Midnapore and Backergunge show badly also; for in the former district, out of 78 maunds attached, only four were confiscated; and in the latter district, out of 152 maunds attached 150 maunds were released by order of the Magistrate.

The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 6,738-8-2, against Rs. 6,764-14-5 in 1876.

Class VI.

267. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Burdwan	840	919	7	956	846	877
Bankura	136	108	.....	229	158	219
Beerbhoom	224	223	.....	203	195	230
Midnapore	700	564	1	659	440	674
Hooghly	654	579	5	610	374	533
Howrah	1,530	1,708	.....	3,121	1,033	2,793
Total	4,489	4,100	13	5,867	3,866	5,216
						656

There has been a decrease here as elsewhere, caused chiefly by a diminution in the number of prosecutions for bad character. "This," says the Commissioner, "is attributable, partly at least to the effect of the Government circular of the 22nd August, the action taken by this office, and the instructions issued to the district officers with reference to the orders therein contained." He notices the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal, who released two persons on consideration that they would leave their residences and the subdivision. The proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate, says the Commissioner, were "neither legal, fair, nor judicious; for if each Magistrate determines on driving his bad characters into neighbouring districts where they are not known, and are thus able to re-commence with a *carte blanche*, they may do much harm before their notoriety is re-established, and all districts must suffer alike at the cost of the one district thus temporarily relieved."

268. In excise cases there has been a falling off in number. In Burdwan, where there have been only 28 cases during the year, the District Superintendent thinks that the practice of illicit distillation has been nearly stamped out. The Magistrate, however, does not agree with him, and it seems to me absurd to talk of the police "stamping out" illicit distillation in a district like Burdwan by bringing to light in 1875, 1876, and 1877, 18, 37, and 28 cases, respectively, of breach of excise laws.

In Bankura the District Superintendent says that the police do not seem to have paid any attention to supervising excise shops, grave irregularities having come to light, e.g. opium and ganja shops, in which no accounts had been kept for several years. "Such a state of things," says the Commissioner, "is not creditable, and shows a want of supervision in the executive."

The results in Beerbhoom are good, but the Magistrate is not satisfied, because the police do not find out cases of illicit distillation—illicit possession arguing illicit distillation. The Commissioner points out that most of the cases are of possession of pachwai, in the manufacture of which there is no distillation.

Class VI.

269. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
24-Pergunnahs	1,875	1,817	0	1,810	1,118	1,200
Nuddea	244	222	1	291	127	255
Jessore	341	209	.....	265	103	161
Moorshedabad	674	520	7	531	410	721
Total	2,634	2,168	17	2,697	1,881	2,346

There is a considerable decrease of 483 cases in this class visible, chiefly in prosecutions for vagrancy and in local nuisances. The results were generally satisfactory.

Below are given the results of action taken against bad characters, as compared with those of last year:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted		Acquitted	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	96	83	62	18	110	54	63	17
Nuddea	66	48	49	33	87	44	45	33
Jessore	201	117	96	53	206	135	125	66
Moorshedabad	194	99	113	67	193	109	141	56
Total			577	397	520	171	585	326	376	204
									170	119

As was to be expected, there is a large decrease in the number of cases taken up; the results are very much the same as last year—the percentage of convictions in cases being 57·5 against 55·4 of 1876, and of persons convicted 62·5 as compared with 64·7. In Nuddea and Moorshedabad the result was what may be called satisfactory in Jessore, on the other hand, the percentage of convictions in cases was only 45·2, and of persons 50. Whether this want of success is due to the police sending up insufficient evidence, or to unwillingness on the part of Magistrates to convict on evidence which previously satisfied them, I am not prepared to say. Most probably both causes have had something to do with the result.

270. Offences against the excise laws have fallen from 228 in 1876 to 183 in 1877. This decrease is visible in both Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs. In the large districts of Jessore and Nuddea 28 cases of breach of the excise laws are supposed to have occurred. I still decline to believe that these figures in any way really represent the number of breaches of the law which occur. More attention is beginning to be paid to this important part of police duty, and I hope that there will be an improvement during the current year in the results obtained.

271. Offences against the railway laws have increased from 27 to 41. In Nuddea convictions were secured in 20 out of 24 cases—a satisfactory result. In Moorshedabad only seven cases out of 14 were successful.

272. Cases of spike theft are becoming common in Moorshedabad, 27 having occurred in that district, in only three of which were convictions obtained. The Commissioner remarks on the difficulty of detecting such cases, and there is no doubt that the difficulties in the way of detection of this crime are very great. The Commissioner, in connection with those cases, quotes with approval some remarks of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad :—"The Railway Company has the remedy, likely to be most effectual, in its own hands. Regardless of inconvenience, I would have every khalasee on a length, where thefts were frequent, moved to different places at a distance; and if thefts broke out at the place to which such a khalasee was removed, there could be no doubt to what cause they are attributable." This might tell us the cause of the thefts, i.e. the conduct of the khalasees. This, however, we know already, for it is pretty well known that these line khalasees or ballast coolies are generally the guilty parties; but the difficulty is to catch the thieves. The spikes are easily made away with, being generally given to blacksmiths at a distance, who convert them into other implements, and make recovery and identification of the property as difficult as in the case of cash or gold and silver ornaments made over to the professional receiver who melts them.

273. Offences against the salt laws have increased considerably in the 24-Pergunnahs and slightly in Jessore. In the latter district all the prosecutions were for breaches of the rules relating to the sale and transport of salt, while those in the 24-Pergunnahs were for illicit manufacture. The previous experience of Mr. Shuttleworth, the District Superintendent in the Salt Department, is of great use, and the results of police action in salt cases are very creditable to him and his subordinates. Of 602 cases reported, 597 were detected. In Jessore, also, the results were satisfactory, 19 cases out of 21 having been successfully prosecuted.

Class VI.

274. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	747	457	.....	473	326	325	147
Rajshahye	240	158	7	165	107	123	33
Rungpore	268	108	1	178	67	124	53
Bogra	95	106	2	130	68	121	9
Pubna	211	148	.....	162	124	136	26
Darjeeling	311	317	3	309	213	247	123
Julpigoree	146	91	3	91	69	73	18
Total	2,018	1,438	13	1,568	1,018	1,146	607

There has been a very considerable decrease in offences under this class, due partially to diminished action against bad characters in some districts, Dinagepore and Rungpore, and to less activity in the matter of public and local nuisances in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Julpigoree. The results of cases were generally fair, except Rungpore, where the number of convictions obtained was below the average and unsatisfactory.

275. Under vagrancy, there is a marked decrease in Dinagepore and Rungpore. The unusually large number of prosecutions in the former district is assigned as the cause of decrease this year. In Pubna action against bad characters during the present year appears to have been taken chiefly in the Serajunge sub-division, where the Sub-Divisional Officer carefully inquired into the cases brought to his notice. The results are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons	Convicted.		Percentage.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	160	106	66	174	106	106	67
Rajshahye	36	23	63.8	236	23	23	63.8
Rungpore	115	72	62.6	128	80	80	65
Bogra	47	41	87.2	60	43	43	72.9
Pubna	56	48	85.7	59	43	43	72.9
Julpigoree	46	33	71.7	48	33	33	68.7

276. In excise cases there has been a small increase in the number of cases, due almost entirely to an increase of activity in this department in Rungpore. The same culpable neglect of duty which was commented on last year is visible in Dinagepore, Pubna, Rajshahye, and Julpigoree. The necessity of paying attention to their duties as excise officers has been impressed upon District Superintendents throughout the year, but it is evident that the same indifference which existed previously has been shown in the above districts. It will be necessary, in considering claims to promotion of officers in these districts, to note whether there has been any improvement in the excise work of their subordinates. It is anything but creditable to the officers in charge of these districts that year after year such habitual neglect of excise duties should be allowed to continue.

Class VI.

277. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Ilma	697	523	.....	593	457	494	81
Furneedpore	235	232	4	237	132	176	60
Hakergunge	202	214	35	184	98	113	54
Mymensingh	104	117	.....	106	58	105	59
Tipperah	147	97	.....	113	48	75	39
Total	1,685	1,173	42	1,203	761	964	304

There has been a considerable decrease in offences under this class, which is almost entirely visible under vagrancy. In 1876 there were 641 true cases dealt with, while in 1877 only 392 cases have been taken up.

In connection with the case referred to in paragraph 239 in last year's report, in which I mentioned that I thought I had discovered a connection

between the Punkachur gangs of Kayasth thieves and a gang which had been caught in Dacca, the Commissioner reports that arrangements were made to receive these gangs at the Janmostomi and Barani fairs, which they were in the habit of frequenting. This year, however, they did not appear, having probably received information that they were expected. I have had a census made of the Punkachur men, and have forwarded printed lists of the principal members of the gangs, with their relatives in the eastern districts, to various districts. These men will all be looked up, and by the end of this year I hope to be in possession of full information as to all the branches of the gangs.

Another gang of apparently professional thieves was this year arrested in Dacca. "Sub-Inspector Prayag Tewari, when in charge of the town police, succeeded admirably in capturing a large gang of up-country men, who came from Bundelcund and commenced petty thefts in the bazaars and shops. Their *modus operandi* was similar in many respects to the Furreedpore gang captured last year. This gang crowded round the shops, and while the attention of the shop-keepers was drawn to one of their number, who generally asked for alms as a fakir, the others stealthily walked away with whatever they could lay their hands on, and then dispersed without any confusion or hurry whatever. If any hue or cry arose, they pretended the utmost indifference and made themselves out to be sadoos, who were going on a pilgrimage to Kamacha (Kamroop). A boy was caught who confessed, and the Magistrate committed eight out of the nine persons arrested to the Sessions Court under section 401, the ninth having been made Queen's evidence."

278. With reference to excise cases, the Commissioner reports that the operations of the police have been very successful in Dacca this year, and the result shows an increase of 521 gallons on the sale of country spirit during the nine months ending December 1877, as compared with the same period of the previous year. Illicit manufacture does not, as a rule, prevail throughout this district, the only place where it is carried on to any extent is in 36 mouzahs of the Bhowal pargunnah, where the District Superintendent personally organized a system of prevention, and the result showed an increase of sale to the extent of 80 gallons in one month. If the increase of 521 gallons sold in nine months is, as is apparently the case, put down to the exertions of the police, who in Dacca have been singularly apathetic in excise matters, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that illicit manufacture has been going on, and is still going on, for such manufacture does not stop all at once. I further observe that in the district of Dacca, during the year, there have been 8 cases of breach of the excise laws sent up by the police. I still am unable to believe that in such a great district containing a city like Dacca there have in reality only been eight cases of breach of the excise laws cognizable by the police during the year.

Allowing that the population in many parts of Eastern Bengal abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and drugs, it is surely impossible to believe that in the five large districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Tipperah there should only have occurred 80 cognizable cases of breach of the excise laws during the year, that is, almost exactly the same number which has occurred in one district (Chittagong) of the adjoining division. The Commissioner remarks: "Looking at the action taken all over the division, I think it may fairly be asserted that there has been somewhat more vigorous action on the part of the police in the repression of illicit practices,—the result probably of the greater amount of attention that district officers now give to the subject, though I do not understand the decrease in the number of cases in Dacca, more particularly when taken in connection with what is stated to have been the result of police action in Bhowal."

In Backergunge, which is the only saliferous district in the division, there were 17 prosecutions under the salt laws, as compared with 35 in 1876. This decrease is attributable to the fact that during the year a large portion of this district was exempted from the operations of the salt laws and excluded from the limits. The Magistrate reports that he is confident that the police are now attending to this part of their duties with more vigilance than before.

Class VI.

279. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	198	469	20	763	585	549	40
Noakhally	53	134	.....	55	114	146	18
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4	3	..	5	..	5	.....
Total	279	606	20	763	499	700	58

* The arrests were made by order of the Magistrate in cases not investigated by the police. The number of such cases, in which convictions were obtained, is not entered in the return as there is no column in the return to show them.

There is a large increase in cases, under this class owing chiefly to salt cases having largely occurred. After the cyclone illicit manufacture of salt was carried on by persons who had lost all other means of subsistence.

There has been a slight increase in the number of vagrancy cases; but I observe that the results of such cases in Chittagong were very unfavourable, conviction following in only 14 out of 30 cases. This may be owing to the police having sent up insufficient evidence, or owing to Magistrates declining to convict on the evidence, with which they used to be satisfied.

The Commissioner notes the release of considerable number of time-expired dacoits in Noakhally. Step will be taken to have them carefully watched.

In Chittagong there were 79 cases of breach of the excise laws, and in Noakhally three. It is explained that breaches of the excise laws rarely occur in Noakhally. It is evident, at all events, that they are rarely found out by the police; and, judging from the conduct of the police in other districts, I should say that if the Noakhally police exerted themselves in excise matters, they would find that breaches of the law did occur. The increase in Chittagong seems to have arisen from the illicit sale of liquor by hillmen in the markets of the Chittagong district. Rules are now being framed to put a stop to this illicit traffic.

280. With reference to cases under the salt laws, the Commissioner remarks—"The salt laws and rules have been vigorously worked. The proportion of conviction to trial is satisfactory. Almost 97 per cent. of the number of persons brought to trial were convicted, the percentages being as high as 97 and 96 for Chittagong and Noakhally respectively. I very much fear that much undue harshness is practised in these cases, and that poor people, who have been caught boiling down a little salt-water for their own consumption, have been brought up for punishment." I confess that I do not agree with the Commissioner. In the first place, the people of Chittagong, where these cases have chiefly occurred, are, as a rule, uncommonly well off; and if people who break the law to supply themselves with salt for their own consumption are not to be stopped in their illegal conduct, the salt revenue will very soon be perceptibly affected, for such people will soon supply others, and illicit traffic will very rapidly develop itself.

Class VI.

281. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	1,178	1,899	5	1,622	1,260	1,474	145
Gaya	553	903	3	442	333	389	62
Shahabad	1,060	519	* 3	664	458	590	72
Mosuferpore	470	321	1	361	273	291	47
Durbhunga	201	247	.....	199	162	239	36
Sarun	360	323	.....	230	205	272	54
Chumparan	819	306	1	337	233	266	69
Total	4,181	3,608	13	4,128	2,963	3,530	565

There has been a large decrease in cases under this class, due almost entirely to the diminished number of prosecutions for bad livelihood, these

cases having decreased by upwards of 600 cases during the year. The full effect of the change of policy will not be visible till the current year has expired. In connection with this subject of watching bad characters, Captain Ramsay, District Superintendent of Patna, has established a system of observing the fluctuation of crime, which may properly be noticed here. I reproduce *in extenso* his remarks on the scheme:—

"The great difficulty experienced by police officers is to ensure becoming aware, sufficiently promptly to be of use, of the fact that any village or group of villages have commenced to suffer unduly at the hands of thieves and burglars within an abnormally short time.

When 20 or 30 house-breaking cases and attempts thereat are committed during, say, a couple of months, in the jurisdiction of a station having 350 or 400 villages in its circle, the matter would not attract special attention as anything alarming; but if, from an analysis of the position and dates of these cases, it appeared that 75 or 80 per cent. of the total number of cases reported were committed within groups of a few villages in one or two directions only, and within a period of a week or ten days, say during four or five days at the close of one month, and the same number of days at the commencement of the succeeding month, the aspect of matters becomes at once serious, and reflects discredit on the officers in charge of the station for allowing matters to go from bad to worse, instead of taking prompt repressive measures the moment these local epidemics of night crime showed themselves.

Recognizing this difficulty, and in order to obtain for himself as also to give all Inspectors and officers in charge of police-stations and outposts the information necessary to enable them to become promptly aware of the tendency of crime to increase in any particular locality, each station and outpost circle has been divided into beats of from 15 to 20 chowkeydars to a group. Each group of chowkeydars is entered on a single page of a register kept for the purpose, with the name of his village and the names of bad characters residing within each chowkeydar's charge in as many succeeding columns; the rest of the page is divided into 12 equal spaces, representing the months of the year, and as each case is reported the number of the first information and the section representing the crime complained of is noted opposite the name of the chowkeydar, within whose charge the offence occurred, and under the heading of the month in which the case is reported, false cases being subsequently indicated by a circle traced round the entry in red ink.

As the register is written up as each case is reported, all previous cases entered in the beat page cannot fail to strike the eye at once, and it is, therefore, impossible for a police officer to remain ignorant for a single day of the unusual outbreak of any kind of offence within the area of country under the care of any group or groups of chowkeydars, or, for that matter, of that within the beat of a single chowkeydar.

The page facing the one on which the names of the group of chowkeydars is recorded is left blank, ready for the entry of a detail of the results of the cases reported, as also for the insertion of notes specifying when any special increase of crime was observed, and reference to the diary detailing the measures taken to cope with and repress the same.

The information which has thus been obtained has been promptly acted upon in numerous instances with the most marked results; and, considering that the price of food in the Patna District has been unusually high, the results obtained would lead to the belief that the plan adopted is likely to be useful.

Such a system husbands the powers of the police, and directs their full energies in the desired direction at the proper time, and prevents meaningless wanderings about parts of the country not in immediate want of police care, to the exclusion of other parts calling loudly, but vainly, for attention.

The presence of fresh arrivals of gangs of Naths, Domes, and Mosaburs, is promptly ascertained, and the duties of the police regarding them are perfectly plain, and only require to be acted up to to ensure a prompt cessation of crime in the threatened localities."

282. I entirely agree with the Commissioner in thinking the scheme worthy of trial, and I shall have it introduced in Behar as an experiment. If it succeeds, Captain Ramsay is certainly entitled to the credit of having

originated an improvement in the police system. In many districts I do not see why the panchayets should not be made to do some duty in the way of reporting crime, sending information as to bad characters, as to the resort of suspicious persons, &c., &c.

283. Excise cases have slightly increased, showing a slight increase of vigilance on the part of the police. But, as elsewhere, the police have still much to do in the performance of their excise duties before they can expect commendation. In the district of Mozufferporo there were reported 25 cases, and in Sarun 18, in a population of about four millions.

Class VI.

284. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1876.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	Brought to trial	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	569	525	3	703	441	624	77
Bhagulpore	58	225	2	238	207	229	9
Purneah	297	251	3	300	157	200	35
Sonthal Pergunnahs	215	149		260	125	222	38
Maldah	136	235	1	251	170	193	53
Total	1,294	1,387	9	1,752	1,100	1,528	212

In this division there has been an increase, which appears in excise and local nuisance cases. There is a very marked decrease, as elsewhere, in the number of cases taken up under the vagrancy sections, the figures showing 269 cases in 1877 as compared with 546 of last year. In Monghyr the number of cases has fallen from 244 to 143, and in Purneah from 179 to 65. The Commissioner observes. "The recent orders of Government upon this subject have no doubt had an effect in repressing those cases, but I do not object to the present state of affairs, provided either paralyzation of all action on the part of nervous judicial officers and a subservient police is not brought about. We must look to district officers to prevent this. My constant instructions to Magistrates are in no way to desist from applying the law as may be necessary, but to be careful to pick cases and, above all, try them on the spot. Upon the whole, it may be safely predicted that a diminution of future action against reported bad characters will clearly necessitate increased efforts on the part of the police to convict offenders of the actual crimes of which they are guilty. If this cannot be effected, we may look out for an advance in serious crime."

The result of the cases taken up is satisfactory in all the districts of the division except Maldah, although in the Sonthal Pergunnahs they may be improved.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	...	140	121	148	121	27
Bhagulpore	...	24	22	24	21	0
Purneah	...	65	58	66	58	8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	26	16	61	40	21
Maldah	...	11	6	14	6	3

285. In excise cases there has been a very marked increase in the district of Monghyr, and also a considerable increase in Bhagulpore. In Monghyr, which last year showed 56 cases reported with 50 persons convicted, we have this year 156 cases reported and 141 out of 162 sent up convicted. This activity on the part of the police is due to the interest which the Magistrate, Mr. Magrath, has shown in the matter; and the state of matters in Monghyr is a good instance of what may be expected, if Magistrates generally will spare some time for police duties. Mr. Magrath remarks: "Since the Excise Department has ceased to busy itself with preventive operations, the subordinate excise officials frequently try to thwart the police in finding out cases, and obtaining convictions on them, after trying to interest the Excise Deputy Collectors on behalf of the wrong-doers by coloured versions and misrepresentations of occurrences and harrowing pictures of probable loss to the excise by cancellation of licenses." Very probably the wrong-doers subsidized these subordinate officials, and naturally object to their illicit gains being diminished by justice being done on the offenders.

With reference to operations in the districts of Purneah, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Commissioner observes—"The lasting stagnation in the work of detection here that appears while other districts are improving is very unsatisfactory and discreditable." These remarks are fully deserved in Purneah and Maldah, when the results in these and the other districts of the division are compared.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	..	153	126	162	141
Bhagulpore	..	48	40	49	44
Purneah	..	37	14	50	35
Sonthal Pergunnahs	..	32	27	79	72
Maldah	..	37	7	46	30

286. With reference to nuisances the law seems to have been vigorously worked in the division, and the fact that out of 826 persons put on trial 763 were punished shows that the cases have, as a rule, not been frivolous or lightly taken up.

Class VI.

287. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1870.	Cases re- ported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Cuttack	161	155	4	210	187	189
Pooree	622	1,049	6	1,045	1,015	1,030
Balasore	218	170	3	181	154	168
Gurjhata	14	5	4	5	1	2
Total	1,016	1,428	17	1,481	1,307	1,339

The increase of cases in this class is accounted for by increased activity in Pooree in prosecuting nuisance cases. I am bound to say that from what I saw of the state of the town of Pooree when I visited it in the cold weather, activity in prosecuting such cases is much required.

288. The provisions of the law relating to vagrancy and bad character have scarcely been put in force at all in the division during the year,—there having been six cases in the four districts during the year. With the increase in petty offences against the property noticeable, I can hardly think that there is no occasion to resort to the provisions of the law as to bad characters, who prey upon the villagers, unrepressed by the police as regards detection of their secret crimes.

289. Excise cases have as usual been few. Neither smuggling nor illicit manufacture exists to any great extent in the division. The introduction of the outstill system is regretted by the Magistrate of Cuttack, as likely, in addition to increasing facilities for procuring drink, "to lead to the congregation of hillmen, Pans, and low caste gangs on the borders, where the police will be unable to supervise their movements."

290. Under offences against the salt laws there has been in Cuttack a very considerable increase, which denotes an increased activity on the part of the preventive and regular police in this branch of their duties. The cases here are all of petty smuggling and breaches of conditions of rowanahs and rowanah rules. In connection with the open evasion of the law which, under the merciful orders of the Board of Revenue passed after the famine in Orissa, still goes on, the Commissioner observes as follows:—

"By the orders of the Board of Revenue of the 20th March 1871, it was directed that the rigour of the law should not be enforced in cases where it was clearly established that the salt illicitly manufactured was not for sale, but for home consumption by persons too poor to purchase. On the strength of the Board's orders, circular orders were issued to the police that they were not to arrest in such cases. Later on it was recognized that some standard was necessary in order to judge whether salt was made for home use by poor people or for sale, and it was directed that only those who were found to have made more than five seers were to be interfered with. These orders were issued at a time when Orissa had not quite recovered from the effects of the famine, and at that time no doubt there were many people too poor to purchase a sufficient quantity of salt. This state of things has long passed

away, and as the Orissa ryot of the present day is quite as well off as his brother in Bengal, there is no apparent reason why he should now be exempted from paying his share of taxation, or should continue to be openly allowed to evade the law. The Magistrate says that under cover of the orders, petty illicit manufacture goes on to a large extent under the noses of the police, and that they are powerless. It seems to me that the orders have been misunderstood. If the people are not too poor to purchase, the orders do not apply. (But how are the police to find out whether the people are too poor to purchase without inquisitorial inquiry?) I will address the Board for the rescindment of the orders, but it seems to me singular that if illicit manufacture under five seers is extensive, there should not be a single case of such manufacture over the limit." I entirely agree with the Commissioner, and unless the condition of the ryots in parts of Chittagong (*vide* my remarks in paragraph 282) should be very much worse than I believe it now is, I would not there legalize an evasion of the law, which is found to have produced mischievous results in Orissa.

In Pooree and Balasore there has been a falling off in cases. In the case of the former district no explanation is given. In Balasore the District Superintendent attributes the decrease to the fact that "preventive operations have been now placed on such an efficient footing that smuggling of any dimensions may be expected never to make head again." The Commissioner, however, is "rather inclined to think the police have been somewhat lax in this particular part of their duties."

Class VI.

291. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted
	Cases.	Persons				
Hazarebagh	528	242	5	265	212	232
Lohardugga	138	180	..	203	138	227
Singboon	55	23	..	39	16	30
Manbhoom	251	187	..	242	134	108
Total	973	631	5	809	500	637
						152

The decrease which is observable in this class is due chiefly to diminished activity under the heading of public and local nuisances. Prosecutions for bad character have also, as was to be expected, decreased.

Excise operations in Hazareobagh, Singboon, and Manbhoom are nominal, which means that not much attention is paid to them. There is a large increase in these cases in Lohardugga, which the Deputy Commissioner says "is entirely due to the greater attention paid to excise matters by the executive authorities, and to the police being persistently incited and stirred up into ferreting out cases of illicit distillation." It would be well if the same system were followed in the other districts of the division.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

292. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 95,367 as compared with 98,287 of 1876. The decrease has taken place in classes I, V, VI, and is most marked in the heading "Offences against public justice," in which the number of cases has fallen from 6,832 to 4,878. The number of persons summoned and appearing before Magistrates has also fallen from 103,830 and 75,691 to 100,687 and 72,745.

The percentage of convictions, both with reference to persons summoned and persons who actually appeared, has also fallen from 43 and 59 per cent. to 41·7 and 57·7.

293. The number of non-cognizable cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, has risen from 4,964 in 1876 to 5,670 in 1877—a result which is to be regretted. Such increased use of police agency is visible chiefly in cases under classes IV and V, and especially under heading 17, "Criminal misappropriation of property," in which the police were employed in more than half of

the cases taken up. In 1,000 out of 1,810 cases under this heading was police agency employed; whereas in 1876 only 354 of 1,287 cases were investigated by the police, and in 1875, 263 of 928 cases were so treated. So large a proportion of these generally petty cases ought not, in my opinion, to have been made over to the police for inquiry.

294. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned	Actually appearing before the court	NUMBERS		
	1876.	1877.				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial
Burdwan	"	2,362	4,303	3,030	4,331	3,930	2,386	1,183
Bankoora	"	380	525	374	511	387	207	133
Beerbhoom	"	1,232	655	756	912	534	289	221
Midnapore	..	3,371	8,637	2,611	8,010	1,801	983	313
Hoooghly	..	2,117	2,538	2,270	3,160	2,338	1,346	808
Howrah	..	2,518	2,594	2,387	2,889	2,298	1,386	366
Total		11,073	14,322	11,428	14,979	11,381	6,578	3,004
								230

There has been a considerable increase during the year, which appears chiefly in the districts of Burdwan and Hoooghly. In Burdwan there have been 4,363 cases as compared with 2,362, showing an increase of 2,001 cases. This increase is due to the large number of cases of criminal force instituted during the year, to increased activity in prosecuting cases of offences relating to weights and measures, and to the fact that about 300 convictions by Municipal Commissioners are now included in the return.

The Magistrate cannot, at present, account for the large number of cases of criminal force instituted, but he fears that frivolous charges have not been sufficiently discouraged.

The increase in Hoooghly, which is not so remarkable as in Burdwan, is also due to larger institution of charges of criminal force. In Bankoora and Beerbhoom, on the other hand, these charges have diminished.

The percentage of convictions is exactly the same as last year—57·7.

The police were employed in 565 cases, against 371 in 1876. Nearly half of such inquiries took place in Burdwan, where in 264 cases (as compared with 102 in 1876) police investigation was resorted to. No explanation is given of this increase in Burdwan, and I see no reason why resort should be had in so many cases to police agency in the districts of the division.

295. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned	Actually appearing before the Court.	NUMBERS		
	1876.	1877.				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial
24-Pergunnahs	"	3,810	3,002	2,829	3,791	2,912	1,493	854
Nuddea	"	5,355	4,712	3,392	4,886	3,632	1,298	1,029
Jeswore	..	4,169	3,991	3,396	6,137	2,974	1,737	847
Moorshedabad	..	2,942	2,528	1,975	2,722	1,770	1,063	550
Total		10,285	10,223	11,789	16,515	11,234	5,944	3,290
								168

There has been a decrease throughout the division; but in no districts, and under no heading, has it been so marked as to call for special explanation. The result of convictions has not been so high as last year; but this, as remarked by the Magistrate of Nuddea, does not prove want of discretion in summoning people. He remarks—"In fact only about half the persons sent for by the courts are actually tried." The issue of processes in these cases has had its effect. Institution fees and process fees do, perhaps, keep some few cases out of the courts, but they have had far less effect than I should have expected.

The police were employed in 1,145 cases, as compared with 1,183 last year, in every district but the 24-Pergunnahs they were more sparingly employed than in previous years. But in that district police agency was employed in 16 per cent. of the cases instituted. This is a much higher percentage than has been reached during the two preceding years, and no reason for the police

being more extensively employed in non-cognizable cases in the 24-Pergunnahs than in other districts of the division has been given, or is apparent.

It is satisfactory to note that the special measures taken by the Magistrate of Nuddea to prevent the time of the police being wasted by the Magistrates of Bongong have had effect, the percentage of cases investigated by the police throughout the whole district being only 2·8.

The percentage of such investigation by police in the division is as follows:—

			1875.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	9·2	9·2	16·4
Nuddea	...	...	4·8	6·9	2·8
Jessore	...	...	6·4	8·2	7
Moorshedabad	...	...	3·7	3·8	2·9

296. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Dinagepore	2,263	1,163	1,024	1,351	1,172	607	455	17
Rajshahiye	923	780	760	1,424	1,143	559	406	32
Rungpore	1,939	2,213	1,818	2,243	1,847	1,243	557	12
Bogra	518	585	396	505	629	337	187	5
Pubna	1,814	1,808	1,368	2,122	1,212	733	415	23
Darjeeling	285	186	70	130	225	120	81	3
Julpigoree	729	537	306	301	425	219	102	16
Total	7,312	7,232	5,741	8,226	6,593	3,878	2,263	108

There has been a decrease of non-cognizable crime in every district of the division except Rungpore. In Dinagepore the decrease is accounted for by the fact that while in 1876 no less than 1,330 chowkeydars were punished judicially, only 222 were so dealt with in 1877, neglect of duty on the part of village policemen being dealt with departmentally. In Pubna the decrease is attributed to the existence of a better understanding between landlords and tenants. The Commissioner directs attention to the fact that processes appear to have been issued in every case instituted,—a practice which indicates an absence of proper discrimination on the part of the Magistrates concerned.

Under cases of false evidence and false complaints 86 persons were convicted and 153 acquitted. In one case a man, one of the punchayets of a village in Pubna, was committed on the charge of murdering his daughter-in-law. There was not sufficient evidence to convict him of the murder, but it was proved that he deliberately concealed the body in the house of a neighbour with whom he was at enmity, accusing him of the murder. He was, therefore, charged with making a false charge with intent, &c., and on conviction was transported for life. Several of the witnesses who attempted to save him by denying at the Sessions having given evidence against the accused before the Magistrate, were punished for perjury.

The number of cases in which police agency was employed was 665, as compared with 453 in 1876. In 369 cases, or 32 per cent. of those instituted in the district of Dinagepore, was the agency of the police employed, i.e. in one district the police were employed in investigating more non-cognizable cases than in the other six districts of the division. This looks as if in many cases in Dinagepore the police were employed to do the work of the Magistrates in the trial of non-cognizable offences.

297. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Dacca	6,350	7,481	6,061	7,563	4,836	2,985	1,312	92
Furreedpore	5,681	4,620	5,749	5,983	2,057	1,191	770	31
Backergunge	4,280	4,362	2,250	3,620	2,564	1,498	786	76
Mymensingh	5,589	4,817	4,070	4,250	2,237	1,171	927	62
Tipperah	4,154	3,555	2,792	3,201	1,852	1,186	523	60
Total	26,063	24,694	18,031	22,623	13,546	7,911	4,519	320

There has been a decrease in non-cognizable crime, on the whole, but there has been considerable fluctuation under the various classes.

In class I there has been a decrease, chiefly visible under offences against public justice. This is to some extent attributable to the exclusion of complaints dismissed under section 147, as involving questions of a civil nature, or a mistake of law, or fact; and fewer cases have also been made over by the civil courts during the year.

In connection with cases of causing miscarriage under class II, the steady decrease in which was noticed last year, the Commissioner mentions that in many villages enlightened landlords have issued particular orders to watch these cases, and see that miscarriages are not caused, and with markedly satisfactory result.

Under class III there has been a marked decrease in almost all the districts of the division, except Backergunge, where there has been a large increase. The increase in this district is attributed to the actual impoverishment of the people through the effect of the cyclone, and partly also, no doubt, to the way in which this circumstance was taken advantage of by the ryots as an excuse for withholding payments of rent.

Cases of criminal force under class IV have increased considerably in Dacca and Mymensingh, while in the other districts they have decreased. The Magistrate is inclined to believe that this increase is due to the material prosperity of the people,—their easy circumstances leading them to bring even the pettiest cases into court. The Commissioner does not accept this explanation, but thinks that this is due to the natural fluctuation of crime under this head. He observes—"It is quite as likely that during the current year Dacca and Mymensingh may show a large decrease, and some other district a large increase. But if this should turn out so, the Magistrate will, I venture to predict, not be able to say that it is due to any decrease in the material prosperity of the people. It is quite likely, however, that the increased facilities which are now offered for bringing charges of this kind, such as the appointments of Honorary Magistrates, and the sittings of Benches at places other than the district or sub-divisional head-quarters, will have not been without their effect on this class of case."

Under class V cases of criminal misappropriation of property have largely increased in Furreedpore and Backergunge. In the former district more than half of the increase is said to be attributable to the wreck of a jute boat. The boat was abandoned by the crew and plundered by the villagers, many of whom were punished. In Backergunge the increase is due to the manner in which property of all kinds, but especially cattle, were swept from the owner's possession, and criminally misappropriated by others.

The decrease in offences relating to marriage still continues, but this decrease is not attributable to the Registration Law. The Commissioner remarks—"Five Marriage Registrars appointed under Act I of 1876 have been at work in Backergunge during the whole year, but almost to no effect. Only 95 marriages and 89 divorces were registered under its provisions during the year. People have abstained from taking advantage of the provisions of the law, and the Act is reported to be showing symptoms of proving a failure there. The Magistrate of Dacca, in writing on this subject, remarks that the Mahomedan Divorce Act is practically a dead letter, as it was expected to be. It should either be repealed, or, better still, amended; it is clearly necessary that something should be done. From the above remarks it would seem that the operations under Act I of 1876 can have had but little effect on the decrease noted above, and the opinion seems to be fast gaining ground that it does not go far enough. I mentioned last year the efforts that had been used to get it understood by the bulk of the people for whose benefit it was mainly intended, but a very small measure of success has attended them. Another year's experience certainly tends to show that if the Act is to have the desired effect registration of marriages and divorces must be made compulsory."

The police were employed in 1,649 cases, as compared with 1,395 last year. In Furreedpore, in which last year 10 per cent. of the non-cognizable cases were investigated by the police, only 203 out of 4,529, during this year, were so inquired into. In Backergunge, however, the number of investigations by the police has almost doubled, although the number of cases instituted has not

so markedly increased. In 1876, with 3,795 institutions, 233 cases were investigated by the police ; in 1877, with 4,418 institutions, inquiries by police agency were made in 858 cases. The Commissioner observes, and with his observation I entirely agree :—“ Having regard to the amount of heinous crime in Backergunge, and to the comparatively small force of investigating officers, I cannot think it was desirable to employ the police in almost one-fifth of the cognizable cases which occurred there. In saying this I do not lose sight of the fact that the district staff has been considerably reduced, and that time which would ordinarily have been given to the trial, or investigation, of cases by some of the officers that remained, has had to be devoted to other work. But, making all allowances for this, I still think the percentage of these cases referred to the police is far higher than it should have been.”

298. CHITTAGONG . DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED*		Cases in which pro- cess was issued.	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial
Chittagong	2,611	1,074	1,252	1,798	1,512	582	569	54
Noakholly	5,037	3,114	1,327	1,646	1,242	756	398	56
Chittagong Hill Tracts	84	17	84	225	23	114	90	24
Total	7,732	5,225	2,668	3,569	2,877	1,452	1,045	134

There has been a remarkable decrease in both Chittagong and Noakholly, but especially the latter. I quote the remarks of the Commissioner on the subject : “ The cyclone and storm-wave, which were assigned as causes for the increase of cognizable crime, are now set forth as reasons for the decrease shown above. Unfortunately the cyclone, together with the burning of the Deputy Collector's cutcherry, have of late been made to act as excuses for so many things that they are getting rather worn out. The excuse about paucity of officers is also getting somewhat threadbare. The real reason, the Commissioner finds, is the poverty of the people consequent on the extensive destruction of property. This, I imagine, is the reason which the Magistrates meant to give in saying that the results of the cyclone led to increase of cognizable and decrease of non-cognizable crime.

In 371 cases the agency of the police was employed ; in Noakholly alone, such agency being made use of in 317 cases. These figures in my opinion show clearly that in that district the agency of the police in investigating non-cognizable cases was made use of to an improper extent.

299. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which pro- cess was issued.	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,523	1,628	1,594	2,380	2,177	1,280	724	39
Gya	2,401	1,445	1,005	1,374	1,404	952	349	18
Shahabad	2,014	2,218	1,664	3,505	2,757	1,453	986	19
Mozafferpore	869	1,229	859	1,507	1,229	708	474	18
Durbhunga	899	1,259	978	3,075	3,081	2,349	504	56
Sarun	1,313	1,091	1,101	1,926	1,748	841	853	45
Chumparun	603	450	411	749	836	411	331	5
Total	9,621	9,295	7,752	14,319	13,227	7,603	4,220	190

There has been a decrease in the division to the extent of 326 cases, observable chiefly under classes I and VI. Offences under class IV, under heading principally of criminal force, have increased by 538 cases.

In Gya district there has been a marked decrease of non-cognizable crime to the extent of 956 cases, but no explanation of this falling off is given. In Durbhunga, I notice that there has been an increase of upwards of 300 institutions ; that in 978 cases process was issued, as compared with 576 last year ; and that, while in these 576 cases in 1876 907 persons were summoned, in 1877, 3,075 persons were called on to appear in the 978 cases in which process issued.

It does not, however, appear that processes were issued without discrimination, as of the 3,075 persons summoned 76 per cent. were convicted.

The results of trials was the same generally as last year—60·5 per cent. of convictions. In Chumparun, where the unsatisfactory result of cases has been noted for several years, the number of acquittals, 420, exceeds that of convictions, 411. The same unsatisfactory state of matters is visible this year in Sarun, where there were 857 acquittals to 841 convictions.

The number of cases in which police agency was employed was 415, or 4·4 per cent., as compared with 361, or 3·7 per cent. in 1876. It is evident that the courts in different districts treat this matter of employment of the police in non-cognizable cases in different ways. In Patna, with 1,628 cases, the police were employed in 127 cases, while in Gya, with 1,445 institutions, the agency of the police was resorted to only in nine. In Sarun, with 1,091 cases, the police were employed in only one. There can be no doubt that the less the police are employed in such cases the better, although in some instances police action is necessary and beneficial.

300. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1876	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,213	2,417	2,035	2,535	2,038	1,100	712	42
Bhagulpore	1,711	1,371	1,370	1,199	1,372	776	530	21
Purneah	2,185	2,173	1,302	2,085	1,204	597	559	24
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,461	3,445	2,584	4,000	2,527	1,741	445	54
Maldah	704	772	543	715	666	372	209	19
Total	10,744	10,178	7,874	10,607	7,802	4,586	2,473	160

There has been a slight decrease throughout the division. In the various districts there has been the usual fluctuation observable, but in none has increase or decrease been such as to demand notice, except in Bhagulpore and Monghyr, where there has been an increase of, respectively, 204 and 340 cases. In the latter district the increase has occurred chiefly in classes I, IV, and VI. In Bhagulpore there has been an increase under classes I and VI. The Commissioner observes:—"These offences do not call for any particular remark, except that in the largest number of false cases the police applied for instituting prosecutions, and that more attention seems to have been paid by the police during the year to keeping the peace of the district."

In 365 cases, as compared with 319 last year, was the agency of the police employed. In Bhagulpore and Purneah such agency was most sparingly employed, while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs police inquiry was made in 209 out of 3,445 cases, and in Maldah in 97 out of 772.

301. Referring to the remarks in paragraph 22 of Government Resolution, the Commissioner remarks,—“I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the desirability of reducing as much as possible the amount of litigation in petty criminal cases by recourse to arbitration and the influence of the Government officers in settling disputes. I cannot, however, look for any fruit in this direction until we have emerged, to an even greater extent than is at present the case, from the flood of cases that has been brought upon us by the settlement operations and the provisions of Act III of 1872, and by strengthening the staff of officers, or by other means increased opportunity is afforded for officials moving about amongst the people and exerting their influence, as in old times, under the Sonthal system of administration.”

302. CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	5,701	5,171	2,090	3,513	2,811	982	794	35
Pooree	1,563	2,017	1,311	1,720	950	401	406	37
Balasore	1,448	1,643	1,006	1,484	1,028	418	409	28
Gurjhat	396	312	206	661	192	116	82	13
Total	6,178	7,137	4,705	7,378	4,481	1,977	1,641	113

The above figures show that there was an increase of cases, that processes were issued more sparingly, and that the results of trials were better than last year. Amongst the cases which occurred, one or two are worthy of note. In one case three persons appeared to have gone about the country representing that they had authority to inquire respecting the use made of religious endowments, and had taken numerous small fees from the holders of such endowments. Three persons were convicted by the Magistrate under section 420, but two were released on appeal. In another case one Gunga Gobind Mitter borrowed some money from a mahajun at Cuttack and went to register the deed, the agreement between the parties being that the borrower should get the money on delivering the registering officer's receipt for the deed. He kept the real receipt himself, and in collusion with the head mohurrir of the office he got a blank form and forged a receipt, which he handed over to the money-lender. Afterwards, with the real receipt he got back the document again, and on presentation of the forged receipt the money-lender was sent to the Magistrate to be tried for forgery. Mr. Toynbee, however, discharged him and issued a warrant against Gunga Gobind Mitter, who was afterwards committed to the Sessions, and eventually sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The registration head mohurrir was dismissed. In my opinion he was fortunate in getting off with a departmental punishment.

The police were employed in 352 cases. In Cuttack district police agency was resorted to in 225 of these 352 cases, showing that the Magistrates of that district use the services of the police in non-cognizable cases much more extensively than in the other districts of the division. The Cuttack police have more work to do than the police of either Pooree, Balasore, or the Gurjhats, and they should not be burdened in addition with the largest share of inquiries into non-cognizable cases.

303. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazarebagh ...	705	682	640	817	740	511	56	....
Lohardugga ...	323	407	395	640	670	391	267	12
Singbhoom ...	189	205	127	182	280	170	81	3
Manbhoom ...	503	707	613	932	1,007	622	308	10
Total ..	1,720	2,061	1,775	8,571	2,706	1,703	713	25

The only district in which there has been much fluctuation is Manbhoom, in which there has been an increase of 264 cases. I find no explanation of this in the district report.

Police agency has been employed in 7·5 per cent. of cases instituted. In Singbhoom the police have been employed in nearly 20 per cent. of non-cognizable cases—a manifest abuse on the part of officers before whom such charges are laid. It is obviously incredible that police inquiry should be required in so many non-cognizable cases.

304. The undermentioned statement shows the relative criminality of the districts in non-

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISIONS.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cases instituted.				Number taken up by Magistrate.				Number of persons against whom process issued.				
			1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.		
BENGAL															
<i>Western Districts.</i>															
BURDWAN DIVISION	Burdwan	2,034,745	2,150	2,468	2,361	4,035	1	.....	1	828	8,012	8,278	3,970	4,361
	Bankura	526,772	401	418	350	507	2	.....	30	18	408	545	402	541
	Hooghly	805,921	1,318	1,405	1,217	853	2	.....	5	.....	1,764	1,564	1,417	912
	Midnapore	2,540,963	2,887	2,396	3,291	3,247	179	95	83	190	3,472	3,179	3,873	3,040	
	Hugli	892,681	2,538	2,328	2,116	2,545	2	5	3	8	2,676	3,415	2,448	3,161	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	Howrah	731,067	6,938	6,254	2,617	2,400	56	53	1	134	7,417	6,609	2,714	2,868	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>														
	24-Pergunahs	2,210,047	3,869	3,717	3,701	3,901	371	176	118	91	4,439	4,800	4,404	3,791	
	Nuddea	1,812,795	3,605	4,789	5,259	4,836	123	62	96	74	4,970	5,000	4,811	4,868	
	Jessore	2,075,021	3,453	3,778	4,101	3,852	137	62	68	130	3,717	3,542	4,990	5,187	
RAJSHAHIYE DIVISION.	Moorshedabad	1,838,626	5,100	2,701	2,854	3,466	167	129	88	72	5,800	2,843	3,016	2,723	
	Dinagepore	1,501,924	553	1,084	2,160	1,153	.....	103	.....	724	1,402	2,098	1,361	
	Rajshahiye	1,310,729	1,071	892	984	983	18	41	42	77	1,683	1,204	1,205	1,424	
	Rungpore	2,149,072	1,477	1,908	1,638	2,111	34	51	149	123	1,223	1,480	1,079	2,212	
	Bogra	680,469	794	378	460	405	80	140	179	150	504	400	495	501	
DACCA DIVISION	Bunia	1,211,594	1,691	1,680	1,739	1,672	219	184	205	198	2,147	1,785	2,359	2,121	
	Darjiling	94,712	510	240	201	186	18	38	106	....	472	299	187	134
	Jalukpore	418,005	636	723	620	536	11	6	17	1	564	384	488	39	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>														
	Dacca	1,882,938	6,517	6,250	6,254	6,073	53	91	51	458	6,801	5,977	5,005	7,561	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Furredpore	1,600,883	4,887	4,988	5,264	4,378	887	712	460	156	6,988	5,409	5,997	3,988	
	Backergunge	1,880,139	4,202	4,100	3,674	4,227	76	99	121	135	4,126	3,393	2,985	3,489	
	Mymensingh	2,349,917	4,797	5,128	5,718	4,700	156	61	81	111	2,433	3,682	4,130	4,255	
	Tipperah	1,407,489	4,136	4,130	3,832	3,545	18	24	9	10	4,924	4,411	3,765	3,20	
	Chittagong	1,043,283	3,627	3,163	2,611	1,943	1	1	1	31	2,234	1,745	1,630	1,79	
PATNA DIVISION	Noukhali	940,616	2,687	3,348	4,882	2,058	162	26	155	156	2,177	2,188	2,871	1,544	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,007	93	88	66	108	9	19	18	29	182	218	210	22	
	<i>BEHAR.</i>														
	Patna	1,550,638	1,278	1,233	1,473	1,565	19	18	49	63	1,800	2,066	2,451	2,38	
	Gya	1,948,780	1,299	1,459	2,309	1,443	126	105	41	22	1,830	1,888	2,582	1,87	
BHAGULPORE	Shahabad	1,725,974	1,320	1,268	1,863	2,087	152	132	161	120	1,802	1,742	2,556	3,38	
	Mozafferpore	2,188,382	1,516	773	808	1,139	72	68	90	90	1,800	1,009	880	1,50	
	Durhulunga	2,191,324	1,516	912	881	1,177	135	129	68	62	1,400	907	3,07		
	Saran	2,063,860	1,189	1,223	1,243	1,030	43	22	72	61	2,103	2,201	1,878	1,92	
	Chumparun	1,440,816	484	403	543	420	44	23	60	50	1,038	700	1,188	74	
ORISSA DIVISION	Monghyr	1,912,986	1,908	2,033	2,218	2,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,857	2,244	2,574	2,53
	Blagulpore	1,890,200	2,177	1,993	1,711	1,371	4	.....	.....	.....	2,407	2,513	2,099	1,19
	Purneah	1,714,705	1,942	1,954	1,949	2,143	98	139	236	40	2,164	2,103	2,095	2,04	
	Sonthal Pergannahs	1,248,287	2,389	2,094	3,840	3,311	123	127	141	131	3,685	3,308	4,051	4,08	
	Maldah	678,071	79	91	684	746	....	1	20	28	93	51	890	71
<i>ORISSA.</i>															
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Cuttack	1,494,741	2,406	2,300	2,726	3,118	78	79	65	53	2,705	2,500	3,135	3,51	
	Purree	769,373	1,748	1,612	1,803	1,980	7	31	38	31	1,962	2,050	1,844	1,71	
	Balasore	770,332	3,117	1,305	1,406	1,689	.....	39	44	1,651	1,650	1,488	1,34	
	Gurjhat	179,610	361	384	396	300	2	1	12	797	845	669	669	61	
	<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>														
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>															
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Hazaribagh	771,875	668	506	703	679	18	7	2	3	901	753	703	8	
	Lohardukka	1,237,123	527	398	823	408	2	24	1	831	750	568	6		
	Sundbhoon	304,847	174	94	114	140	49	68	75	65	402	263	132	11	
	Mambhoon	895,570	601	582	408	628	60	61	95	141	1,021	1,046	1,203	9	
	Total	60,251,517	90,946	92,674	94,700	91,798	3,210	3,092	3,527	3,029	1,08,845	90,939	1,08,890	1,00,6	

cognizable crime:—

Number actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted.				Percentage of convictions to persons against whom process issued.				Percentage of convictions to persons who actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted to population.				
1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
8,171	8,453	4,120	3,930	979	1,659	2,744	2,886	32% ⁵	50% ⁶	60% ¹	64% ⁸	30%	48	60% ⁶	54% ⁸	1 to 2,078	1 to 1,220	1 to 741	1 to 632	
279	269	317	387	170	189	176	207	30% ³	31	38% ²	38% ²	60% ⁹	56% ⁵	55% ⁵	38% ²	1 to 3,098	1 to 3,110	1 to 2,060	1 to 2,544	
924	935	704	584	364	466	297	208	20% ⁷	20% ⁶	20% ⁹	22% ³	39% ³	48% ⁵	42% ¹	29% ³	1 to 1,911	1 to 1,486	1 to 2,343	1 to 2,566	
2,632	2,634	2,497	1,894	1,525	1,353	1,220	983	43% ⁹	42% ⁵	31% ⁵	32% ²	63% ⁸	81% ³	48% ⁸	32% ²	1 to 1,066	1 to 1,878	1 to 2,082	1 to 2,588	
2,058	2,073	1,837	2,358	1,282	1,440	1,087	1,316	47% ⁹	42% ¹	44% ²	42% ⁵	62% ²	60% ⁶	58% ⁵	42% ⁵	1 to 696	1 to 619	1 to 822	1 to 663	
6,461	6,032	2,445	2,398	4,952	4,861	3,755	1,380	60% ⁷	73% ⁵	50% ⁶	58% ³	70% ⁶	50% ²	56% ²	48% ³	1 to 147	1 to 150	1 to 531	1 to 527	
3,711	4,003	3,361	2,858	2,517	3,548	2,024	1,883	56% ⁷	52% ⁴	43% ⁹	40% ⁶	87% ⁸	63% ⁶	60% ²	49% ⁶	1 to 775	1 to 760	1 to 1,001	1 to 1,173	
9,837	2,024	2,497	2,582	1,102	1,246	1,210	1,202	23% ¹	23% ⁹	25% ³	25% ⁹	41% ⁷	47% ⁴	48% ⁸	25% ⁹	1 to 1,645	1 to 1,487	1 to 1,487	1 to 1,436	
3,199	2,763	3,033	2,974	1,090	1,070	1,799	1,737	45% ⁴	40% ⁶	36% ⁸	33% ⁸	52% ⁸	50% ³	53% ⁸	33% ⁸	1 to 1,236	1 to 1,241	1 to 1,153	1 to 1,194	
3,403	1,888	1,023	4,776	1,168	1,006	2,114	1,062	30% ⁷	35% ³	40% ²	39% ⁹	48% ⁶	54% ⁷	63% ¹	38% ⁹	1 to 1,157	1 to 1,345	1 to 1,115	1 to 1,274	
406	1,070	2,410	1,172	166	760	1,850	867	22% ⁹	54% ³	68% ⁸	49% ³	40% ⁸	71	76% ⁵	40% ³	1 to 9,047 ^b	1 to 1,970	1 to 811	1 to 2,261	
1,852	1,000	1,171	1,143	623	542	555	539	37% ⁰	45	42% ⁸	30% ³	40	54% ²	47% ³	39% ²	1 to 2,109	1 to 2,418	1 to 2,381	1 to 2,346	
1,033	1,148	1,379	1,547	480	724	361	1,243	38% ³	44% ⁹	51% ²	53% ⁴	44% ⁵	55	62% ⁴	65% ⁵	1 to 4,586	1 to 2,996	1 to 3,407	1 to 1,721	
403	661	635	529	242	308	361	337	42% ⁹	75% ³	71% ⁹	59% ⁶	48% ⁸	51% ²	60% ⁷	59% ⁶	1 to 2,840	1 to 2,338	1 to 1,009	1 to 2,045	
1,631	1,187	1,728	1,342	1,031	785	1,284	733	48% ¹	48% ⁹	49% ³	34% ⁵	37% ⁹	66% ¹	71% ⁴	34% ⁵	1 to 1,763	1 to 1,943	1 to 981	1 to 1,622	
316	329	202	225	117	111	145	120	24% ⁷	37% ⁷	77% ⁵	92% ³	38% ³	40% ⁶	92% ³	80% ⁰	1 to 800	1 to 818	1 to 658	1 to 789	
632	438	488	425	237	234	320	219	43% ²	60% ⁹	73	56	40% ⁶	53% ⁴	65% ⁵	56% ⁰	1 to 1,039	1 to 1,780	1 to 1,306	1 to 1,911	
4,001	3,730	3,034	4,838	2,008	2,079	2,288	2,085	30% ⁸	34% ⁷	38% ⁷	39% ⁴	51% ²	55% ⁷	56% ¹	30% ⁴	1 to 883	1 to 801	1 to 800	1 to 690	
2,548	2,338	2,500	2,037	1,620	1,220	1,550	1,121	21% ²	22% ⁴	27% ⁸	28% ¹	65% ⁸	62% ⁶	61% ⁷	28% ¹	1 to 1,032	1 to 1,233	1 to 908	1 to 1,338	
2,751	2,079	2,356	2,561	1,870	1,205	1,487	1,408	45% ⁴	37% ²	50% ¹	41% ³	68% ¹	60% ⁸	68% ¹	41% ³	1 to 1,007	1 to 1,498	1 to 1,270	1 to 1,361	
2,356	2,423	2,000	2,217	1,281	1,385	1,449	1,171	44% ⁸	45% ²	32% ⁷	27% ⁵	53% ⁵	57% ³	55% ⁷	27% ⁵	1 to 1,844	1 to 1,986	1 to 1,021	1 to 2,006	
3,054	2,872	1,975	1,852	1,937	1,395	1,161	1,186	47% ¹	30% ²	30% ⁸	35% ⁴	61% ¹	56% ³	58% ⁷	35% ⁴	1 to 821	1 to 1,148	1 to 2,121	1 to 1,358	
1,345	1,280	1,262	1,312	651	612	651	583	20% ¹	36% ⁷	39% ⁷	32% ³	48% ⁴	50% ⁷	61% ⁵	32% ³	1 to 1,731	1 to 1,750	1 to 1,602	1 to 1,798	
1,401	1,374	2,232	1,212	960	816	1,524	530	44% ⁰	37% ²	53	35% ⁹	65% ⁵	56% ³	58% ²	36% ⁹	1 to 743	1 to 874	1 to 623	1 to 1,707	
250	219	217	211	60	144	87	114	30% ²	66	41% ⁴	50% ⁶	26% ⁴	65% ⁷	40	59% ⁶	1 to 1,054	1 to 488	1 to 800	1 to 610	
1,704	1,918	2,305	2,177	980	1,172	1,411	1,389	53	60% ⁷	57% ⁶	54% ¹	58	61% ¹	61% ²	54% ¹	1 to 1,576	1 to 1,330	1 to 1,605	1 to 1,209	
1,844	1,808	2,621	1,404	1,215	1,235	2,006	922	65% ⁴	77% ⁶	69% ²	65% ⁸	70% ⁴	60% ²	70% ⁴	62% ⁶	1 to 1,016	1 to 1,578	1 to 972	1 to 2,048	
1,024	1,134	2,255	2,737	824	733	1,687	1,653	45% ⁵	42% ⁶	68% ¹	43% ⁹	54	61% ¹	63% ⁰	43% ⁹	1 to 2,002	1 to 2,351	1 to 1,159	1 to 1,186	
1,543	855	737	1,239	813	402	371	708	45% ¹	43% ²	42% ²	40% ⁰	52% ⁶	52% ²	50% ³	40% ⁹	1 to 5,393	1 to 4,736	1 to 5,988	1 to 5,090	
1,802	1,608	3,081	1,085	528	2,849	451	739	58% ²	70% ³	64% ³	62% ⁵	64% ³	56% ²	70% ³	62% ³	1 to 2,128	1 to 4,159	1 to 935	1 to 3,804	
970	758	1,221	836	391	347	441	411	41% ⁶	49% ⁵	37% ¹	54% ⁸	40% ³	45% ⁷	36% ¹	54% ⁸	1 to 4,152	1 to 3,267	1 to 3,804	1 to 3,804	
1,654	1,080	2,430	2,038	824	915	1,292	1,100	44% ³	40% ⁷	50% ¹	45% ⁴	49% ⁸	46% ²	52% ⁹	43% ⁴	1 to 2,200	1 to 1,981	1 to 1,403	1 to 1,648	
1,739	1,721	1,507	1,372	963	748	769	776	40% ²	32% ²	36% ¹	34% ⁷	35% ³	45% ²	50% ⁷	61% ⁷	1 to 1,806	1 to 2,148	1 to 2,406	1 to 2,388	
1,200	1,418	1,323	1,204	611	896	810	597	28% ³	34% ⁶	44% ⁰	28% ⁸	51% ¹	63% ¹	29% ⁸	1 to 1,293	1 to 1,913	1 to 2,028	1 to 2,872		
2,436	2,547	2,779	2,527	1,286	1,524	1,898	1,741	34% ⁵	44% ⁸	44% ³	42% ⁵	50% ⁷	49% ⁸	42% ²	42% ⁹	1 to 826	1 to 663	1 to 733	1 to 1,822	
93	40	771	606	62	25	445	372	66% ⁶	49	50	52	66% ⁶	62% ⁵	57% ⁷	52% ⁶	1 to 10,910	1 to 27,057	1 to 1,523	1 to 1,822	
1,745	1,476	1,802	2,311	644	855	982	29% ⁸	25% ⁷	26% ⁰	22% ²	30% ⁹	43% ⁶	41% ¹	22% ²	1 to 2,321	1 to 2,321	1 to 1,790	1 to 1,522		
1,383	1,066	1,067	930	642	549	461	60% ⁹	31% ³	29% ²	26% ⁷	71% ⁸	60% ²	50% ⁵	20% ⁷	1 to 774	1 to 1,498	1 to 1,427	1 to 1,669		
1,380	1,131	1,047	1,028	593	537	484	418	36% ³	34% ⁴	32% ⁵	32% ⁵	42% ⁶	47% ⁴	42% ²	1 to 1,208	1 to 1,434	1 to 1,591	1 to 1,642		
172	167	256	192	73	61	112	116	91	7% ²	11% ⁶	17% ⁸	42% ⁴	30% ⁵	43% ⁷	17% ⁸	1 to 2,460	1 to 2,944	1 to 1,603	1 to 1,546	
926	677	691	749	500	337	424	511	50% ⁴	44% ⁷	53% ⁵	62% ⁶	53% ⁹	49% ⁷	61% ³	62% ⁵	1 to 1,543	1 to 2,300	1 to 1,820	1 to 1,516	
730	740	506	670	480	541	370	391	51% ⁷	61% ¹	58% ¹	62% ⁸	58% ¹	60% ⁹	61% ⁰	61% ⁹	1 to 2,777	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,348	1 to 8,165	
429	274	202	280	100	201	191	179	42	70% ⁴	44% ⁰	48% ³	48% ³	39% ³	73% ³	65% ⁴	68% ³	1 to 1,003	1 to 1,516	1 to 1,500	1 to 1,703
917	1,018	1,293	1,007	434	693	624	628	42% ⁵	60% ⁸	40% ⁸	47% ³	47% ⁸	47% ⁸	48% ²	67% ³	1 to 2,303	1 to 1,505	1 to 1,605	1 to 1,585	
75,582	73,471	76,691	72,745	41,891	42,708	44,061	42,036	40% ³	42% ⁷	43% ⁸	41% ⁷	55% ⁴	58% ¹ </							

305. The proceedings of the Mughya Domes and of the Bediyas still occupy attention. I have only received a short time ago the report on the Bediyas from the Commissioner of Criminal tribes.

the Presidency Division, and I shall deal with the questions raised by it shortly when I visit Kishnaghur. I hope soon to have these pests of the eastern and northern districts under control. All District Superintendents are now in possession of particulars of some of the routes taken by the plundering gangs furnished by a confessing Bediya; and if District Superintendents will only exert themselves to look after these criminals when passing through their districts, I have no doubt that a check will be put upon their operations. I hope also gradually to have most of these men photographed, so that they may be recognized when absent from their homes.

This was rather a disastrous year for them, two gangs being caught and punished. It ought to be made imperative on all judicial officers, whenever a Bediya or Shikari is brought before them, to have inquiry made about him either from my office or from the District Superintendent of Nuddea. At my request the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued orders on this point; and if Government will direct Magistrates to observe this procedure, the previous history of almost all Shikaries as regards convictions for crime can always be given, ensuring adequate sentences being passed on these professional and habitual thieves.

306. The Domes during the year gave much trouble. The attempt to bring them under the "Criminal Tribes Act" has been abandoned as too costly, and the police must accept the Dome question as one to be dealt with without such assistance.

307. The officers of the Nepal Government have given much assistance in repressing these plundering savages. Extra police were despatched to Chumparun from the neighbouring districts, a *cordon* of police-posts was established, and since the close of the year a report has been received that the measures adopted have been completely successful in repressing crime. The District Superintendent, Mr. Knyvett, deserved and received special commendation from Government for his exertions in putting a stop to the depredations of the Domes.

308. During the year I have come across a new tribe of apparently professional thieves from Oudh, who have taken to visiting Bengal. I discovered some up-countrymen in prison at the sub-division of Bongong in Nuddea, and as they did not answer the description of any up-country thieves with whom I was acquainted, I commenced strict inquiries about them. I had accidentally heard from the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda in Oudh, while travelling with him from England, that there was a class of thieves in his district, called *Burwars*. It occurred to me that these men at Bongong might belong to this class. I wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, and soon discovered that they were *Burwars*. Further inquiries led to one of them, a youth, confessing and telling us all about the gang. Some of their houses in Oudh were searched, and a quantity of property was found. The confessing prisoner pointed out the houses whence it had been taken, but the owners refused to identify it, as in the informations of the thefts given it had been mentioned that no property had been stolen. Conviction was therefore impossible, and the men were discharged. I have had them photographed for future identification if they again come to Bengal. I have enlisted the confessing boy as a constable, and I hope to identify the men if they return on any plundering excursion in this direction. Their habits are somewhat like those of the Chynes. They do not steal during the night, as a rule, but during the day from houses, railway stations, or bathing-ghâts.

309. In connection with this subject I may mention that two gangs of Khorasanis or Beloochis visited various districts and committed various acts of oppression at the various places where they halted; warrants for their deportation were obtained from Government, and they were escorted under police surveillance out of the province and made over to the North-Western Provinces police authorities.

310. An unusually large number of Kabulis or Moguls made their appearance in Bengal during the cold season. My attention was attracted to their proceedings with reference to selling cloth in a peculiar manner, and

on inquiry it was found that in some places their proceedings were suspicious. In one case, in the district of Durbhunga, Kabulis were found to have committed a burglary in the house of an indigo planter, and this gave what is believed to be a clue to the peculiar burglaries in factories in Bohar, which were mentioned in last year's report. The subject of movements of Kabulis will receive attention before the cold season.

311. In the report from the Dacca division an incursion of thieves from Bundelcund is noticed. Full inquiries will be made about them.

Reconviction.

312. The following table gives the particulars required :—

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISIONS.		Name of district.		Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1877	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
		BENGAL.											
		Western Districts.											
BURDWAN DIVISION	Burdwan	27	17	9	1								
	Bankura	24	17	5	2								
	Beebhoom	38	31	2	4	1							
	Midnapore	82	57	11	4	2	2	1					
	Hoogley	73	59	8	4	2	2	1					
	Howrah	44	26	13	3	2	1						
	Total	228	207	48	20	10	2	1					
PRESIDENT DIVISION	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	127	85	23	9	9	1						
	Nuddea	113	81	18	8	5	1	1	1				
	Jessore	208	154	22	23	5	1	1	1				
	Moorshedabad	93	75	9	5	2	2	1					
	Total	541	385	72	47	19	5	1	2				
MAHSAYE DIVISION	Dinakapore	11	7	4									
	Rajshahiye	36	20	10	5	1							
	Rangpore	24	24										
	Bohra	24	20	2	2								
	Pubna	28	14	7	1	1							
	Darjiling	15	13	1									
	Julpigoree												
	Total	133	98	24	8	2	1						
DACCA DIVISION	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca	129	87	22	9	7	2						
	Furredpore	22	14	6	1	1							
	Beckergunge	76	70	8	1								
	Mymensingh	25	23	2									
	Tipperah	25	17	7									
	Total	280	211	45	11	8	2						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	Chittagong	61	32	8									
	Nankholy	39	24	7	4	3	1						
	Chittagong Hill Tracts												
	Total	60	56	15	4	4	1						
	BEHAR.												
PATNA DIVISION	Patna	241	130	61	23	19	6						
	Gya	149	102	19	13	5	4						
	Shahabed	158	135	18	3								
	Mozaffarpore	70	37	21	6	2							
	Durbhanga	97	70	12	11	3	1						
	Sarun	92	66	17	6	3							
	Chumparan	49	39	7	3								
	Total	864	579	156	64	32	11	8	3	1			
BUAGULPORE	Monghyr	223	168	45	9			1					
	Bhagulpore	46	36	4	1			2	1				
	Purneah	33	27	4	2								
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	133	104	20	6	2	1						
	Maldah	30	20	10									
	Total	465	355	83	18	2	4	1	2				
ORISSA DIVISION	ORISSA.												
	Cuttack	40	30	6	8			1					
	Pooree	40	26	7	8	2	1		1				
	Baisore	21	14	3	3	1							
	Gurjhats	41	31	9	1								
	Total	142	101	25	10	3	2						
CHOTA NAGPORE	CHOTA NAGPORE.												
	South-West Frontier Agency.												
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION	Hazaribagh	51	44	2	2	2	1	1	1				
	Lohardogra	55	45	4	3	1	1						
	Singhpore	85	27	5	3								
	Maubhoom	118	98	10	7	2	1						
	Total	259	214	21	15	5	3	1					
	GRAND TOTAL	3,042	2,216	489	197	85	31	12	9	2	1		

The subject is receiving the greatest attention, and Government have sanctioned a proposal to photograph habitual offenders. It will take a little time before I can put this scheme into working order, but I believe it will be found very useful.

313. I have to reiterate the observation which I made last year with reference to the inadequacy of sentences passed upon reconvictions, and I cannot too strongly remark upon the mischief which the infliction of such sentences as are given in the list below produces. Such misplaced mercy increases the work both of the magistracy and the police : it increases crime, it increases the loss caused to the people, it decreases nothing but the punishment due to habitual criminals, and it encourages them to persevere in their career of crime. The subject is, I am glad to say, receiving greater attention than before ; but the list given below shows that in many cases the sentences awarded were most inadequate. I call particular attention to the amount of punishment awarded, apparently systematically, on reconviction on repeated acts of crime in the Gurjhats. It appears to me that a punishment of less than one year's imprisonment for 13 distinct acts of theft is not likely to deter the offender on his release from preying on his neighbours.

314. The following statement gives some instances in which it appears to me the sentences passed on reconvicted offenders were altogether inadequate :—

Consecutive number.	District	Name of convict.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence
1	Bankura	Gooroo Churn Bowry ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th January 1877.
2	Ditto	Gopaul Mundul ...	Section 447, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.
3	Ditto	Isur Mookerjee ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th April 1877.
4	Ditto	Nodar Chund Roy ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1877.
5	Ditto	Isur Mookerjee ...	Section 307, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50; in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1877.
6	Ditto	Tara Bowry ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th October 1877.
7	Ditto	Lukhun Bowry ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th November 1877.
8	Pooree	Gunga Beharu ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, in 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 4th April 1877.
9	Ditto	Rajao Singh ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 30th April 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 7th June 1877.
10	Ditto	Krootibas Pandah ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 20th February 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 10; in default two weeks rigorous imprisonment.
11	Ditto	Hadoo Moharna ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th January 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th August 1877.
12	Ditto	Balkishen Mahanta ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 9th January 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th October 1877.
13	Ditto	Kartick Beharu ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 15 fine; in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 9th July 1875.	Section 323, Indian Penal Code. Twenty days' rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1877.
			Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5; in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1875.	
			Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 7th May 1876.	
			Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th December 1876.	

Convictive number.	District.	Name of convict.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
14	Pooree ..	Siboo Sahu	In old police fifteen stripes in a theft case. Ditto four months' rigorous imprisonment in a theft case. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th October 1867. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 2nd September 1867. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th August 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 9th June 1874. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20 fine, in default, six months' imprisonment, 14th January 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs 5 in 1868.	Section 390, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th November 1877.
15	Ditto ..	Natho Mallik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in 1870 Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 2 in 1874.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment on 20th April 1877.
16	Ditto ..	Gopi Saha	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment in 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 50 security for his good behaviour for one year in 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th June 1877.
17	Beerbhoom ..	Bahadoor Sheik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven months. Section 447, Indian Penal Code. One month. Section 180, Indian Penal Code. One month.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 10th July 1877.
18	Ditto ..	Tinoo Sheik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years', in 1859. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months', 12th January 1876 Section 447, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and fine of Rs. 50, 26th July 1877.
19	Ditto ..	Dinoo Bowry	Three convicted of theft. Three, five, and nine months' respectively	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years', 27th September 1877
20	Ditto ..	Kartick Bowry	Theft, four times, seven, nine, 15 days, and two months' respectively.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four months', and fine 4 annas, 26th November 1877.
21	Ditto ..	Shiboo Bowry	Two thefts, seven days, another one month	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months', 26th November 1877
22	Singbhoom ..	Kaleya Cole	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 18 stripes, 27th October 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and 12 stripes, 2nd April 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
23	Ditto ..	Tooni Ghasee	Highway robbery. Five years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1864.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th July 1877.
24	Ditto ..	Nembu Ghasee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 26th October 1875. Sections 505 and 510, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th July 1876. Section 352, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th December 1877.
25	Ditto ..	Natho Ghasee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1876. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st December 1877
26	Lohardogra ..	Rujun Dhanook	Once convicted of theft and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 25.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
27	Ditto ..	Bair Singh	Decoy, for seven years	Section 411 Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
28	Ditto ..	Sahba Chammar	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 25 stripes. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.
29	Ditto ..	Mehur Ally	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 21 stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 stripes Sections 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish two securities for Rs 25 each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code, two months' rigorous imprisonment.
30	Ditto ..	"Dukhun alias, Gokool Bhanis	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 10 stripes Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.
31	Ditto ..	Hurkhu Rulin	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
32	Ditto ..	Bandu Bhogta	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 20 stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
33	Lohardugga	Dilawur Mussulman ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipped. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years rigorous imprisonment, and 24 stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 days imprisonment, in 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment
34	Hazaribagh	Busti Dosed ...	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5, 5th January 1877.
35	Ditto ..	Pooran Dasud ...	House-breaking. One week's imprisonment in 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 25th April 1877.
36	Ditto ..	Runglai Bandoot ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's, 25th July 1877.	Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs 8, 9th October 1877.
37	Ditto ..	Lalit Dosadhin ...	House-breaking, six months, 1st December 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's 28th December 1877.
38	Ditto ..	Shank Dookhun ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes on 7th January 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, Fifteen stripes in October 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months in February 1868.	House-breaking. Six months' imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine, 24th January 1877.
39	Ditto ..	Koila Mookeri ...	House-breaking, 10 stripes in September 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, February 1877.
40	Ditto ..	Hoolas Dosudh ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes in January 1876	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 13th January 1877.
41	Ditto ..	Bhopul Mahoni ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes in October 1876.	House-breaking. Three months' imprisonment, 19th February 1877.
42	Ditto ..	Hauila Chammar ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months on 26th August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month on 23rd May 1877
43	Furreedpore ..	Azgar ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years, 22nd February 1875.	Sections 379, and 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st October 1877.
44	Pubna	Prahled Sahu ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 10 on 11th November 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment on 17th September 1877.
45	Ditto ..	Azeem Shaik, alias Gaj Sar-dar.	Two previous convictions, dates and years not known; first, dacoity, for which he was transported for life and made a dacoity-approver, but was let off for old age, and was again convicted under section 457, Indian Penal Code in 1876, and transported for life, but let off on the 1st January 1877, at the time of proclamation for the Empress of India	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Ten years' rigorous imprisonment on 16th November 1877.
46	Noakholly ...	Kasiram Dom ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment on 3rd July 1877.
47	Noakholly ...	Torab Ally ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and Rs. 4 fine, 6th July 1869.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1877.
48	Ditto ..	Bhogiruth Patni ...	Bad livelihood, six months, 28th July 1872. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three years, 7th August 1873.	Section 143, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 13th July 1877.
	Ditto ..	Somod Ally ...	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Three months. Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Six months Section 180, Indian Penal Code. One and a-half months, dates unknown.	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine on 16th November 1877.
50	Ditto ..	Loda Gazi ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four years Bad livelihood, six months on 20th December 1871.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 20 fine on 11th December 1877.
51	Ditto ..	Wasmooddy ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and fine of Rs. 5, 16th January 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month on 17th December 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd December 1877.
52	Mosufferpore..	Dyal Chaud Mehter ...	Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Three months. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months and a fine of Rs. 20 in 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipped.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2; in default, 15 days more, and also a flogging of 20 cuts, 10th February 1877
53	Ditto ..	Golab Lahuri ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd October 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th April 1877.
54	Ditto ..	Palut Jalaba ...	In 1868, four years' rigorous imprisonment, by Sessions Judge. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 31st May 1869	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 16th May 1877.
55	Ditto ..	Shaik Mahomed Ally ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirtу stripes, 9th June 1876. Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th August 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th June 1877.
56	Ditto ..	Langra Molha ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th June 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1877.
57	Ditto ..	Jhonti, alias Dookhup ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, on 16th November 1868. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th April 1868.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 9th August 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences	Present conviction and sentence.
58	Mozafferpore..	Manower Mussulman ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 6th April 1870. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th November 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1872. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment in default of giving security on the 17th July 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes, 4th May 1872.* Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 4th August 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 21st April 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
59	Ditto	Jhanti Dosadh ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.
60	Ditto	Mubar Koiry ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 20th August 1877.
61	Ditto	Ram Kissen Dosadh ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, and 20 stripes, 13th June 1877.
62	Ditto	Bhakiloo Dosadh ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment in July 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in August 1877.
63	Ditto	Mussamut Uzeem ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 15th August 1877.
64	Ditto	Rajaram Dosadh ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th September 1877.
65	Ditto	Gunga Naik ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th February 1875.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 stripes, 23rd February 1877.
66	Ditto	Machhoo Naik ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Seven stripes, 19th March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and six stripes, 9th March 1877.
67	Gurjats	Jeebun Naik ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' imprisonment, 9th June 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 10th March 1877.
68	Ditto	Narrod Naik ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment and 15 stripes, 16th May 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd March 1877.
69	Ditto	Panchhu Naik ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 24th March 1873.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd March 1877.
70	Ditto	Budbum Naik ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 24th October 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th March 1877.
71	Ditto	Dookhu Naik ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 4th June 1872.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 4th May 1877.
72	Ditto	Maglu Shottu, alias Deen Mohamed ..	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th September 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
73	Ditto	Srikur Jhaput Singh ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 5, 10th December 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3, 23rd July 1877.
74	Ditto	Punia Naik ..	Theft. Two months' imprisonment in Cuttack jail.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 29th November 1877.
75	Ditto	Muamath Jasodu ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1873.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 3, 2nd December 1877.
76	Ditto	Fakeer Mohapatte ..	.....	Convicted in 18 cases during the year 1877. Total amount of imprisonment 11 months, and under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.
77	Ditto	Panoo Moharna ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 27th August 1868. Section 464, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd July 1876.	Section 611, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th December 1877.
78	Ditto	Dookhin Naik ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th December 1877.
79	Ditto	Bhikari Naik ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1866. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and 30 stripes, 18th October 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 50 fine, and 30 stripes, 14th March 1877.
80	Ditto	Bundhu Naik ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 25th June 1866. Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th July 1869.	Section 457, Six months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 30 fine, and 25 stripes, 23rd March 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
81	Gurjata	Bhobni Naik	Sections 457 and 414, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 20 on 6th December 1869. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, and ten stripes on 18th October 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 on 14th March 1877.
82	Ditto	Khutti Bhoi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1869. Section 390, Indian Penal Code. One year and three months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1872.	Section 457 and 323. One year's rigorous imprisonment, and 30 stripes, 23rd March 1877.
83	Ditto	Jogga Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs 15 fine, 7th May 1867.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th October 1877.
84	Ditto	Bhikari Naik	Section 466, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th March 1867. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st January 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th October 1877. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and 25 stripes, 7th October 1877.
85	Ditto	Moharga Naik	Receiving stolen property. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1869.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 30th November 1877.
86	Ditto	Pykru Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, 27th September 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 15th December 1877.
87	Rajshahye	Bhola Dagee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 12th June 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 17th February 1877.
88	Ditto	Foim Dagee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th June 1870.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1877.
89	Ditto	Panchuo Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 29th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th November 1877.
90	Moorshedabad	Boka Shaik	Section 454, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' imprisonment with labour, 18th July 1872. Theft. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1873.	Theft. Thirty stripes, 16th February 1877.
91	Ditto	Nababoo Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd August 1871. Theft. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th October 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment with labour, 27th September 1877.
92	Ditto	Ghasoo Shaik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1876.	Theft case. Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 15th December 1877.
93	Ditto	Bepin Behary Dass	Theft case, fined Rs. 20, 6th July 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1877.
94	Ditto	Prankusto Kome	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 25th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 13th July 1877.
95	Ditto	Kino Kome	Section 390, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 25th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th July 1877.
96	Ditto	Kristo Kome	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 25th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th July 1877.
97	Ditto	Kedar Ghose	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st February 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th April 1877.
98	Ditto	Sreemunto Bhaimah	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. Eight months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th January 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th January 1877.
99	Ditto	Ramdoorlub Chuckerbutty	Section 360, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, 1st July 1871. Section 390, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th December 1877.	Sections 380 and 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1877.
100	Ditto	Ramdhone Hari	Theft case, fined Rs. 2, 28th August 1876..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 11th August 1877.
101	Ditto	Pitam Hareme	Theft case, one and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 10th February 1874. Theft case, one year's rigorous imprisonment, 10th June 1865. Theft case, two years' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1870.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10, in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th February 1877.
102	Ditto	Sartuck Shaik	Section 466, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th September 1870. Section 390, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1877.
103	Ditto	Koylash Mundul	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1874. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in August 1876.	
104	Ditto	Ali Bux, alias Nabee Bux	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd February 1878.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th October 1877.
105	Ditto	Gekul Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 19th January 1878.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 23rd July 1877.
106	Tipperah	Mussamut Sutri	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1874. Section 365, Criminal Procedure Code. Two years' imprisonment in 1842. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months in 1847. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four years in 1856. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year in 1860. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year in 1869. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months in 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years in 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th September 1877. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 19th April 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
107	Tipperah ...	Jahruddin ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Nine months in 1871. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. Security for good behaviour for one year in November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 11th November 1877.
108	Ditto .	Tuna Gazeo ...	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Seven years in 1848.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year and six months, 27th April 1877.
109	Ditto .	Jamir ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code Two years in 1862.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 12th December 1877.
110	Howrah ...	Kabil Khan ...	Sections 379 and 147, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1876.	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th March 1877.
111	Ditto .	Kala Chand Tarupder ...	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1876.	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th January 1877.
112	Ditto ...	Kalla Chand Ghose ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1873.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th January 1877.
113	Ditto .	Ally Shaik ...	Theft case, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 10th November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 27th January 1877.
114	Ditto .	Mukhun Shah ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in March 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 2d July 1877.
115	Ditto .	Woozir Shaik ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, and five stripes in 1874.	Section 370, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 18th July 1877.
116	Ditto .	Nusser Napit ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 12 stripes on 4th May 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 18th February 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th January 1877.
117	Ditto .	Smoyl Shaik .	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 stripes about 15 years ago. Theft case, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment about 20 years ago.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd February 1877.
118	Ditto .	Nabibux Khan ...	Section 2 of Act XXI of 1857, one month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 2nd April 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Sixteen stripes, 31st July 1877.
119	Ditto .	Dedar Shaik ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment on 31st July 1875. Theft case, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 25th April 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and five stripes on 9th September 1877.
120	Ditto .	Matto Khan ...	Theft case, 10 stripes in 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 31st July 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st July 1877.
121	Ditto .	Khuodiram Kourah .	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 22nd October 1877.
122	Ditto .	Shark Cochie ...	Theft, 10 stripes, 1st May 1872. Theft, 15 stripes, 20th May 1873. Section 2, of Act XXI of 1857, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 18th May 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 28th September 1877.
123	Ditto .	Moonee Shaik ...	Offence under Railway Act, fined Rs. 10 on 9th June 1871. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd September 1874.	Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code. One month and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, 16th July 1877.
124	Ditto .	Joomun ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment February 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in December 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, on 28th May 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment in March 1875.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1877.
125	Dinagopore ...	Rangali Naysho ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th May 1878. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 21st September 1880.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment on 30th January 1877.
126	Ditto .	Shamas Nashyo ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1877.
127	Maldah .	Pora Chouari ...	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st May 1863. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th January 1877.
128	Ditto .	Khader Shaik .	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th December 1883. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd June 1877.
129	Ditto .	Basaruth ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 20 months' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd April 1888. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment on 22nd December 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes on 22nd June 1877.
130	Ditto .	Meer Joogarah ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on 4th June 1864.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment on 5th July 1877.
131	Ditto .	Zaring Sheik ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 11th November 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentencea.	Present conviction and sentence.
132	Maldah	Mohaboo Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes and Rs. 1 fine, in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 14th May 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 25th October 1877.
133	Ditto	Sham Perkaduli	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes on 22nd July 1869. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment on 1st July 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th December 1877.
134	Monghyr	Bchary	Twice whipped	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 21st April 1877.
135	Ditto	Tupsee	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th May 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th June 1877.
136	Ditto	Boodhun	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th July 1871. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1874.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th September 1877.
137	Ditto	Buesunt Lall	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st February 1873. Section 505, one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th September 1877.
138	Ditto	Joomun	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes, 4th January 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 4th July 1877.
139	Ditto	Chunnee	First time punished with 10 stripes ... Second ditto 30 stripes. Third ditto one years' rigorous imprisonment. Fourth ditto one years' rigorous imprisonment. Fifth ditto three months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th October 1877.
140	Ditto	Jaiseo ..	First time punished with 10 stripes on 3rd January 1874. Second ditto, one year's rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1876. Third ditto, section 505, one year's imprisonment, 28th May 1875. Fourth ditto, 25 stripes, 7th August 1876. Fifth ditto, six months' imprisonment. Sixth ditto, two months' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 18th July 1877.
141	Ditto	Dursun	Two years' rigorous imprisonment at Jamu court	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 30th February 1877.
142	Ditto	Rewah	Punished with 15 stripes	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5, in default, one month's imprisonment, 21st March 1877.
143	Ditto	Khuckroo	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 11th November 1868. Second time, imprisoned for eight days. Third ditto, one month's imprisonment and 30 stripes, 14th September 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 7th December 1877.
144	Gya	Soobaus Dome ..	Six months' imprisonment, 22nd May 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 25th December 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
145	Ditto	Kashee Dome ..	Four months' imprisonment, 29th August 1874. Four months' imprisonment, 22nd February 1875. Four months' imprisonment, 25th December 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
146	Ditto	Mongar Bhoyan ..	One month's imprisonment, 1st July 1872. Six months' imprisonment, 7th March 1878 Six months' imprisonment, 20th August 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
147	Ditto	Boura Dome ..	Section 491, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes on 21st December 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 4th April 1872. Section 454, six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 30th September 1874. Section 505, nine months' imprisonment, 28th June 1876. Section 454, six months' imprisonment, 4th August 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years imprisonment and 30 stripes, 22nd September 1877.
148	Ditto	Poonay Bhoyan ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 17th October 1877. Six months' imprisonment, 17th October 1870. Section 505, one years' imprisonment, 17th August 1872. Section 505, one years' imprisonment, 8th December 1873. One month's imprisonment, 1st May 1877.	Sections 457 and 511, four months' imprisonment, 8th December 1877.
149	Ditto	Bichauk	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 16th December 1871. Two years' imprisonment and fine, or five or six months' imprisonment, 9th June 1877.	Section 323, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 8th July 1877.
150	Ditto	Bysukhee Sonar ..	Section 234, Eighteen months' imprisonment, 17th July 1877. Section 34, Act V. Eight days' imprisonment, 15th May 1868. Section 505, Nine months' imprisonment, 26th July 1867. Section 34, Act V. Eight days' imprisonment, 21st June 1870.	Sections 379 and 505. Thirty stripes, 22nd September 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
151	Gya ...	Hosein Bhoyan ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 4th November 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 1st October 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 28th November 1873. Section 505 One month's imprisonment, 22nd December 1875. Section 505 One year's imprisonment. Theft, six months.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 4th May 1877.
152	Ditto ...	Goordial Dome ...	For theft imprisoned twice, three and six months respectively.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 25th January 1877.
153	Ditto ...	Dassu Gowalla ...	Theft. Six months' imprisonment, 1st September 1876	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 26th February 1877.
154	Ditto ...	Phool Chund ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment Three times convicted for theft	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 23rd November 1873
155	Purneah ...	Moher ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment on 5th May 1875	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th June 1877.
156	Chumparun ...	Mussamut Rajwatiyah ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1876	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 26th March 1877.
157	Ditto	Hunsraj Dosadh	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th March 1877.
158	Ditto	Hukhram Roy	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment in 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 18th May 1877.
159	Ditto	Lal Mahomed	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment in 1874	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes on 28th May 1877.
160	Ditto	Ratchpal Koormi	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1875. Section 505. One year's rigorous imprisonment in 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, in 25th June 1877.
161	Ditto	Tahul Dosadh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes on 23rd July 1877.
162	Ditto	Bahadoor Roy	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th December 1873	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th August 1877.
163	Ditto	Gopal Koormi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 16th November 1871 Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd October 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th April 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th August 1877.
164	Ditto	Nad Ally Sumi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 4th June 1874. Section 457 Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and 15 stripes on 17th July 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 31st August 1877.
165	Ditto	Jaga Ahir	Section 411. Two years' rigorous imprisonment in 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th October 1877.
166	Ditto	Joypal Gord	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes in 1873	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 2nd October 1877.
167	Ditto	Pallack Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment in 1875	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 22nd November 1877
168	Bengpore	Jayer Mamud	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
169	Ditto	Gami Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st June 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.
170	Ditto	Durgati Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st June 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.
171	Ditto	Toofan Nushu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th August 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th January 1877
172	Ditto	Makar Sirdar	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes, 7th March 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd March 1877.
173	Ditto	Gami Mamud	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
174	Ditto	Ejabdi	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
175	Ditto	Palka Nushu	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
176	Ditto	Pann Ullah	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
177	Burdwan	Situl Bowri	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One day, on 9th April 1877. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and a half year's rigorous imprisonment, 24th November 1878	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 24th March 1877.
178	Ditto	Nooro Shalk	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 22nd March 1875 Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 31st December 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 29th July 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
179	Burdwan ..	Khowari Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 31st July 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 8th August 1877.
180	Ditto ..	Shaik Saroo	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 14th August 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 17th August 1877.
181	Ditto ..	Bohari Dome	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' imprisonment, 25th May 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' imprisonment, 29th September 1877.
182	Durjhunga .	Bangli Mia	Theft, two years' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, 13th July 1877. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 30th July 1872.	Sections 379 and 226, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' imprisonment, 11th January 1877.
183	Ditto ..	Rama Kaot	Sections 457 and 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 23rd February 1873.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 20th June 1877.
184	Ditto ..	Hossein Uddin	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 9th November 1875. Thrice convicted	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 26th June 1877.
185	Ditto ..	Nathoo Dosadh	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment in May 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 7th August 1877.
186	Ditto ..	Budri Taswa	Thrice convicted	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 6th August 1877.
187	Ditto ..	Fool Chand Dhanook	Thrice convicted	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 26th October 1877.
188	Ditto ..	Man Behary Dosad	Thrice convicted	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 30th November 1877.
189	Ditto ..	Botal Pushan	Section 427 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 20, in default, six months' more, 22nd November 1870.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 30th April 1877.
190	Ditto ..	Bhagwata	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' imprisonment, 8th January 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One week's imprisonment, 25th November 1877.
191	Cuttack ..	Natha Malik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 22nd October 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, 20th January 1877.
192	Ditto ..	Januki Sahu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th April 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th February 1877.
193	Ditto ..	Soodam Das	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th February 1877.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th May 1877.
194	Ditto ..	Gall Hai Bewah	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 22nd December 1876.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 1, 18th June 1877.
195	Ditto ..	Nidhi Swain	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th May 1866.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th June 1877.
196	Ditto ..	Bhobni Kandy	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 3rd February 1871.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine Rs. 2, 17th July 1877.
197	Ditto ..	Jaggao Shahoo	Convicted in three cases under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 15 stripes in each case, 30th June 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1877.
198	Ditto ..	Kankai Beherih	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 7th March 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 8th October 1877.
199	Ditto ..	Mahomed Ally Khan	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd August 1865.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th November 1877.
200	21-Pergunnah ..	Emam Ally, Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment, 1st August 1868. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes on 6th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 16th August 1877.
201	Ditto ..	Jadoo Chandal	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 15th September 1874.	
202	Ditto ..	Jeobun Ghose	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th November 1873.	
203	Ditto ..	Nuthura, alias, Emam Ally Khan	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 14th November 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1877.
204	Ditto ..	Molom Goledar	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th June 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 16th May 1877.
			Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment.
			Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment.
			Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 27th November 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
205	24-Pergunnahs	Arjoon Mochi	Section 370, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 10 in 1869. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes in 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th February 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th January 1877.
206	Ditto	... Gopal Bagdi	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th October 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 20th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 31st March 1875.	Sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes, 28th November 1877.
207	Ditto	... Nundo Ghose	Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code One year's imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, six months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' rigorous imprisonment, 14th August 1877.
208	Ditto	... Boidonath Sirdar	Lobbying, three years' imprisonment ... Theft, one month's imprisonment. Theft, five months' imprisonment.	Section 370, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th May 1879.
209	Ditto	... Shobratti Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 14th October 1877. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 16th March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th July 1877.
210	Sarun	... Bunwari, alias Jungli Dosadhi ...	Section 372, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 28th June 1876. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 3rd March 1865. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 18th July 1877. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 5th December 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 10th July 1877.
211	Ditto	... Ramal Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 10th January 1868. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes 6th November 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 8th September 1877.
212	Ditto	... Hosseini Bux	Section 257, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 25th November 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 28th September 1877.
213	Ditto	... Batul Dome	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5. in default, one and a half month more, 5th February 1877.
214	Ditto	... Chirownji Gond	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment in 1870.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 31st March 1877.
215	Ditto	... Rooch Buar	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 30th July 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonments, 21st September 1877.
216	Ditto	... Korim Bux	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 24th October 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 28th October 1877.
217	Ditto	... Wajul Ali Khan	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 11th June 1874. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 2nd July 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 14th October 1877.
218	Ditto	... Mussamut Bhorkh ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 8th July 1875. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 2nd July 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 14th October 1877.
219	Ditto	... Anunt Ahir	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th July 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 30th May 1869. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 5th March 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 8th December 1877.
220	Ditto	... Akloo, alias Booluki Ahir ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 29th July 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 16th April 1877.
221	Ditto	... Purmeasur Ahir ...	Sections 379 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' imprisonment, 3rd November 1859.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 3rd March 1877.
222	Ditto	... Koojbehuree Nenias ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 12th February 1877.
223	Ditto	... Mussamut Tetree ...	Section 379 Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 31st May 1875. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 21st March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 7th August 1877.
224	Ditto	... Jakhoo Barai	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 24th February 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 18th January 1877.
225	Ditto	... Nunghus Dhooma ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 15th August 1863. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 22nd May 1865.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-five stripes, 26th March 1877.
226	Ditto	... Rumzan Dhooma ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 16th August 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 22nd May 1865.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 27th April 1877.
227	Ditto	... Roochu Dome	Once in theft, five years' imprisonment; second time, thirty stripes, and on the third time two years' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 22nd September 1877.
228	Ditto	... Domu Ahir	Theft. Six months' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 6th July 1877.
229	Ditto	... Sewdur Ahir	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 8th July 1877.
230	Ditto	... Badu Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 21st July 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
231	Sarun	Hurchurn Ahir	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three years' imprisonment, 4th December 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. 15th July 1877.
232	Ditto	Paruth Dosadh	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 17th February 1877.
233	Ditto	Ramdyal Gur	Twice imprisoned for theft and once got flogging.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code Six months' imprisonment, 29th March 1877.
234	Manbhoom	Dhan Singh	Theft, ten stripes, before 1875	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment, 11th August 1877.
235	Ditto	Bonnomyal Rana	Theft, one year's rigorous imprisonment before 1875.	Section 376, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1877.
236	Ditto	Ramjeet Sing	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, before 1875.	Section 456, Indian Penal Code six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th July 1877.
237	Sonthal Per-gunnahs.	Bunwari Hazra	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 23rd September 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 27th October 1877.
238	Ditto	Gohish Bhuni	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 18th October 1877.
239	Ditto	Chundo Mundie	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 10th January 1877.
240	Ditto	Badul Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment in 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-four hours' imprisonment 17th January 1877.
241	Ditto	Gano Mangi	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One and a half year's imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code Twenty stripes, 30th January 1877.
242	Ditto	Sido Musmut	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' imprisonment in 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
243	Ditto	Semnu Manjhi	Section 447, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment, 12th November 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment, 6th December 1877.
244	Ditto	Niloo Hazra	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 22nd November 1872.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 22nd June 1877.
245	Ditto	Bhula Hazra	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 20th December 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th September 1877.
246	Ditto	Sabran Rai	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 15th November 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
247	Ditto	Prosad Gov	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 13th May 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 21st August 1877.
248	Ditto	Mohua Palpara	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 3rd September 1877.
249	Ditto	Gopal Bhandari	Section 352, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 15 stripes, 9th May 1877.
250	Backorgunge	Bhunin Gazi	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd May 1877.
251	Ditto	Rostome	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th November 1877.
252	Midnapore	Ganganarain Dass	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eight stripes, 2nd December 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 20th April 1877.
253	Ditto	Poran Dass	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 14th January 1876.	Sections 379 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st June 1877.
254	Ditto	Emam Aliy	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 27th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 28th October 1876.
255	Ditto	Sheik Pitoo	Section 379 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two days' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd March 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 19th February 1877.
256	Ditto	.. ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 7th November 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty stripes, 15th February 1874.
257	Ditto	.. ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 21st December 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1876.
258	Ditto	.. ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 19th February 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.
259	Ditto	.. ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty stripes, 15th February 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1877.
260	Ditto	.. ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1877.
261	Ditto	.. ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 21st April 1874.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
256	Midnapore ...	Kewali Maiti	Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 340, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment. Section 378, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipping.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 23rd June 1877
257	Ditto ..	Boidy Maiti ..	Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and a half year's imprisonment, 21st June 1877.	Sections 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 6th September 1877.
258	Ditto ..	Jitoo Doss ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three weeks' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 16th July 1877.
259	Ditto ..	Sristidhur Roy ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 29th June 1866.	Section 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1877
260	Shahabad ..	Jagi Bind ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 10, or one week more, 6th October 1877
261	Ditto ..	Mahin Moashur ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd April 1876.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 6th October 1877.
262	Ditto ..	Kawlessor Ahir ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th October 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, 28th December 1877.
263	Ditto ..	Shewburn Ahir ..	Theft. Six months' imprisonment ..	Section 378, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 27th December 1877.
264	Ditto ..	Lochoomun Ahir ..	Once convicted for six months ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
265	Ditto ..	Ramkhulwen Ahir ..	Cattle-theft. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd November 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 3rd January 1877.
266	Ditto ..	Baboolal Azarwar ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 23rd August 1875.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 5th December 1877.
267	Ditto ..	Bitun Mohur Chukra ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six stripes, and convicted twice in a theft case.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th December 1877.
268	Jessore ..	Uma Churn Mundul ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd November 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 3, 21st February 1877.
269	Ditto ..	Umesh Chunder Roy ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 408. One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3 in 6th August 1877.
270	Ditto ..	Kramdi Sirdar ..	Dacoity. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st October 1877.
271	Ditto ..	Maniruddeen Budia ..	Six months' rigorous imprisonment ..	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 20 on 10th August 1877.
272	Ditto ..	Chundi Churn Roy ..	Theft case. One month and five days' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1877.
273	Ditto ..	Chunder Kanto Dass ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment in June 1877.
274	Ditto ..	Shoorja Dhopa ..	Theft case, three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 10th April 1877.
275	Hooghly ..	Shaik Abbas ..	Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 2nd March 1867.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 12th April 1877.
276	Ditto ..	Shaek Donnath ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 12th April 1877.
277	Ditto ..	Bani Chungo ..	Section 511, Indian Penal Code. For assault.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 3, 28th July 1877.
278	Ditto ..	Batook Dhopa ..	Twice convicted in theft cases and imprisoned for six and two months respectively.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes.
279	Ditto ..	Magon Ally ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 8th January 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten days' rigorous imprisonment, 27th August 1877.
280	Chittagong ..	Jhole Dosadh ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th April 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined four annas, 13th March 1877.
281	Ditto ..	Bhutto ..	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1877.
282	Ditto ..	Ram Churn ..	Thrice convicted in theft cases ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st August 1877.

* NOTE.—After release from imprisonment for four years on 21st March, convicted in a few weeks again, and released after a flogging.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Conduct of the police.

315. General character and conduct fair, as reported by the Commissioner.

In Bankoora, the Commissioner considers that the administration and supervision of the force was lax, and, from what I saw when I visited Bankoora, I agree with him. I have warned the District Superintendent that if improvement in many points is not apparent at next inspection of his district, changes in the administration must be made.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

"The general conduct and working of the police," says the Commissioner, "are fairly good. If the police are to be judged by a comparison of the number of heinous offences reported, and by the results of prosecutions in such cases, some improvement has been shown to have been effected on their working in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad."

In Jessor I consider that the working of the police has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Under many headings the results obtained have been very far from satisfactory. The staff of Inspectors in the district is strong, and the men can do good work if they are made to do it. As in the case of Nuddea, several of them have been too long in one place. This has been remedied.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

The Commissioner reports that "the police of the division have done fairly well and shown some improvement, though, I think, the strenuous proceedings against bad characters have assisted materially in securing some of the most satisfactory results reported."

DACCA DIVISION.

The Commissioner notices that the police have failed in dacoities, murders, thefts, and wrongful confinement cases; that they have improved in detection of culpable homicide cases; and in the repression of illicit practices under the excise and salt laws, have worked to the satisfaction of the Magistrates.

The Magistrates of Furreedpore and Backergungo alone report on the general conduct of the police. The Magistrate of Furreedpore thinks that the number of punishments argues rather stricter supervision over, than worse behaviour on the part of, the subordinate police; and that, on the whole, the work of the police during the year compares favourably with that of the previous year.

The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. Barton, reports that, "considering the heavy duties imposed on them in the year 1877, and the number of cases which they had to investigate, I am of opinion that they worked better in the years under report than I have ever known them to do."

The Commissioner observes that although there have been some bad cases among them, "it is impossible that among a large body of men some cases of this kind will occur, and it would be unjust and unreasonable to stigmatize the whole force because of the faults of a few of its members."

I was not satisfied with the administration of the police of Mymensingh for some time, in connection with some cases in which the police behaved badly, but it has improved. The Commissioner was not satisfied with the way in which inspection duties were performed, but he has no fault to find with the way in which the force was handled, particularly in the three districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, where the District Superintendents are men of ability and experience, and where the Magistrate's direct and personal influence is largely felt.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Reported on the whole fairly good.

PATNA DIVISION.

The conduct of the police generally is pronounced to have been good. The Magistrate of Purbhunga complains, and, I believe, with great justice, that

on the creation of the district his police was formed of drafts from other districts, and that, as district officers do not draft off good officers, "the police force of other districts was weeded of its least efficient members, and these came to Durbhunga."

I am bound to say that the Durbhunga police struck me on my visit there as being very inefficient.

Mr. Macdonnell specially notices the inefficiency which is to be found among the Sub-Inspectors and head-constables, and dwells upon the necessity of raising, above the temptations to which they are now subject, officers in charge of stations and outposts.

The Patna police were most efficiently supervised and looked after, and the Shahabad police, too, in my opinion, did their duty well.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr is reported by the Commissioner to have "shewn by far the best work. The Bhagulpore police have done some good work, and next to them Maldah has also done fairly. Purneah is again unsuccessful. The Sonthal Pergunnahs police have kept their position. There have been very few complaints against police generally, and very few cases of misconduct."

ORISSA DIVISION.

The Magistrate of Pooree reports the conduct of the police to have been fairly good. The Magistrate of Cuttack, while remarking that his head-constables are specially bad, takes objection to a proposal made by me to officer the higher grades principally by educated men not drawn from the class of head-constables; but the Commissioner thinks this a move in the right direction.

The Magistrate of Balasore reports that the conduct of the police has not been such as to deserve special praise or special censure. "The Sub-Inspectors are gradually improving as a class through the care that is bestowed upon procuring the best men that will consent to serve, and owing to the fair and considerate way in which they were treated, which is, I think, gradually removing the strong prejudice against service in the police which exists among the upper classes." He also strongly points out that the weakest point in our administration is the status and character of the head-constables—an undoubted fact, and one to which attention is being directed.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

On the whole reported fair.

316. My own opinion of the conduct of the police is very much what I expressed last year, viz. that with many imperfections they have yet done a large amount of good work. It is easy to bring forward and point to instances of police oppression and incompetency; but the large amount of hard work which they do at very small cost is often lost sight of. The police will not improve in the same way as procedure. They will only improve as the ranks of the people from which they are drawn advance, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion their improvement has kept pace with that of the people, although it has not advanced in the same proportion as our criminal procedure and legislation. When the zemindars profit so far by their education as to cease being bribe-givers, the educated police will cease being bribe-takers; when zemindari amlah cease to look upon oppression as a legitimate concomitant of power, our police amlah will cease to think harshness to villagers and abuse of their authority excusable; when zemindari peons, post-office peadahs, civil court process-servers, and chupprassies, cease exacting *douceurs*, in the shape of *khoraki*, *talabana*, or *salami*, our constables will cease demanding from the people anything in excess of their wages. I do not defend such malpractices: I condemn them, and would punish those who commit them with unsparing severity. But such malpractices as I have referred to above exist as a custom of the country; and the police, like other natives of the country, commit them, and they will continue to commit them, in my opinion to some extent, in spite of the restraints of discipline and the vigilance of their superior officers as long as the commission

of such offences is customary amongst natives of the country, who are not in the police.

317. It is to the credit of the police that serious crime against property has decreased, and has been to a great extent localized within district limits;—it is not to their credit that petty crime against property still continues to be undiscovered. I can hardly blame them for the want of success which attends the prosecution of serious cases of offences against the person, for such failure, as I have previously remarked, is, in my opinion, attributable to the courts demanding an amount and a quality of proof which native evidence will not supply.

318. The regular police need, in my opinion, more help than they now get from three quarters—from the rural chowkeydars, from the Magistrates, and from the great body of the people, especially the landholding class. Information from the chowkeydars they do not get, nor do they seek for it properly, and for their shortcomings in this respect I blame the police. Magistrates are so hard-worked now-a-days that, considering the criminal administration of their districts to be that part of their work which may most easily be passed over, many of them allow themselves to have little to do with police matters, except when it becomes necessary to criticise the action of their subordinates. Landholders, who ought to be the most interested defenders and supporters of the law, are, in many instances, amongst its most persistent enemies, either by actual rioting and oppression, by passive resistance to the police, or by suppression of information which they ought to furnish.

319. While I think the police are entitled to a full recognition of the difficulties under which they have to work, I am quite ready to admit that in many points they might improve. The direction and supervision of subordinates by superior officers, the frequent inspection of their stations, greater freedom in mixing with the people, continual vigilance over bad characters, the use of the police as an intelligence department—are all points in which improvement is needed, and to which attention has been specially directed..

320. The following statements are herewith submitted :—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime, with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement showing thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statements showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statements showing the race and religion, or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;

FORT WILLIAM,

The 10th July 1878.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES.

GENERAL STATE

PERIOD—1877.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—154,388 Square Miles.

POPULATION—60,251,517 Soula.

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.												Received by transfer.		
			Average number reported during five preceding years.						Reported to have been committed during the year.								
			3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a				
1	2	3															
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	'6 '4 1	..... ..... 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	
		Total ..	2·4	1	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138 231 to 243, 407 and 471.	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	109·2	144	..	1	124	4	.....	68	5	4	..	..	..	..
4	212, 218	Harbouring an offender ..	34·4	18	..	7	11	1	.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	56·6	521	2	44	426	27	.....	327	16	40	..	..	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	3,033	2,477	12	1,520	340	5	.....	308	370	705	..	..	..	..
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	62	50	..	41	4	..	.....	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3,863·8	3,210	12	52	2,123	382	5	1,331	302	740	..	..	..	..
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by thugs dacoits .. robbers .. person ..	85·5	4	..	..	4	..	.....	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
10		Other murders ..	18·4	10	..	3	10	..	.....	3	9	10	..	..	..	..
11		Attempts at murder ..	25	28	..	3	25	3	.....	105	30	91	1	..	..	..
12	307	.....	74	66	..	2	64	2	.....	23	15	10	..	..	..	..
13	304, 305	Culpable homicide ..	304	246	..	6	236	10	.....	93	61	107	..	..	..	..
15	370	Kape ..	447·6	340	2	5	280	33	1	34	16	25	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	66	70	..	1	64	4	.....	20	14	1	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	164·6	154	2	2	138	0	.....	63	13	3	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	428	475	7	3	452	5	.....	275	54	19	..	..	..	..
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	56	2	..	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ..	1,035	721	7	21	635	37	.....	338	87	66	1	..	..	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	31·8	20	..	1	20	1	.....	5	5	8	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	44	36	..	..	20	7	.....	6	11	8	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	685·8	888	10	14	710	41	3	285	105	52	..	..	..	..
24	343 to 346	Kidnapping or abduction ..	406·6	316	3	4	152	60	..	37	109	20	2	..	..	..
25	348 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion ..	392	303	..	4	102	60	2	22	75	8	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ..	42·2	17	..	..	13	2	.....	4	7	2	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	8	1,113	5	10	693	162	.....	308	176	42	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 360, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,037·4	1,113	5	10	693	162	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	304A, 333	Bash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	60·2	90	..	..	86	1	.....	44	6	6	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	5,972·0	5,068	37	60	4,018	435	6	1,634	927	475	4	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	422·8	182	..	5	174	6	.....	35	49	102	..	..	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	10·6	2	..	..	2	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	894, 897, 898	Holbery with 1 by poisonous or stupefying drugs .. hurt. { by other mean .. in dwelling-house .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise ..	1·2	1	..	..	1	..	.....	13	5	2	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery ..	9·2	29	..	..	27	..	.....	7	7	2	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 480 to 483, 435 to 440	Other robberies ..	40	25	..	..	24	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
34A	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	360·4	152	1	4	135	7	4	28	70	13	..	..	..	..
35		Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ..	1,440·2	907	11	23	704	113	4	153	270	22	..	..	..	..
36		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	24,180·2	20,328	4,841	847	15,351	67	119	1,325	1,480	138	..	..	..	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	451	296	5	4	242	22	.....	117	61	19	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	83·8	16	..	..	15	....	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	27,201·0	22,726	4,864	397	17,233	935	127	1,876	2,089	333	..	..	..	..
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
38	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	78·4	99	1	1	70	12	1	70	1	8	..	..	..	..
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	8,874·0	6,090	484	51	2,681	689	17	1,700	489	206	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	5,830·3	4,921	62	56	1,569	678	6	668	1,212	127	..	..	..	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	45·2	52	..	1	38	1	.....	28	8	1	..	..	..	..
41	376	Compulsory labor ..	13·8	5	..	..	2	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,835·8	10,467	537	109	4,821	1,363	23	2,949	1,655	336	..	..	..	..

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	PERSONS.												PROPERTY.					REMARKS												
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.			Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.			Finally convicted persons ordered to give security for good conduct.			Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.											
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.																											
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	In custody of police.	Before being put on trial.	21	On bail.	22	Under trial before Magistrate.	23	Committed to Sessions.	24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	26	Amount of property stolen.	27	Amount of property recovered.	28
1	8	3				
	8	...	8	3	...	3				
2	3	147	26	177	...	4	173	59	12	71	19				
4	18	10	28	28	20	1	6	1	4				
5	592	135	767	3	11	743	124	10	584	1				
6	6,334	1,702	8,431	16	114	8,086	2,508	267	5,120	145	34	2	127	27				
7	60	5	68	1	...	65	17	...	40				
	7,151	1,968	9,859	20	129	9,005	2,788	280	5,829	168	40	...	...	...	...	...	16	571	23	4	4	127	27	...	...			
8	30	...	4	26	...	12	...	14	3	2	430	56	...				
9	26	...	15	...	5	15	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	3	868	210	...	...			
10	14	4	42	...	5	37	13	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	63	108	2	2	32	30	...	...			
11	28	66	741	1	12	723	162	195	186	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	583	66	81	...	5	76	18	14	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	
13	65	6	81	1	11	496	101	137	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	362	30	409	1	11	230	117	61	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	173	67	265	...	15	230	117	61	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	
16	58	6	63	...	6	57	21	9	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	95	11	109	...	4	105	25	4	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	364	10	393	3	12	377	80	...	279	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	847	196	1,100	2	28	1,000	281	45	575	90	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	23	23	59	...	23	59	6	28	3	18	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	119	61	...	...				
22	21	30	59	...	59	6	28	3	18	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	723	181	936	3	40	912	403	0	416	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	75	1	...	...	2	341	163	...	...			
24	191	108	326	...	6	314	167	30	36	45	2	...	...	13	...	...	13	9	2	...	2	72	...	...	...		
25	121	54	183	...	183	122	1	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	27	4	33	...	33	21	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
27	28	1,023	493	1,558	1	27	1,520	643	26	773	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	79	...	2	...	24	...	...	...		
28	106	14	126	...	1	125	63	10	43	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,852	1,270	6,601	11	176	6,404	2,244	587	2,282	712	41	...	...	10	897	161	21	12	1,696	522	...	...	...	...	...
30	694	27	623	1	40	562	140	160	1	185	6	...	...	11	40	30	122	61	86,953	22,026	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	51	8	59	...	3	56	7	8	13	25	1	...	...	2	...	...	21	16	1,024	369	...	...	...	...	...
33	29	4	35	...	5	35	15	1	11	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	15	12	949	281	...	...	...	...	...
34	26	26	58	...	5	21	11	...	7	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	61	33	2,394	69	...	...	...	...	...
35	137	24	175	2	115	165	651	343	12	51	5	...	...	20	37	9	61	33	2,093	315	...	...	...	...	...
36	861	205	788	2	115	651	288	4	300	...	2	1	1	26	...	4	1	44	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	460	165	643	1	40	600	288	4	300	...	2	1	1	26	...	4	1	44	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	3,261	246	3,645	2	400	3,227	1,092	50	1,841	108	54	1	1	15	99	16	10,323	1,801	3,45,604	45,272	...	...	...	...	...
39	267	91	377	1	8	357	107	6	227	1	3	...	...	11	16	...	61	40	866	369	...	...	...	...	...
40	47	1	58	...	58	6	24	...	19	1	...	...	5	3	7	8	645	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,333	773	6,429	7	630	6,732	2,052	318	2,056	871	33	2	58	244	60	10,628	1,976	4,45,572	69,757	...	...	...	...	...	
42	105	28	135	7	123	16	1	100	1	55	12	...	...	6	189	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	3,599	2,864	6,669	74	119	6,670	2,298	25	3,487	55	12	...	...	6	189	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	1,813	1,486	3,426	13	81	3,383	1,776	24	1,337	31	1	...	...	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	44	8	53	...	53	21	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,566	4,390	10,293	87	207	9,983	4,118	50	5,366	55	19	...	...	15	871	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PERIOD—1877.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—184,359 Square Miles.
POPULATION—90,261,517 Souls.

GENERAL STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	By police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3,088·4	1,445	773	34	624	29	4	246	88	19	..
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	2,928·8	9,347	19	47	1,901	259	5	913	422	70	10
44	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	30,408	33,388	2,165	722	22,398	2,851	83	7,687	6,980	905	3
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,824·6	2,107	1	29	2,015	60	5	238	612	49	8
46	437, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8,921·6	8,008	167	97	9,223	1,348	10	1,492	89	172	..
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	13·2	23	2	1	19	1	..	1	2	..	..
		Total	50,331·4	50,539	3,180	859	30,402	4,977	112	11,093	9,444	1,600	23
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	8·8	6	..	..	4	1	..	4	...	27	18
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3,478·6	2,952	..	20	1,014	865	..	1,982	51	230	11
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	28·4	20	..	1	9	3	..	7	..	..	..
51		Gambling Act	128·0	107	..	..	102	3	..	95	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	1,742·8	2,004	..	2	1,604	80	..	1,444	47	31	4
53		Railway Laws	657·4	440	..	1	412	19	..	370	4	5	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	1,297·6	1,414	2	1	1,437	11	1	1,361	21	31	..
55		Stego Carrasco Act	38·4	22	..	..	20	12	..	16	2	..	..
56		Stamp Act	11·8	21	..	2	2	8	..	8	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,017·4	9,422	4	10	9,157	103	..	8,808	24	87	..
		Total	15,328·8	16,107	6	46	11,605	1,095	1	13,055	140	386	28
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.		733·6	481	..	..	492	23	..	428	1	10	..
		GRAND TOTAL	110,269·7	106,059	8,595	1,643	73,218	8,571	273	83,260	14,627	3,870	55

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT A.—concluded.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	PERSONS.												PROPERTY.						REMARK	
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.			Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.				
	By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.																	
11	12	13	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
42	430	44	520	..	24	504	170	309	3	1	1	9	26	11	1,116	108				
43	1,985	320	2,385	..	173	2,295	759	14	1,338	10	2	84	1,740	1,249	43,988	33,074				
	16,400	5,774	23,232	76	1,395	21,714	8,400	132	12,054	52	43	971	12	10,573	9,337	350,153	120,647			
44	598	757	1,412	17	33	1,403	818	22	430	3	7	80	2	660	216	67,672	41,217			
45	3,270	241	3,685	7	68	3,605	932	77	2,444	43	8	1	4	93	3	1,811	1,735	58,780		
46	3,224	5,188	8,707	99	121	8,450	4,301	31	3,766	2	25	37	322	..	18	13	218	140	36,001	
47	6	6	..	..	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	181	10		
	26,000	12,324	39,956	204	1,814	37,940	15,450	291	20,327	118	84	29	70	1,559	17	23,838	12,596	523,058	231,101	
48	20	1	61	..	..	61	14	15	2	22	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	110	44
49	2,390	554	3,194	6	11	3,173	912	25	2,182	2	17	9	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	15	10	23	..	..	25	11	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	406	21	518	..	2	408	60	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	2,091	607	2,726	1	16	2,707	465	..	..	2,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	406	47	647	1	4	541	69	4	469	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
54	1,570	125	1,726	..	5	1,720	111	5	1,599	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
55	20	5	25	..	..	25	4	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	2	40	43	..	..	43	8	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	11,269	261	11,637	5	17	11,595	1,065	..	10,488	..	1	..	3	14	..	..	..	..
	18,377	1,061	20,452	13	55	20,356	2,719	40	17,450	24	21	23	5	85	8	2	2	110	44	
58	635	81	726	1	..	725	48	..	671	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	67,026	22,467	94,314	343	3,011	90,744	29,420	1,583	54,551	1,446	243	47	173	3,228	283	34,491	14,590	1,07,782	3,01,451	

J MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

PERIOD—1877.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—154,836 Square Miles.

POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	CASES.						PERSONS.						REMARKS.	
				Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted	Convicted	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State		26	1	4	5	4	1	1	12	...	2	...	10	...	...	...
3 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 173 to 184, 301 to 294, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	Offences against public justice.		4,194 2	3,650	1,328	4,678	452	4,472	8,704	8,784	284	2,192	31	6,050	76	145	
5 161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants		452 0	366	42	408	53	352	477	486	66	159	10	230	2	19	
6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.		228 8	1,184	600	1,784	92	1,536	2,003	2,170	245	701	100	795	81	142	
7 465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.		198	183	19	207	13	182	381	384	68	145	58	16	36	58	
8 264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.		210 6	278	34	312	168	227	305	379	33	50	1	270	.	10	
9 482 to 489	Making or using false trademarks.		68	12	...	18	2	11	25	25	1	3	..	21	...	...
10 149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.		315 2	211	19	230	79	179	503	702	26	82	5	643	3	2	
	Total ...		6,008 8	5,790	2,046	7,836	863	6,060	12,480	13,002	722	3,424	214	8,043	198	383	
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
11 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...		281 2	148	4	162	109	51	68	101	21	33	11	0	22	7	
12 370	Buying or disposing of slaves		54	10	...	10	2	7	11	9	..	9	.	..	..	..
	Total ...		230 8	158	4	162	104	58	79	110	21	42	11	6	22	7	
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																
13 384 to 389	Extortion		1,059 2	1,244	8	1,347	92	618	1,194	918	136	444	19	247	1	67	
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
14 345	Wrongful confinement		204	11	...	11	....	8	8	8	4	1	...	16	3	1	310
15 356, 358, 359 ...	Criminal force		40,545 8	47,764	50	47,914	1,254	35,78	43,987	24,435	2,823	9,052	16	12,238	...	1	310
	Total ...		40,560 2	47,775	50	47,925	1,254	35,796	43,995	24,443	2,827	9,053	16	12,236	1	310	
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
16 417 to 420 ...	Cheating		1,572 2	1,588	13	1,540	101	1,018	1,231	915	180	434	16	250	5	30	
17 403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.		1,120 8	1,775	36	1,811	1,000	713	896	926	108	297	2	490	3	28	
18 401	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.		110 6	88	7	93	13	98	103	112	11	52	4	32	8	5	
19 426, 421, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)		7,969 8	7,114	14	7,128	411	4,971	6,763	4,736	454	2,205	15	1,800	4	164	
	Total ...		10,745 4	10,581	30	10,821	1,525	6,800	8,993	6,689	751	2,988	37	2,600	20	227	
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																
20 298	Offences against religion ..		96	100	1	110	18	90	127	94	14	55	1	18	3	3	
21 490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.		228 2	91	...	91	7	57	143	101	8	21	...	71	1	...	
22 493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.		3,981 6	3,455	1	3,455	179	2,007	2,561	1,721	302	941	52	290	41	87	
23 500 to 509 ...	Defamation		866	890	1	827	9	590	809	494	116	159	..	180	..	13	
24 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ..		1,130 8	1,172	12	1,184	44	703	988	749	69	320	7	628	..	6	
25 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances		497 4	426	27	458	149	403	606	642	14	113	..	511	..	6	
26 294A	Keeping a lottery office		18	3	...	3	....	3	6	5	350	1,603	4	1	..	165	
27	Offences under Chapter XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C.		355 2	4,989	794	5,783	1,007	4,356	9,219	7,180	893	1,603	2	5,061	..	276	
	Total ...		19,579 6	11,071	630	11,907	1,613	8,289	14,453	10,925	893	3,115	62	6,516	45	276	

PERIOD—1877.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—156,858 Square Miles.

POPULATION—80,261,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.								PERSONS								REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of proceeding years.		Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.		Total of columns 5 and 6.		Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of persons against whom process issued.		Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.		Discharged after appearance.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	2	3																		
		<i>Special laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																		
		Regulation VI of 1819.	Ferris	...	25	16	...	16	3	16	27	26	..	4	...	22	...	.
		Act I (B.C.) of 1866																		
		Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	...	277 2	130	24	164	53	149	178	178	8	13	...	100	...	2		
		Act XXXI of 1867.																		
		Act XIII of 1870.																		
		Act XXV of 1873.																		
		Act XX of 1856	Chowkidaree Act	...	66	64	2	66	8	60	188	134	..	6	..	127	...	1		
		Act VI of 1870.	Abkaree Act	...	180 0	182	20	202	23	180	252	280	8	60	..	209	..	3		
		Act XXI of 1856	Merchant Shipping Act	..	52	13	..	13	.....	18	24	24	..	6	..	18	..	1	
		Act I of 1859	Breach of contract	..	297 4	200	...	200	.....	203	320	218	22	51	..	144	..	1	
		Act XXXI of 1860.	Arms Act	..	49 2	17	4	21	5	21	28	28	1	0	..	16	..	2		
		Act V of 1861	Police Act	..	542 2	378	68	446	66	385	567	643	4	103	..	593	..	3		
		Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Junk Act	..	29 4	16	5	23	5	18	23	27	2	8	..	21	..	1		
		Act XII of 1864.	Cantonment Act	..	42 8	70	50	120	31	120	247	239	..	68	1	106	..	6		
		Act VII (B.C.) of 1864.	Salt Act	..	240 4	77	12	89	2	88	103	104	..	17	..	62	..	5		
		Act I (B.C.) of 1873.	Vaccination Act	..	10 4	7	2	9	1	9	45	45	2	3	..	40	..	.		
		Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Pleaders and Mooktears' Act	..	6	7	3	10	..	5	5	9	1	2	..	6	..	.		
		Act XX of 1865	Hackney Carriage Act	..	100 0	33	1	34	1	34	88	78	..	8	..	30	..	.		
		Act V (B.C.) of 1866.	Post Office Act	..	36 4	89	1	40	4	35	45	40	2	10	..	25	4	2		
		Act XIV of 1866.	Stamp Act	..	48 5	106	79	187	2	179	323	317	9	53	..	251	..	4		
		Act XVIII of 1869.	Court Fees' Act	..	1	1	1	.....	104	5,068	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	.
		Act VII of 1870	Pound Act	..	6,440 8	6,224	17	6,241	104	5,068	6,817	3,359	326	1,517	..	1,049	3	44		
		Act I of 1871	Emigration Act	..	99 6	14	39	53	6	30	42	44	1	23	..	4	15	.		
		Act VI of 1871	Census Act	..	7 2	4	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	..	24	75	22	97	..	90	112	111	4	14	..	91	..	2		
		Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Beengal Municipal Act	..	6,004	6,006	130	6,796	83	6,476	8,720	9,035	313	1,293	..	7,368	..	61		
		Act V (B.C.) of 1874.	Native Passengers' Ships Act	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	.
		Act VIII of 1876.	Dramatic Performances' Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Act XIX of 1876.	Registration Act	..	32 8	50	6	56	2	51	112	113	2	26	9	66	7	9		
		Act III of 1877	Mutiny Act	..	3 4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	423	..	977	..	28		
		..	Other special Laws	..	557 4	641	145	789	16	646	1,306	1,430	2	423	..	977	..	28		
		Total	..	16,125 4	16,130	680	15,768	418	13,042	19,485	16,658	702	3,720	14	12,036	16	172			
		GRAND TOTAL	..	97,514 2	91,738	3,629	95,867	5,670	72,668	1,00,687	72,745	0,052	22,780	373	41,735	301	1,448			

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER	
			1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
			8	9	6	7	8	9
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	•	•	•	•	•	•
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	•	•	•	•	1	•
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	•	1	•	•	10	3
		Total	•	1	•	•	11	3
2	131 to 136, 138	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	•	•	•	•	•	•
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	172	128	•	•	225	177
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	20	12	•	•	40	28
5	221 to 228	Other offences against public justice	454	453	•	•	796	757
6	145 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,091	1,871	•	•	8,732	8,831
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	48	46	•	•	60	60
		Total	2,604	2,509	591	597	9,802	9,859
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	•	•	•	•	•	•
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs	4	4	•	•	34	50
9		{ robbers	17	10	•	•	41	15
10		{ poison	30	28	•	•	47	42
11		Other murders	340	315	•	•	872	741
12		Attempts at murder	61	66	•	•	83	81
13	307	Culpable homicide	285	246	•	•	518	409
14	304, 308	Rape	382	314	•	•	389	265
15	370	Unnatural offences	59	68	•	•	54	63
16	377	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	120	144	•	•	131	100
17	317, 318	Attempt at, and abettment of, suicide	457	457	•	•	494	393
18	306, 306, 309	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	1	•	•	8	1
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt	753	672	•	•	1,373	1,100
20	325, 326, 335	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	18	21	•	•	28	23
21	328	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	26	27	•	•	88	60
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt by dangerous weapon	843	764	•	•	860	656
23	324	Kidnapping or abduction	252	218	•	•	323	324
24	363 to 369	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	199	164	•	•	231	183
25	346 to 348	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining, a minor for prostitution.	20	15	•	•	55	33
26	372, 373	Habitually dealing in slaves	•	•	•	•	•	•
27	371	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	888	845	•	•	1,399	1,554
28	363, 354, 356, 357	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	75	66	•	•	91	126
		Total	4,840	4,454	400	500	6,730	6,001
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	•	•	•	•	•	•
30	396, 397, 398	Dacoity	234	180	•	•	1,074	623
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	7	2	•	•	34	•
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with { by poison or stupefying drugs	•	1	•	•	•	•
		hurt	21	27	•	•	18	50
		{ by other means	23	25	•	•	16	35
33	393, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house	31	24	•	•	20	26
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise	•	•	•	•	•	•
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440	other robberies	105	146	•	•	173	175
34A	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	40,050	821	•	•	986	788
35	404, 435, 437 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	524	613	•	•	513	613
36	440 to 452	16,018	15,637	•	•	4,089	3,646	
37	412, 413	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	306	284	•	•	327	377
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	16	25	•	•	80	58
		Total	18,423	17,055	41	418	7,379	6,420
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	•	•	•	•	•	•
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	59	83	•	•	110	135
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8,446	5,347	•	•	6,001	6,000
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,076	2,232	•	•	3,615	3,426
40	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	41	40	•	•	57	53
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	4	•	•	7	0
		Total	6,223	5,706	332	429	9,780	10,202
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	•	•	•	•	•	•
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	593	657	•	•	524	520
43	370 to 382	{ of cattle	2,250	2,165	•	•	2,254	2,385
		{ ordinary	27,319	25,832	•	•	23,192	23,333
44	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,201	1,153	•	•	1,029	1,112
45	411	Receiving stolen property	2,901	2,090	•	•	4,009	3,085
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	5,918	5,685	•	•	8,886	8,707
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	10	20	•	•	8	6
		Total	37,408	35,491	477	501	38,982	39,454
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	•	•	•	•	•	•
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	5	5	•	•	79	01
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	4,874	2,809	•	•	5,174	3,194
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	15	12	•	•	36	26
51		“ Gambling Act	136	105	•	•	618	518
52		Excise Laws	1,032	1,058	•	•	2,393	2,726
53		Railway Laws	458	431	•	•	541	547
54		Salt and Custom Laws	1,240	1,449	•	•	1,892	1,726
55		Stage Carriage Act . . . . .	.....	22	•	•	.....	25
56		Stamp Act	6	10	•	•	83	43
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9,360	9,260	•	•	12,167	11,687
		Total	17,698	15,791	802	848	22,653	20,452
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	478	455	849	901	713	720
		GRAND TOTAL	87,800	82,069	585	595	95,770	94,318

MENT B.

Crime, with result of Police Operations, for the year 1877.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.					
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.*		Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11	8	18.1	.....	18.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	A..... 1	..... 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
779	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,447	8,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	127	28	27	.....	.....
67	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,544	9,695	69.6	60.8	61.6	61.8	71	127	29	27	40.8	21.2
33	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,228	430	8,188	56	.....	.....
40	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129	808	747	210	.....	.....
819	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	32	59	30	.....	.....
408	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
345	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,017	1,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	61	.....	.....
45	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
812	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	341	109	105	.....	.....
228	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,307	1,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	24	77	.....	.....	.....
89	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,345	6,404	45.7	41.5	46.3	45.9	11,151	1,888	0.275	532	83.1	27.6
1,017	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,977	80,933	15,465	22,626	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	1,024	0	360	.....	.....
15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	939	402	261	.....	.....
20	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207	2,304	2,920	80	.....	.....
144	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,513	2,093	1,100	315	.....	.....
919	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.	44	101	16	.....	.....
482	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,498	3,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,87,307	3,48,604	82,388	45,272	.....	.....
305	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	406	277	369	.....	.....
90	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	645	385	441	.....	.....
6,551	5,732	40.5	47.0	55.7	52.8	5,57,664	4,43,572	1,03,053	68,737	18.4	15.7
110	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,940	6,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,430	3,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,560	9,083	84.5	82.6	85.8	84.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
490	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	1,118	53	103	.....	.....
8,102	8,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,792	43,098	28,063	33,074	.....	.....
20,295	21,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,85,986	3,50,163	96,788	1,20,647	.....	.....
1,311	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,584	67,671	22,462	41,217	.....	.....
8,877	8,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,376	58,780	81,187	30,601	.....	.....
8,163	8,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	218	180	140	.....	.....
4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	131	10	10	.....	.....
36,242	37,846	51	51.1	54.7	54.0	5,07,249	5,22,038	2,28,633	2,31,101	45	44.2
79	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454	119	2,454	44	.....	.....
5,154	8,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
614	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,357	2,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
539	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,379	1,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,116	11,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,307	20,356	84	85.6	84.6	85.8	2,454	119	2,454	44	100	86.9
703	725	82.7	92.4	88.9	82.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,353	90,744	59.6	59.3	67.5	61.6	10,78,579	9,07,762	3,43,444	3,01,451	31.8	31.1

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity Administration of Poisons or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.																							
DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.		CASES.			PERSONS.			Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
								1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1877.			
								At-large.			At-large.			At-large.			At-large.			At-large.			
								Brought up to trial.			Brought up to trial.			Brought up to trial.			Brought up to trial.			Brought up to trial.			
								Arrested.			Arrested.			Arrested.			Arrested.			Arrested.			
								Convicted.			Convicted.			Convicted.			Convicted.			Convicted.			
								1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1877.			
								1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1877.			
Thuggee .....	...{ by strangulation	...{ by poison	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding
Dacoity on land .....	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding
Dacoity on water .....	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding
Robbery by administration of poisons or deleterious drugs .....	...{ with murder	...{ without .....	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple	...{ with murder	...{ with wounding	...{ simple
Other professional crimes, viz.—	Kidnapping .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle theft and other crimes by Mughlya Domes and other organised gangs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mail robbery by professional gangs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House-breaking and other crimes committed by organised gangs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Six persons died.

J. MONRO.
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

S T A T E M E N T D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.										REMARKS
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Property		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS			
		Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.						
1	3	18 0 0	2 5 0											
3	3	2 5 0	2 5 0											
6	5	86 1 6	86 1 6											
7	5	2 6 0	1 6 0											
13	10	88 7 6	87 7 6											
1	1	2 11 0	2 11 0											
1	1	75 0 0	75 0 0											
1	1	16 0 0	16 0 0											
8	7	32 6 6	27 0 6											
1	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0											
12	10	126 6 6	121 0 6											
5	5	6 0 0	6 0 0											
5	5	6 0 0	6 0 0											

There are many fairs of petty kinds which do not require any special arrangements.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

MENT D—continued.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.												Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		
			Strength of police usually located at the place.			Detached from the regular force.			Officers.			Officers.						
			Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	To local or private funds.	Rs. A. P.		
Hittagong	Sitakond Mohamood	12 days 8 "	3,000 0,000	...	..	1	0	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	20 days	9,000	..	..	1	6	1	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ioakholly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jya	Biaws Sunkrant or Choyt Sunkrant and Kartick Poornima at the river side in the town of Gya.	2 days 2 "	7,000	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	60	..	..	..
	Total ..	4 days	7,000	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	60	..	..	..
Shahabad	Borhampore fair in February 1877	10 days	95,000	..	..	1	3	1	2	6	52	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto in April 1877	11 "	150,000	..	..	1	2	10	1	7	48	..	..	50	100 0	..
	Doomraon fair in April 1877	7 "	50,000	..	..	1	2	10	1	9	10	..	..	50	100 0 0	..
	Total ..	28 days	295,000	..	..	1	4	16	4	5	116	..	..	..	..	..
Mosufferpore	Sonepore	20 days	81,000	1	1	2	14	..	1	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Hazeepore	10 "	16,000	1	1	1	10	..	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Hyroostan	10 "	30,000	1	1	2	14	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Sittamuhies ..	15 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	55 days	127,000	2	3	5	38	..	1	5	51	..	..	..	..	..
Durbhanga	Serwath	10 days	100,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	269 5 4
Sarun	Sonepore fair	22 days	100,000	..	..	1	4	2	5	15	100	..	..	..	..	..
Chumparun	Urrara Golmidunge	9 days	10,000	..	..	1	1	10	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Bettiah	2 "	4,000	..	..	1	1	30	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Atapore	15 "	30,000	1	1	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	36 days	59,000	1	3	6	52	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagulpore	Shiboratree at Singesurthan	15 days	20,000	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tilsankrant at Howsee	15 "	7,000	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	22	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	30 days	27,000	..	..	2	2	1	5	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purneah	Caragolab	15 days	35,000	..	..	1	6	1	1	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
Sonthal Pergunnah	Sreepunchomri	2 days	35,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Solbrates	3 "	20,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhadai, Poornima ..	1 "	10,000	..	..	1	1	6	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Boorhya Newan ..	2 "	15,000	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8 days	80,000	2	3	3	24	2	3	3	24	..	..	..	..	..
Maldah	Ramkeli	3 days	40,000	1	..	..	4	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ronjambag, Yuttehpore ..	8 "	5,000	1	2	..	8	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	11 days	45,000	2	2	..	12	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	Mohorum	5 days	20,000	1	1	8	40	..	1	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Nudhopore Rash Jatra	12 "	15,000	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardha Pana Sankranti ..	30 "	15,000	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Siddeswar Osha Astomi ..	5 "	20,000	..	..	1	..	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Ichaspore Gundicha Jatra ..	11 "	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	63 days	95,000	1	1	9	48	2	4	6	40	..	..	..	..	..

MENT D—continued.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure									
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Property.		Number of cases	Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered	Number of offences committed in, or tried to, a village or other place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS		
		Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1	1	Ra. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	1	1	10	718 4 0	6 months.	Murder 1	Additional police established in Katigurh and Mangunpara.			
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	1	10	718 4 0	6 months.	1*	* The offences committed in those villages were one murder, many arsons, and numerous assaults. There was long-standing feud between the seminarist and his ryots.			
		...		4	2	17	1,798 9 0	10 months & 8 days.	Durga bazar 3 Moosheebhat 3 6	The ryots of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah withheld the payment of rent, and preparations were made to realize the same by coercion, which rendered the necessity of establishing two special guards at Durgabazar and Moosheebhat in the jurisdiction of the Chagulnya station.			
				1	13	411 9 7	4 months.	1					
				1	14	411 9 7	4 months.	1					
2	1	11 4 0	11 4 0	1	3	20	2,028 0 0	12 months.	Chowgan cases 7	Special police at Chowgan			
5	5	68 2 6	50 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	10 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
0	7	89 6 6	60 12 0	1	3	20	2,028 0 0	1 year	7				
12	11	65 7 6	19 15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	7 4 0	7 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	42 9 0	42 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	10	115 4 0	69 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	11	428 0 0	248 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	15 7 0	15 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	7	23 7 0	23 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
					
1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	17 12 0	16 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
					
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	0 0 6	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	0 0 6	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
					
2	2	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

The rest of the information will be supplied by the District Superintendent, Saran.

A case of trespass, in which a person was sent up and convicted.
A case of theft of a looking-glass, in which one person was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.			Detached from the regular force.			Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.			Total cost under columns 9 and 10.			
				Officers.			Officers.			Officers.						
				Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	To Government.	To local or private funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Pooree	Ruth Jatra ..	... 12 days	30,000 } 2,000 }	1	1	2	1	1	2	80	... 3	16	2	60	Re. A. P. 248/-
	Snan Jatra ..	1 day	2,000											82	120/-	
	Dole Jatra ..	1 "	25,000													
	Siberatree ..	1 "	15,000													
	Panchach ..	5 days	15,000													
	Chundun Jatra ..	21 "	1,000													
	Mokur Jatra ..	2 "	5,000													
	Tribhane Jatra ..	2 "	25,000													
	Milan Jatra ..	2 "	20,000													
	Snan Jatra ..	1 day	6,000													
	Chandro Bhaga ..	2 days	50,000													
	Jham Jatra ..	5 "	20,000													
	Attri Jatra ..	15 "	70,000													
	Osha Jatra ..	8 "	70,000													
	Raju Sankrante ..	4 "	1,000													
	Yanchuch ..	1 day	5,000													
	Chundun Jatra ..	21 days	3,000													
	Panasankrante ..	1 day	1,700													
	Osha Jatra ..	1 "	400													
	Jhulan Jatra ..	6 days	3,000													
	Chundun Jatra ..	21 "	500													
	Dole Jatra ..	1 day	400													
	Total ...														368 0 0	
Balasore ... ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	28	4	13	37	260	...	9	122	...
Gurhjata ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazarobagh ..	{ Chatra ..	10 days	4,000	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	6	...	...	...	...
		8 "	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	...	...	...
		120 "	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		22,000	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	11	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga ..	{ Chootia fair ..	1 day	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...
		17 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		15,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	26	...	...	...	...	...
Singbham ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbham ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,525 days	3,729,140	10	28	76	602	33	72	187	1,344	...	1	4	308	737 5 4

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

14

M E N T D—concluded.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.											REMARKS			
Investigated by the police.		Property.		Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.			Period for which quartered.			Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.					
13	14	15	16	17	Officers.											22	23	
					Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors	Head constables.											
4	1	Rs. A. P. 38 1 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Paid by the Pooree Rajah.	
5	1	Rs. A. P. 91 14 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Ditto ditto	
1	1	Rs. A. P. 129 15 0	Rs. A. P. 1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	Rs. A. P. 129 15 0	Rs. A. P. 1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	4	41 0 0	Indefinite.										
3 1 1	2 Pending 1	Rs. A. P. 14 15 6 15 0 0 298 13 0	Rs. A. P. 14 0 0 15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Located at Bonhatia, in Mohurbhunge, under orders of Commissioner, for preventing feuds among the members of Rajah's family	
5	2	Rs. A. P. 828 11 6	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The fair was not held last year.	
132	95	Rs. A. P. 1,645 2 46	Rs. A. P. 739 9 31	Rs. A. P. 30	1	23	163	Rs. A. P. 13,384 15 3	Rs. A. P. 10 years 1 month and 8 days.	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38	Rs. A. P. 38

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.																COST OF POLICE.																									
COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.		Name of District														Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 3), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).		Other expenses, column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).		Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).		Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average pay of Mounted constables.		Foot and Water constables.		Contingencies and all "expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17."		Total cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																					
BURDWAN.																																									
<i>Western Districts.</i>																																									
Burdwan		2	8	101		3	474		18	300		10,200	1,740	2,460	47,100	38,124	926	67	7,001	1,06,851																					
Bankura		1	2	36		3	154		3	64		7,800	742	2,715	14,290	12,644	948	7	67	2,456	41,325																				
Bardhaman		1	3	47		3	200		1	5		6,000	743	2,234	19,690	16,973	195	65	3,501	50,421																					
Murshidabad		2	"	144		7	714		21	9		11,740	1,585	8,674	53,940	57,988		65	11,830	1,40,060																					
Hooghly		1	4	71		7	327		19	348		10,396	1,440	1,768	31,140	24,329	667	67	7,812	79,441																					
Howrah		1	7	85		7	575		8	785		14,400	1,440	3,385	33,780	45,012		66	11,613	1,09,573																					
<i>Central Districts.</i>																																									
Ganges		3	11	140		10	687		67	576		18,030	2,966	3,005	60,780	50,780	844	71	63,270	1,84,727																					
Nuddea		2	7	91		7	401		13	205		11,400	1,235	2,473	45,180	38,784		65	9,646	11,8719																					
Jessore		8	107			8	491		19	76		9,102	1,084	2,261	47,100	41,200	184	66	8,642	11,15,563																					
Moorshedabad		7	130			7	510		12	236		16,800	1,040	2,214	52,600	46,388		69	8,143	1,20,893																					
Dinapore		2	4	54		4	99		2	50		10,200	1,072	1,715	27,780	26,316		66	1,964	60,047																					
Rajshahi		2	4	50		4	31		5	65		9,085	646	2,415	24,040	25,500		67	5,522	60,577																					
Rangpur		2	6	62		6	379		3	26		9,000	1,235	2,180	31,540	30,192		63	6,748	82,895																					
Bogra		1	3	38		3	204		3	30		6,000	1,17	1,824	16,320	16,248		66	4,639	46,186																					
Purnia		1	5	60		5	329		9	80		10,638	1,040	2,479	25,740	23,434		65	8,610	72,631																					
Darjeeling		1	3	31		3	149		2	21		7,500	435	1,453	16,410	15,165		84	2,498	36,730																					
Jalpaiguri		1	4	46		5	245		1	13		7,710	1,053	2,056	21,984	25,740	1,296	65	3,121	62,039																					
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																																									
Dacca		2	5	63		5	336		14	11		273		11,921	904	2,288	29,700	30,139		67	11,090	86,144																			
Furreispore		5	65			5	351		3	70		6,000	1,253	1,048	24,760	26,316	104	66	14,256	79,709																					
Backergunge		5	58			5	410		3	110		10,750	1,576	2,132	30,600	32,421	3,940	66	34,001	1,20,891																					
Mymensingh		2	6	72		2	304		9	100		11,125	1,440	2,375	34,960	29,576		65	9,197	88,067																					
Tipperah		1	3	44		3	270		3	40		7,200	1,136	1,733	22,500	22,083	85	66	12,327	66,817																					
Chittagong		1	5	69		5	341		5	56		9,000	465	2,902	28,140	26,976		65	10,564	84,587																					
Noakhali		1	4	61		4	296		14	827		6,449	827	2,144	22,510	23,016		64	18,829	78,825																					
Hill		3	4	45		4	604		.....	900		12,000	1,348	1,348	22,320	22,619		10	78,970	1,88,180																				
Total		41	120	1,763		8	9,368		121	185		3,021		24,668	29,767	57,786	8,03,844	8,133	10	70	3,82,858	22,87,870																			
BEASHT- PORE.																																									
BEASHT- PORE.		4	7	114		10	961		20	365		23,118	1,051	3,206	45,240	52,216		62	17,826	1,62,057																					
Patna		2	8	80		4	499		16	291		14,010	1,740	2,492	36,340	37,311	2,160	7	61	6,841	1,06,865																				
Sylhet		6	86	4		8	389		8	253		12,415	1,910	2,405	35,340	29,112	864	7	61	7,840	89,976																				
Mozaffarpore		1	4	58		1	320		11	165		9,400	1,635	2,524	24,120	24,160		61	6,100	68,615																					
Durhambazar		1	4	40		4	244		8	187		7,458	1,135	1,733	22,500	21,072		61	5,304	59,267																					
Sarun		1	4	70		4	338		11	162		9,190	1,540	2,316	21,260	25,068		61	4,137	68,801																					
Chunarparn		1	5	63		4	274		2	37		6,000	965	2,205	21,220	20,632	864	71	3,152	57,178																					
Monikir		1	5	63		4	326		8	107		14,688	985	2,138	27,000	25,180	450	61	2,810	76,080																					
Bhasulpore		5	67			5	52		6	128		12,000	1,012	2,006	27,780	26,304		62	7,980	79,283																					
Purnea		6	77	7		7	394		6	118		14,800	1,340	2,568	33,900	33,640	1,612	12	6,547	98,202																					
Sonthal Pargun- nahab		1	93			2	244		1	10		4,800	1,035	1,268	12,840	20,706	552	66	8,789	45,068																					
Maldah		1	3	40		2	220		2	30		8,400	935	2,422	10,500	18,328		67	3,610	63,194																					
Total		21	64	802		25	4,632		99	809		1,37,041	15,233	28,384	34,329	35,3100	6,408	8	8,0371	9,55,717																					
ORISSA.																																									
Cuttack		2	6	93		3	473		8	84		8,000	1,810	2,544	34,040	38,086		66	10,071	95,053																					
Purree		1	4	77		4	341		4	65		6,100	785	2,582	25,120	24,028		45	5,976	67,389																					
Barasore		1	6	101		2	434		2	28		8,400	995	2,792	37,390	37,116	100	67	6,214	63,017																					
Gurjhat		1	2	28		2	180		2	46		6,000	821	1,494	8,120	13,485		62	2,308	33,231																					
Total		5	18	209		1	1,428		14	1,7		24,500	3,001	9,462	1,00,800	11,520	100	65	24,697	2,88,070																					
CHOTA NAGPUR South West Frontier Apam.																																									
Hazaribagh		2	4	87		14	413		5	73		15,450	1,490	2,207	32,460	32,456	3,488	7	63	6,598	94,189																				
Lohardaga		2	5	80		412		1	79		16,800	1,650	2,053	36,600	30,444	323	61	5,928	93,281																						
Singhblloom		1	1	29		29	448		10	10		6,000	685	1,975	9,300	11,616		60	2,476	91,881																					
Manbhum		3	3	60		10	262		2	46		10,200	1,335	2,233	28,340	21,528	2,160	7	60	3,976	64,073																				
Total		7	13	205		24	1,235		8	208		49,450	4,790	8,528	1,01,700	96,024	5,070	7	64	18,871	2,84,008																				
Total of Districts		74	214	3,158		57	10,848		150	306		5,210	4,01,298	53,681	1,04,180	13,46,724	18,73,388	20,011	8	66	4,66,597	88,10,460																		
Government Rail- way Police		1	7	75		451		1,25,007	14,436	39,000	38,844	70	18,730	1,12,016																				
Office of Inspector- General of Police, Lower Provinces.		4	4	7		451		1,10,571	39,000	38,844	70	18,730	1,12,016																				
Total		5	7	75		451		1,25,007	4,61,380	53,091	1,04,180	13,86,724	14,12,382	20,011	8	66	4,64,333	40,47,087																				
GRAND TOTAL		5	74	221	3,234	87	1,428		180	808		5,318	1,23,007	4,61,380	53,091	1,04,180	13,86,724	14,12,382	20,011	8	66	4,64,333	40,47,087																		

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Note.—Columns 2 to 23 give the cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1877, whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant for the financial year.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICERS:

FORT WILLIAM,

The 8th June 1878.

MENT E FOR 1877.

Employment of Police.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.												PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICES AND MEN).											
Payable from Imperial revenues.		In District.										To area (6).								To population (7).			
		Guards at Dist. Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasures, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		Officers.		Men.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		District exclusive of Towns (5).		Town (5).			
Rs.	Rs.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
1,06,851	20,135	1	11	10	44	100	419	318	..	2,523	2,034,745	1 to 39	1 to 59	6 to 1	1 to 2,251	1 to 8,180	1 to 582						
41,325	4,665	12	24	1	8	36	125	67	..	1,346	5,26,772	4 to 49	1 to 64	3 to 1	1 to 1,920	1 to 8,374	1 to 561						
60,121	1,492	12	26	4	13	45	161	24	..	1,344	696,421	1 to 48	1 to 53	4 to 1	1 to 2,772	1 to 2,737	1 to 576						
140,040	12,818	3	36	14	102	135	517	170	..	5,052	2,040,963	1 to 10	1 to 57	10 to 1	1 to 2,400	1 to 4,461	1 to 588						
79,441	31,428	2	12	10	37	65	278	301	..	929	892,000	1 to 11	1 to 21	1 to 1,411	1 to 1,470	1 to 588							
75,721	34,332	2	22	2	22	59	223	370	..	639	731,067	1 to 9	1 to 2	30 to 1	1 to 1,084	1 to 2,089	1 to 270						
1,84,727	87,872	1	4	25	163	128	530	609	24	2,788	2,210,017	1 to 18	1 to 31	6 to 1	1 to 1,447	1 to 2,324	1 to 384						
1,08,718	22,719	12	40	8	63	90	379	278	70	..	3,421	1,818,705	1 to 39	1 to 57	6 to 1	1 to 2,081	1 to 3,870	1 to 397					
11,116	3,566	32	13	103	102	406	76	..	..	3,656	2,075,021	1 to 4	1 to 54	13 to 1	1 to 2,792	1 to 5,088	1 to 188				
1,26,885	22,672	2	24	9	47	128	478	280	8	2,579	1,355,020	1 to 26	1 to 37	8 to 1	1 to 1,389	1 to 1,323	1 to 360						
69,047	2,440	2	32	2	87	58	269	32	..	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 97	1 to 106	5 to 1	1 to 5,550	1 to 9,820	1 to 460						
69,677	6,480	1	16	34	227	80	73	70	..	2,254	1,310,729	1 to 5	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 2,078	1 to 3,542	1 to 448						
42,805	2,470	3	52	5	36	62	302	29	..	3,476	2,140,072	1 to 71	1 to 75	4 to 1	1 to 4,306	1 to 4,643	1 to 680						
46,166	2,528	2	24	6	46	34	120	92	..	1,501	680,468	1 to 54	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 2,489	1 to 2,722	1 to 315						
72,631	6,952	2	20	4	27	60	282	95	..	1,906	1,211,014	1 to 42	1 to 53	23 to 1	1 to 6,933	1 to 3,254	1 to 564						
36,736	3,909	1	12	7	39	27	107	26	..	1,234	94,712	1 to 50	1 to 67	3 to 1	1 to 453	1 to 478	1 to 378						
62,932	1,392	1	24	4	23	46	202	11	..	2,000	418,605	1 to 92	1 to 96	2 to 1	1 to 1,338	1 to 1,371	1 to 518						
80,181	20,908	2	40	7	60	61	270	281	..	2,897	1,852,933	1 to 4	1 to 65	14 to 1	1 to 2,569	1 to 4,003	1 to 328						
79,671	4,664	1	9	6	37	64	286	73	..	2,589	1,800,983	1 to 64	1 to 63	6 to 1	1 to 8,173	1 to 3,687	1 to 366						
1,20,420	7,113	3	40	7	45	85	325	113	..	4,147	1,889,139	1 to 64	1 to 82	4 to 1	1 to 2,006	1 to 3,665	1 to 263						
88,907	7,866	2	36	5	27	73	310	107	..	6,361	2,349,017	1 to 114	1 to 14	3 to 1	1 to 4,287	1 to 5,126	1 to 647						
60,317	4,183	30	4	45	42	201	52	..	2,498	1,407,829	1 to 66	1 to 76	5 to 1	1 to 3,743	1 to 6,257	1 to 537							
84,537	6,324	2	28	2	27	65	286	61	..	2,315	1,045,823	1 to 48	1 to 55	6 to 1	1 to 2,196	1 to 2,453	1 to 451						
73,825	1,942	2	30	5	35	49	231	15	..	1,740	940,016	1 to 47	1 to 49	13 to 1	1 to 2,581	1 to 2,677	1 to 318						
1,88,186	..	..	..	2	10	50	694	..	..	6,382	69,007	1 to 10	1 to 10	..	1 to 106	1 to 106	..			
92,54,118	2,94,996	43	615	106	1,314	1,692	7,423	3,536	33	72,220	33,313,030	1 to 48	1 to 67	6 to 1	1 to 2,243	1 to 2,898	1 to 363						
1,34,888	55,384	3	43	21	80	71	354	844	56	2,01	1,559,638	1 to 14	1 to 36	23 to 1	1 to 1,060	1 to 2,209	1 to 323						
1,00,908	21,832	3	36	12	62	91	411	307	..	4,718	1,849,750	1 to 51	1 to 72	1 to 1	1 to 2,112	1 to 3,073	1 to 366						
88,976	17,416	1	12	9	65	83	815	201	..	4,386	1,128,074	1 to 59	1 to 91	16 to 1	1 to 2,281	1 to 3,197	1 to 463						
68,316	15,881	3	40	5	24	57	216	176	..	2,009	2,189,832	1 to 52	1 to 76	16 to 1	1 to 3,866	1 to 6,641	1 to 397						
68,257	11,171	3	40	5	24	52	216	145	..	5,374	1,190,324	1 to 7	1 to 99	13 to 1	1 to 4,547	1 to 6,281	1 to 368						
68,881	12,401	2	30	22	116	52	192	173	..	2,012	1,063,800	1 to 44	1 to 62	23 to 1	1 to 3,509	1 to 4,942	1 to 316						
57,109	2,570	2	36	6	35	49	207	89	..	9,578	1,440,816	1 to 95	1 to 106	7 to 1	1 to 3,845	1 to 4,227	1 to 756						
70,046	10,494	2	28	3	36	55	263	115	..	5,913	1,812,980	1 to 76	1 to 101	15 to 1	1 to 3,547	1 to 6,638	1 to 358						
73,204	9,692	2	29	7	33	65	248	134	..	4,317	1,826,290	1 to 7	1 to 60	5 to 1	1 to 3,201	1 to 4,111	1 to 559						
90,302	9,470	1	9	18	113	66	270	124	..	4,967	1,711,792	1 to 81	1 to 10	9 to 1	1 to 2,800	1 to 3,437	1 to 246						
46,688	770	1	17	6	73	83	174	11	..	5,888	1,250,357	1 to 174	1 to 181	11 to 1	1 to 3,998	1 to 4,126	1 to 454						
53,194	2,818	2	16	8	18	30	102	38	..	1,928	678,071	1 to 62	1 to 71	7 to 1	1 to 2,201	1 to 2,444	1 to 477						
9,27,943	1,68,151	25	335	113	679	709	3,169	2,367	56	44,340	26,414,172	1 to 59	1 to 87	11 to 1	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,869	1 to 469						
95,033	7,916	2	40	6	56	83	390	83	9	3,632	1,494,784	1 to 54	1 to 62	3 to 1	1 to 2,234	1 to 2,461	1 to 794						
67,386	4,790	2	20	6	48	74	273	69	..	2,473	763,674	1 to 5	1 to 64	34 to 1	1 to 1,844	1 to 1,785	1 to 328						
93,017	2,130	2	16	5	27	101	417	80	..	2,066	770,232	1 to 34	1 to 31	1 to 1,290	1 to 1,326	1 to 587							
53,231	..	..	..	4	61	27	130	130	..	1,740	178,610	1 to 82	1 to 83	..	1 to 361	1 to 851	..			
2,83,670	14,942	6	76	21	172	295	1,209	183	9	9,011	3,211,300	1 to 5	1 to 55	5 to 1	1 to 1,632	1 to 1,743	1 to 589						
94,189	5,348	6	49	7	27	80	351	73	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 117	1 to 13	11 to 1	1 to 1,292	1 to 1,428	1 to 379						
83,391	5,404	2	42	9	62	85	305	70	4	12,644	1,237,123	1 to 21	1 to 17	19 to 1	1 to 2,183	1 to 2,409	1 to 293						
81,351	480	2	20	2	8	27	120	10	..	3,897	304,847	1 to 20	1 to 21	1 to 1,571	1 to 1,681	1 to 443							
81,351	6,076	2	32	7	33	50	207	48	..	4,025	905,570	1 to 128	1 to 146	6 to 1	1 to 2,599	1 to 2,904	1 to 387						
2,84,038	12,908	13	143	25	130	248	986	207	9	27,987	3,306,410	1 to 158	1 to 18	10 to 1	1 to 1,880	1 to 2,098	1 to 333						
37,54,823	4,90,007	86	1,109	355	2,935	2,944	12,776	6,293	106	1,54,358	60,251,517	1 to 59	1 to 78	7 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,944	1 to 388						
30,012	81,104	83	451				
1,18,071	4			
1,49,483	81,104	87	451		
30,04,307	5,72,101	86	1,109	355	2,935	3,031	13,227	*6,292	106	1,54,358	60,251,517	1 to 59	1 to 78	7 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,944	1 to 388						

* This column gives figures as they stood on 31st December 1877, whereas column 1 of Statement H shows the total strength at the commencement of the year 1877.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1877.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE,					Total annual cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.		
BENGAL	Burwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>						Rs. A. £
		Burdwan ...	14,184	39·6	18	Chakran lands, ryots, &c. ...	... ...	2,82,294 0 0
		Bankura ...	4,697	25	27·8	From jagheer lands and by ryots ...	... ...	1,30,824 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	6,897	31·6	16·8	Zemindars and ryots ...	... ...	1,15,612 11 0
		Midnapore ...	10,516	40·8	10·4	In cash paid by Government; in cash paid by service lands; in cash paid by ryots; in cash paid by zemindars.	... ...	1,73,002 0 0
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	2,162	55	80 about	Villagers and chakran lands	... ...	94,455 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,439	65·5	27·1	970 chowkeedars are maintained by chakran lands, and 919 receive their pay from the villagers.	... ...	61,102 0 0
	<i>Central Districts.</i>							
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,040	86·6	48	By the villagers ...	... ...	1,94,852 0 0
		Nuddes ...	4,574	60	38	Ryots ...	... ...	1,70,012 0 0
		Jessor ...	4,552	61	40·1	Villagers ...	... ...	1,82,807 4 0
		Moorshedabad ...	4,850	88·4	38	Zemindars and ryots ...	... ...	1,74,600 0 0
BANGLA	Rajshahye	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
		Dinagepore ...	5,356	38	18	Villagers ...	... ...	16,975 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	13,220	70	38	Punchayats and villagers ...	... ...	1,18,080 0 0
		Bunipore ...	4,689	62·7	38·1	Villagers ...	... ...	1,69,458 0 0
		Bogra ...	12,377	38·01	30·5	Ditto ...	... ...	72,738 0 0
		Pubna ...	52,370	88·25	43·6	Ditto ...	... ...	1,08,005 0 0
		Juliapore ...	1,109	54	30	Ditto ...	... ...	34,028 0 0
	Dacca	Dacca ...	3,421	77·9	38·8	Villagers ...	... ...	1,12,518 0 0
		Furredpore ...	3,034	59·3	36·8	The village chowkeedars by the villagers, and those of the Goalundo bazar by the town committee.	... ...	1,11,963 0 0
		Backergunge ...	4,268	50·58	26	Zemindars and villagers ...	... ...	1,53,048 0 0
		Mymensingh ...	6,243	48	36	Villagers ...	... ...	2,24,748 0 0
		Tipperah ...	11,754	61	39	Zemindars and villagers ...	... ...	1,07,793 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	71,921	92	89	Villagers ...	... ...	80,084 0 0
		Noakhally ...	**2,038	59	25	Landholders, proprietors, and inhabitants ...	... ...	67,397 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	..	..	..
		Total ...	102,730	57·23	38			29,27,407 15 6
MADRAS	Patna	<i>Patna.</i>						
		Patna ...	3,344	63	25	Zemindars, ryots, malicks, punchayets ...	... ...	87,082 0 0
		Gya ...	5,173	59	26†	Zemindars and ryots ...	... ...	1,30,483 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,011	80	30	Ditto ...	... ...	14,820 0 0
		Mosafferpore ...	114,413	71	31·1	Zemindars ...	... ...	1,37,407 0 0
		Durbbunga ...	4,180	60	24·5	Zemindars and ryots ...	... ...	1,02,667 0 0
		Karun ...	4,337	62·5	23·1	Zemindars and villagers ...	... ...	97,684 3 6
		Gumparon ...	2,640	71	20·8	Ditto ...	... ...	68,840 0 0
	Bhagalpore	Monkhyr ...	3,313	50	34	Zemindars and ryots ...	... ...	1,19,840 1 0
		Bhagalpore ...	3,638	77·6	16 3§§	Ditto ...	... ...	59,426 0 0
		Purneah ...	4,769	64·3	36			and 7,446 bee-
		Nonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,618	65·4	9·3			ghas of land.
		Maldah ...	1,610	78·8	48	Residents of the district ...	... ...	1,71,084 0 0
		Total ...	46,623	67·5	26·9	Zemindar and ryots ...	... ...	82,024 0 0
								and 14,198 bee-
								ghas of land.
								77,280 0 0
								10,91,680 4 6
								and 21,644 bee-
								ghas of land.

* The pay is never regularly received, and is often never received at all.

† The decrease in the number of chowkeedars is owing to a reduction made in certain villages.

‡ The number of men has increased owing to the organization of the chowkeedaree system under Act VI of 1876.

§ Act VI of 1876 has been in force in most of the villages of this district throughout the year. I cannot say that it has improved the working of the force. The payments of their salaries has been most irregular, and the punchayets, as a rule, are unreliable. Since, however, the Magistrate of the district has been sending in for and admonishing them, they are less irregular in paying the chowkeedars.

|| The decrease in the number of chowkeedars and in the number of houses by 182 and 56,233 respectively is owing to the transfer of pergunnah Mantals to Sylhet and 40 villages to Dacca.

¶ The new Chowkeedaree Act has been introduced during the year, and the number of chowkeedars has been reduced from 2,739 to 1,921.

** The number of chowkeedars has fallen short by 43 during the year, and the average annual income of each man by Rs. 14, the effect of late cyclone and storm-wave.

†† Those under Act VI receive Rs. 36 annually.

†† Thirty-four of these hold land to the extent of 118 beoghas, average 3 beoghas 9 cotias 8 dhoors per head.

§§ And 2 beoghas and one cotish of lan

††† The decrease in the number of chowkeedars is owing to the introduction of new Chowkeedaree Act.

†††† The statements cannot be relied upon. The district chowkeedars are gradually, but steadily, being placed on a proper footing.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1877—concluded.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack ...	5,063	54	261	The greater part of their income is derived from jaceer land exempt from revenue assessment; the remainder by periodical contributions from villagers.	1,31,231 0
		Pooroo ...	2,336	48	16	Partly by Government and villagers, also held jaceer.	37,508 7
		Balasore	2,230	63	12 ¹²	Service land and subscription from villagers...	28,244 0
		Gurjhats	747	73 8	16 in land	By Government giving the land ...	Cannot be given.
		Total ...	10,076	59 9	17 5		1,96,988 7
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Hazarobagh ...	4,115	59 1	12 5	Paid by ryots, teemindars, and semindars partly in cash and partly in land chakran.	51,475 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga ...	13,775	58	20 6	Zemindars, illaqadars, and ryots ...	78,330 6
		Singbhum	1,671	46 5	5 3	Villagers	9,070 8
		Mahbhum	6,780	31 5	24 5	Service land, partly by land and partly by village contribution. By zemindars and digwars.	1,02,116 0
		Total ...	16,341	48 8	15 7		2,40,091 12 0
		GRAND TOTAL	175,768	59 6	27 7		46,57,073 7 and 21,64 beeghas o land.

* The new Chowkeedaree Tax has not as yet been introduced.

† The Chowkeedaree Act has not as yet been extended in the Gurjhats

‡ These men are paid partly in grain and partly in cash.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878

J. MONRO,
Inspector General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE						PUNISHMENTS.													
		Total sanctioned strength			Number provided with fire-arms.			Dismissed.			Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.			Under Police Act.			Punished judicially Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				
		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men. ^a	Number provided with sword only, or sword and batons	Men. ^b	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men. ^c	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men. ^d	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men. ^e		
1	2	3	4	5	6 ^f	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<i>Western Districts.</i>																					
Burdwan	..	8	28	73	474	170	36	341	..	1	1	12	8	20	86	..	1	3	..		
	Bankura	2	6	30	157	100	41	51	..	3	2	4	4	45	..	1	..	..	..
	Bearhoom	3	10	37	200	100	13	137	..	3	3	10	10	26	70	..	..	..	..
	Mulnabups	6	30	114	735 ^a	240	33	474	..	5	11	1	18	43	120	..	3	4	..		
	Hoochhi	4	15	56	327	7	28	243	..	3	16	1	5	19	52	..	..	..	..
	Howrah	3	9	48	245	8	10	240	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Central Districts.</i>																					
Presidency	24-Poonaunahe	11	39	101	697	290	49	508	..	5	37	1	10	20	10	..	1	11	..		
	Nuddea	7	29	43	114	36	43	439	..	1	11	7	7	26	118	..	..	..	..
	Jesuore	8	21	83	511	140	32	415	..	3	25	14	30	140	..	..	4	..	..
	Moorschandbad	7	23	102	549	160	35	491	..	5	29	19	28	53	..	..	2	9	..
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	4	19	35	328	115	58	213	..	1	16	18	16	120	..	..	2	..	1
	Rajshahye	4	16	43	316	48	19	301	..	1	12	11	11	21	140	..	10	..	1		
	Rungpore	0	0	42	390	150	28	248	..	2	2	22	5	10	65	..	11	..	..
	Bogra	9	20	29	283	53	12	170	..	1	1	7	5	20	32	..	5	..	2		
	Purnea	10	50	299	100	15	240	..	1	1	8	7	25	51	..	6	..	..	..
	Darjeeling	3	6	25	149	41	34	105	..	1	2	1	3	4	2	..	..	..	..
	Jalpigoree	4	11	35	249	150	21	128	..	..	..	..	8	14	53	..	..	..	..
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																					
Dacca	Dacca	5	16	47	370 ^b	79	21	338	..	1	10	5	5	80	..	..	4	..	..
	Furredpore	5	17	48	332 ^c	110	31	235	..	3	7	8	17	65	..	..	1	1	2
	Backerkuwe	5	20	68	410	103	25	478	..	1	16	7	7	27	73	..	9	..	1		
	Mymensingh	6	21	51	373 ^d	88	27	327	..	1	11	9	9	20	47	..	1	..	1		
	Tipperah	3	14	30	276	140	17	166	..	..	3	4	4	33	..	..	1	..	..
Chittagong	Chittagong	5 ^e	14	40	241	200	19	195	..	1	2	1	5	17	48	..	3	11	..		
	Noakhally	4	13	38	298	77	17	27	..	1	18	1	8	27	98	..	1	10	..		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	35	344	557	27	69	1	..	11	2	2	1	81	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,29	180	1,331	9,452	3,607	682	6,025	2	7	44	311	7	218	376	1,722	..	2	10	139	
Patna	Patna	6	18	67	476	213	40	543	..	..	7	2	6	50	..	..	5	..	..
	Gya	5	15	51	510	105	33	383	..	2	4	14	63	163	..	..	1	2	..
	Shahabad	6	17	68	392	170	12	287	..	..	6	15	25	41	..	..	1	..	..
	Mozaffarpore	4	13	45	320	145	43	290	..	..	1	11	41	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Durbulanga	4	13	36	294	125	49	103	..	2	4	1	10	22	33	..	1	..	..
	Sarun	4	14	56	338	120	16	302	..	4	4	1	8	45	70	..	1	..	..
	Chumparun	4	12	40	278	115	66	169	..	1	8	2	7	29	..	..	1	..	..
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	5	13	40	326	100	0	240	..	1	2	8	14	19	..	..	7	..	..
	Bhagulpore	5	14	53	352	185	64	481	..	1	3	8	10	26	45	..	1	3	..		
	Purneah	6	15	50	401	150	64	275	1	3	8	18	10	28	72	..	2	..	..
	Northal Pergunnahs	1	9	29	264	180	20	103	..	..	8	6	11	41	23	..	1	..	..
	Maldah	3	11	39	226	36	14	210	1	..	7	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	53	170	603	4,173	1,710	421	3,467	1	4	12	78	3	86	260	607	..	3	29	..	
Orissa	Cuttack	6	16	77	476	..	116	372	..	1	1	17	7	47	198	4	
	Pooree	4	10	67	341	..	14	408	5	1	2	20	45	..	2	
	Balasore	6	16	85	480	..	159	332	..	1	8	8	2	9	10	46	..	3	
	Gurjapata	2	3	23	180	26	1	3	9	..	16	
	Total	16	45	254	1,457	393	289	1,112	..	2	5	39	1	11	92	299	13
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																					
Chota Nagpore	Hasareesbagh	4	19	68	427	230	..	207	5	..	2	4	33	8	
	Ioharduega	5	22	67	412	180	..	478	1	..	7	16	64	..	1	3	
	Mangthoom	1	5	24	148	150	7	24	1	..	3	11	28	1	
	Mangthoom	3	13	47	272	120	95	120	1	18	
	Total	18	59	208	1,250	670	172	830	..	1	6	..	9	35	125	..	1	12	
	Government Railway Police	7	19	66	451	..	16	503	5	43	..	1	31	218	..	3	8
	Total	7	19	86	451	..	16	503	5	43	..	1	31	218	..	3	8
	GRAND TOTAL	220	723	2,450	16,691	6,316	1,580	12,837	3	13	67	477	10	323	903	2,971	..	3	16	200	..

^a Inclusive of 21 boatmen.^b Inclusive of 14 boatmen constables.^c Inclusive of 28 boatmen constables.^d Inclusive of 9 boatmen constables.^e Inclusive of 1 European constable.^f Inclusive of 26 boatmen constables.

MENTE.

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1877.

a Men who are present in the lines are taught reading and writing

Men who are present in the line are taken training rate which includes of persons awarded with good conduct allowance.

* No municipal police were admitted in hospital

[†] Municipal police were not received in hospital, only regular police has been admitted into the hospital
[‡] There is no municipal police in this district

† There is no municipal police in this district

J MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

d

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.						ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
								Dismissed.			Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.			Punished judicially								
		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Mgs. [*]	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
BENGAL																						
<i>Western Districts.</i>																						
Burdwan ..	Burdwan ..	1	17	300	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Bankura ..	3	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For vital statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan ..	Beerbhoom ..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore ..	9	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hoogly ..	17	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah ..	27	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Central Districts.</i>																						
Presidency ..	24-Pergunnah ..	1	62	556	..	..	1	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cantonment ..	4	20	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuddea ..	13	265	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore ..	76	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moorshedabad ..	12	230	..	..	..	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahiya ..	Dinajpur ..	2	80	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi ..	5	65	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur ..	3	26	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bohra ..	2	50	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puthia ..	5	90	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling ..	1	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri ..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																						
Dacca ..	Dacca ..	11	273	..	..	..	..	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Furreedpore ..	3	70	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Burkergunge ..	3	110	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymermaung ..	7	100	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tipperah ..	3	40	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	Chittagong ..	41	4	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noukhali ..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	6	206	3,351	5	3,133	..	1	10	439	1	1	56	928	..	1	75	..	
BEHAR.																						
Patna ..	Patna ..	1	5	44	850	..	..	6	804	..	1	2	60	..	..	5	25	198	..	..
	Gya ..	1	15	291	..	..	..	1	306	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	13	113	..	..
	Shahabad ..	1	7	253	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	48	..	..
	Mozafferpore ..	11	165	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	55	..	..	..
	Darbhanga ..	8	157	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	..	..	..
	Saran ..	11	162	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	62	..	..	..
	Chumparan ..	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
Bhagalpur ..	Monghyr ..	8	107	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	31	..	..	..
	Bhagalpore ..	6	123	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..
	Purneah ..	6	118	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	30	..	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Maldah ..	2	96	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	7	121	2,294	7	2,253	..	1	2	154	7	60	585	..	1	20	..
Orissa ..	Cuttack ..	8	84	62	3	22	
	Poore ..	4	65	69	1	26	
	Balasore ..	2	28	30	3	
	Gurjhat	
	Total	14	177	191	6	..	40	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
Chota Nagpore ..	South-West Frontier Agency ..	15	73	80	1	8	
	Hazaribagh ..	1	79	10	2	18	
	Lohardaga ..	10	10	
	Singbham ..	2	46	
	Maitihama	
	Total	8	208	90	1	12	31	2	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	6	13	319	6,031	12	5,667	..	2	13	611	1	8	126	1,896	..	2	97	..	6

* Inclusive of one European constable paid both
† One European constable paid both
‡ Inclusive of two head constables

MENT F—concluded.

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1877.

**European constable.
by Municipality and Port Fund.
for liquor-shops.**

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.															
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.					NATIVES.					
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Assistant District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers.	Constables	District or Assistant Dis- trict Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant Dis- trict Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	BENGAL																
	Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan Bankura Birbhum Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Presidency	24-Parganas Nuddea Jessore Moorshedabad	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rajshahiya	Dinapore Rajshahi Rangpore Bogra Pabna Darjeeling Jalpaiguri	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dacca	Dacca Furredpore Buckergunge Mymensongh Tipporeh	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chittagong	Chittagong Noakhali Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		1	33	6	..	2	1	5	7	6	111	1,700	9,153				
	BUHAR																
Batna	Batna Gaya Muzahababad Mozafferpore Dumurlunga Saran Champaran	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	84	476				
Bhagalpore	Monghyr Bhagalpore Purnea Sonital Pargannahs Malah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	91	505				
Total		5	15	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	45	765	4,154				
	ORISSA																
Orissa	Cuttack Purree Balasore Gurjhatia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	92	473				
Total		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	297	1,454				
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																
	South-West Frontier Agency																
Chota Nagpore	Hazarenbagh Lohardaga Sonebhanu Manbhano	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	87	487				
Total		2	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	296	1,235				
Government Railway Police		1	3	..	0	..	..	2	..	1	2	62	487				
Total		1	3	..	0	..	..	2	..	1	2	62	487				
GRAND TOTAL		8	53	16	1	11	1	12	9	1	8	182	3,083	16,453			

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1877.

RELIGION OR CASTE																						
OFFICERS.										MEN.												
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Brahmins.		Rajpoots.		Goorkhas		Sikhs.		Hindoos.		Other religions.		Hindoos.		Other religions.				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
4	23	31	13	14	5	28	4	1	101	124	74	92	62	12	1	1	1	1	573			
1	4	13	16	16	5	10	6	1	84	36	29	29	42	29	1	1	1	1	496			
3	17	16	27	10	1	53	1	15	67	58	82	80	42	28	191	191	191	191	561			
2	22	21	27	1	1	5	16	16	174	130	112	26	26	29	29	29	29	29	562			
5	15	11	10	3	1	15	15	15	71	59	48	19	30	30	30	30	30	30	563			
2	11	10	10	3	1	16	16	16	72	70	1	19	44	44	44	44	44	44	565			
6	21	50	2	2	1	2	1	37	69	146	45	46	119	119	119	119	119	119	849			
3	15	35	5	5	1	1	1	32	66	123	43	45	109	109	109	109	109	109	848			
4	7	24	12	1	3	32	15	15	189	100	68	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	648			
3	26	48	12	1	3	32	15	15	101	268	140	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	655			
2	17	14	2	1	1	1	1	12	5	123	50	53	123	123	123	123	123	123	268			
3	16	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	150	42	32	14	42	42	42	42	42	358			
3	14	14	3	1	1	4	2	1	189	116	58	30	1	53	53	53	53	53	447			
1	14	8	3	1	1	6	2	1	189	189	20	18	2	12	12	12	12	12	246			
1	8	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	147	14	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	363			
3	7	8	2	2	12	12	10	2	189	16	34	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	363			
1	13	3	3	10	2	16	1	1	189	16	75	74	1	14	14	14	14	14	215			
4	3	22	4	5	1	3	31	31	4	67	62	55	116	116	116	116	116	116	410			
1	12	16	5	5	1	31	31	31	189	133	42	47	32	70	70	70	70	70	378			
5	10	33	6	6	1	4	21	21	5	106	67	9	21	21	21	21	21	21	508			
2	9	24	2	2	18	31	3	3	189	114	73	27	5	92	92	92	92	92	443			
1	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	113	28	1	61	61	61	61	61	61	323			
3	15	7	2	1	1	34	34	34	129	63	20	7	1	87	87	87	87	87	400			
1	6	16	1	1	10	1	1	1	189	100	53	31	1	40	40	40	40	40	358			
6	6	6	2	2	10	4	6	6	189	15	4	10	246	184	184	184	184	184	688			
70	323	509	91	45	35	457	41	4	295	8	36	2,934	1,705	994	417	26	1,034	722	184	1,227	61	11,081
6	22	11	8	8	1	41	41	5	80	57	188	70	75	75	75	75	75	75	570			
3	31	5	8	2	1	6	46	3	166	90	105	48	6	61	61	61	61	61	603			
3	26	5	8	2	1	50	1	..	103	70	112	50	50	50	50	50	50	449				
1	19	8	3	2	29	1	1	1	47	31	119	10	17	17	17	17	17	17	389			
2	13	4	4	1	1	29	1	1	40	24	161	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	338			
3	36	6	4	4	3	29	1	3	86	35	152	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	410			
1	20	6	9	..	1	20	1	1	61	27	102	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	320			
4	20	8	7	1	1	10	10	1	63	66	117	17	30	30	30	30	30	30	389			
1	41	8	3	2	1	18	2	1	87	79	103	5	42	42	42	42	42	42	421			
2	37	9	5	2	2	22	7	6	104	81	103	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	481			
1	5	12	3	2	2	7	6	3	79	81	85	5	17	17	17	17	17	17	360			
2	9	10	6	6	1	13	13	6	60	42	69	15	40	40	40	40	40	40	270			
29	288	86	62	2	16	205	51	27	3	6	930	677	1,476	16	27	378	160	49	444	5	4,883	
7	25	11	15	7	2	16	22	25	32	7	215	28	192	1	4	35	118	58	58	..	573	
2	13	4	10	8	1	60	60	2	190	161	50	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	424			
4	23	10	1	1	1	1	1	14	41	48	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	408			
3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	211			
16	69	20	31	..	7	99	..	71	9	80	577	19	216	2	10	220	9	49	11	1,778		
3	50	6	2	..	1	26	4	1	23	146	35	116	..	1	64	27	..	17	21	..	690	
3	47	5	7	..	3	19	..	7	103	103	49	..	1	22	..	55	161	161	161	..	694	
2	6	3	3	..	4	4	..	3	11	8	3	..	5	26	..	74	179	179	179	..	346	
3	9	15	6	..	24	..	6	6	2	51	44	78	..	17	..	58	49	49	49	..	346	
11	118	29	18	..	4	73	8	1	16	13	26	811	108	246	..	2	108	63	111	236	..	1,049
16	24	9	6	25	3	106	115	156	..	1	57	517	
18	26	9	6	25	2	106	115	156	..	1	57	517	
142	816	659	208	47	62	804	100	5	434	26	99	4,807	2,179	3,092	435	66	1,749	945	2,115	573	..	10,949

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RACE.									
		Europeans.			Eurasians.			Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
Bardwan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL										
	Western Districts.										
Bardwan	Burdwan Bankura Birbhum Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	For vital statistics	Military or Covenanted Civil Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers	Constables.
Presidency	24-Pargunnahs Cantonment Nuddea Jessore Moorschedabad										
Rajahmundry	Dinapore Rajahmundry Kangapore Bogra Pulna Darjeeling Jalpargore										
	Central Districts.										
Dacca	Dacca Furrenpore Backergunge Mymenamgung Tipperah										
Chittagong	Chittagong Noakhally Chittagong Hill Tracts										
	Eastern Districts.										
Total		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BHABAR.										
Purnia	Patna Gaya Shahabad Muzafferporre Durdhunga Saran Chumparun										
Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnia Nonthal Pargunnahs Maldah										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ORISSA.										
Orissa	Cuttack Purulia Balasore Gurjhatia										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CHOTA NAGPORE.										
	South-West Frontier Agency.										
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Singbhoom Maubhoom										
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	GRAND TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

* Inclusive of two here

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1877.

		RELIGION OR CASTE.																							
		Officers.									Men.														
		Hindoos.					Other reli-				Hindoos.					Other reli-									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoets.	Gorukhas.	Sikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hilmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoets.	Gorukhas.	Sikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hilmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand Total officers and men.				
1	2	5	5	1	1	5	1	1	2	40	17	69	57	1	1	23	89	7	24	11	11	24	22	22	
4	5	5	5	14	1	1	1	6	1	10	36	35	59	73	1	1	30	80	24	193	46	103	103	103	
12	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	77	1	37	33	2	1	20	78	183	18	27	27	27	27	27	
1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	33	16	85	60	1	1	1	1	15	6	4	22	10	10	10	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	4	22	10	10	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	44	14	38	..	..	..	31	20	76	21	10	9	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	1	1	5	..	..	..	30	20	5	6	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	23	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
11	58	65	15	2	3	27	4	..	23	2	1,118	547	401	22	..	176	270	..	762	2	..	8,514			
1	20	5	10	1	1	11	5	1	3	182	77	293	..	..	..	..	125	5	35	12	19	30	201	201
7	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	137	29	14	..	..	..	..	74	35	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	98	30	80	..	..	..	..	10	26	3	3	3	32	32	32
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	13	78	..	..	..	..	4	8	8	4	4	6	6	6
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	69	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	20	11	6	20	20
3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	36	19	59	1	1	1	1	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	9	19	12	7	..	20	11	6	20	20
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	23	30	24	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	40	12	35	..	5	12	8	1	8	1	632	248	647	1	..	194	103	..	457	..	..	2,418		
5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	45	3	11	..	..	..	..	11	0	..	27	..	..	49	49
6	2	2	2	2	2	5	..	..	2	1	20	8	6	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	3	3	2	2	6	..	..	2	1	73	7	22	..	..	..	1	31	1	..	416	..	..	191
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	18	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	12	..	..	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	..	..	4	4
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	18	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	12	..	..	4	4
13	112	78	53	2	8	40	12	1	33	2	..	10	1,892	807	1,103	23	1	406	396	..	1,817	7	..	4,846	

constables for liquor-shops.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1877.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.	Number of men included in column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			
			1			2			3						
			Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.				
BENGAL.															
<i>Western Districts.</i>															
Bardwan	584	317	11	..	..	14	..	10	25	31	24	31	
Bankura	293	95	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	46
Berhampore	250	24	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	871	167	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hooghly	408	372	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	155
Howrah	305	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627
<i>Central Districts.</i>															
24-Pergunnahs Cantonment	838	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuddea	534	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	659	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moorshedabad	605	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Dinajpur	347	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raghatali	343	75	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpore	458	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	243	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dubna	361	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	183	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	299	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>															
Dacca	410	284	25	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnepore	372	70	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckergunge	503	115	33	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	475	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperah	324	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	410	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	351	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,291	3,612	102	..	..	85	304	..	150	676	..	247	
BEHAR.															
Patna	565	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gya	601	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	483	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozaffarpore	449	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durbhanga	337	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karan	410	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chumparun	395	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	384	127	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	441	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purneah	489	120	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonthal Pergunnahs	290	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidah	270	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,063	2,424	67	..	..	14	96	..	157	118	..	99	
ORISSA.															
Cuttack	376	91	1	..	..	..	19	5	2	10	..	43
Poore	422	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	43
Balasore	541	30	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	8	..	183
Boatmen	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Gurhata	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,715	190	1	..	..	..	46	..	6	46	..	57
CHOTA NAGPORE.															
<i>North West Frontier Agency.</i>															
Hazareebagh	542	78	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	34	..	118
Lohardaga	509	15	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	15
Sundhoom	181	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	21
Manbhoom	364	47	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	42
Total	1,564	193	6	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..	81
Government Railway Police	..	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	244
Total	..	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	244
GRAND TOTAL.	19,003	531	6,404	176	..	99	512	48	626	883	82	543	71	244	180

Note

The total force as it stood on 1st January 1877 is shown in column 1.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICER,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th June 1878.

J. MONBO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.							
			Burdwan.		Bankura.		Beerbham.		Midnapore.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Persons convicted.
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 231 to 239, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. 8	.. 5	.. 27
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	.. 5	.. 4	.. 4	.. 5	.. 4	.. 3	.. 15	.. 3
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	.. 55	.. 217	.. 34	.. 81	.. 11	.. 53	.. 118	.. 20
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 4	.. 3	.. 40
7	130, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier	.. 62	.. 223	.. 38	.. 86	.. 17	.. 56	.. 150	.. 175
		Total	.. 62	.. 223	.. 38	.. 86	.. 17	.. 56	.. 150	.. 175
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by thugs by dacoits by robbers by poison	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10	304, 308	Other murders	.. 8	.. 4	.. 4	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1	.. 15	.. 3
13	307	Attempts at murder	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	.. 10	.. 7	.. 7	.. 6	.. 3	.. 1	.. 6	.. 9
15	376	Rape	.. 9	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1
16	377	Unnatural offences	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3	.. 2	.. 3	.. 3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3	.. 2	.. 2	.. 3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	.. 9	.. 5	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	.. 9	.. 12	.. 10	.. 15	.. 12	.. 6	.. 9	.. 16
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3	.. 2	.. 1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	.. 28	.. 18	.. 16	.. 15	.. 5	.. 5	.. 24	.. 11
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	.. 9	.. 6	.. 5	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	.. 11	.. 9
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.. 4	.. 5	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 4	.. 3	.. 1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.. 39	.. 27	.. 2	.. 1	.. 10	.. 14	.. 33	.. 13
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	.. 39	.. 27	.. 2	.. 1	.. 10	.. 49	.. 38	.. 36
29	304A, 336	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	.. 2	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 5	.. 1	.. 2
		Total	.. 132	.. 83	.. 41	.. 40	.. 63	.. 30	.. 163	.. 63
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	.. 6	.. 7	.. 5	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	.. 9	.. 8
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 13	.. 12
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisons or stupefying drugs, other means ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 450, 455, 456 to 460.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	.. 15	.. 6	.. 3	.. 1	.. 7	.. 1	.. 11	.. 23
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	.. 11	.. 1	.. 5	.. 4	.. 9	.. 3	.. 24	.. 13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	.. 450	.. 34	.. 281	.. 10	.. 112	.. 21	.. 508	.. 84
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	.. 21	.. 3	.. 2	.. ..	.. 8	.. 4	.. 8	.. 10
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..
		Total	.. 522	.. 63	.. 302	.. 15	.. 150	.. 59	.. 675	.. 126
										.. 2,340
										.. 333

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1877—concluded.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM
The 8th June, 1879.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
			24-Pergunnah.		Nuddea.		Jessoro.		Moorshedabad.	Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	—
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							—	
2	181 to 186, 188 231 to 243, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	8	4	7	5	3	3	22	
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	14	13	15	13	21	18	65	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	62	285	100	283	116	40	93	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	—	—	1	3	6	4	833	
		Total	85	303	124	301	143	66	413	
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							—	
8	302, 303, 306	Murder	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	
9	—	by thugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	by dacoits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	—	by robbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	by poison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	307	Other murders	7	4	5	3	8	1	25	
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder	2	—	1	—	2	—	9	
15	376	Culpable homicide	10	10	0	2	4	5	25	
16	377	Rape	6	2	13	—	10	8	37	
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	2	1	6	3	7	5	14	
18	365, 366, 369	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	3	—	—	1	11	
19	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abettment of, suicide	15	4	21	11	8	5	53	
		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	—	—	18	12	1	—	12	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	21	—	—	10	10	49	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	5	—	5	—	—	2	12	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	59	35	27	19	81	27	194	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	—	18	9	15	11	46	
25	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	2	—	1	—	11	1	10	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	63	34	48	20	30	71	37	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	—	—	—	—	31	—	268	
29	304A, 338	Hasty or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	—	3	2	7	4	16	
		Total	183	117	177	82	190	132	416	
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							—	
30	366, 367, 368	Dacoity	7	1	3	17	2	1	15	
31	368, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
32	364, 367, 368	Robbery with hurt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		By other means	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
		In dwelling-house	—	—	12	1	—	4	2	
		On the highway between sunset and sunrise	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	
		Other robberies	—	—	3	6	5	10	24	
33	362, 363	Robbery	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
34	270, 281, 282, 480 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	64	38	25	11	35	3	169	
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals	24	8	50	32	23	6	128	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	295	50	664	45	767	77	2,254	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	2	17	25	5	3	40	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
		Total	402	99	779	183	830	64	2,642	
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							—	
38	834	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	6	10	13	—	—	19	
38A	323	Hurt	342	238	208	204	318	283	323	
39	341 to 346	Wrongful restraint and confinement	82	16	100	75	111	42	23	
40	386, 387	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	16	3	—	—	2	67	230	
41	374	Compulsory labour	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	
		Total	394	233	318	293	431	329	1,018	

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
			2-Pergunnah.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorschabad.		Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.											
13	455, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	336	.....	46	18	30	17	79	10	400
13	379 to 383 ...	Theft of cattle ...	54	22	41	31	47	34	72	48	214
13	379 to 383 ...	Theft ordinary ...	1,364	632	1,280	412	1,076	839	1,259	405	4,775
14	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	65	21	113	27	81	25	100	16	370
15	611, 614 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	47	54	107	111	92	117	74	114	320
15	611, 614 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	147	66	382	164	410	123	296	92	1,201
17	447, 448 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	5	2
17	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	5	2
		Total	1,053	595	1,930	764	1,742	655	1,850	634	7,475
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.											
18	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
19	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad characters	33	17	48	33	117	68	69	86	207
10	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion	.....	4	5	5	37	.....	1	4	1
11		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	.....	5	14	30	30	.....	5	14	56
12		Excise laws	75	65	14	37	.....	.....	89	195	182
13		Railway laws	3	2	24	27	.....	14	14	13	42
14		Salt and Custom laws	602	597	.....	.....	21	19	.....	.....	623
15		Stage Carriage Act	20	16	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
16		Stamp Act	478	515	120	123	58	64	812	400	976
7		Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111
		Total	1,207	1,209	223	255	209	161	520	731	2,108
			104	250	8	9	8	15	.....	.....	180
8	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	GRAND TOTAL	4,898	5,836	3,558	1,836	3,509	1,686	8,051	1,829	15,175
											8,136

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE.

FORT WILLIAM.

The 8th June 1878

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																			
			Dinapore.			Rajshahi.			Rungpore.			Bogra.			Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
118, 119	Concreting design to commit offence.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
3	231 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	10	5				
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	1	6	4	7	7	23	1	2	12	11	4	2	5	3	4	57	48			
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against "public justice."	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Killing or unlawful assembly	14	34	73	123	112	125	39	175	75	90	2	1	18	1	515	575				
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	1	-	-	3	7	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5				
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	638				
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
8	302, 308, 398 ...	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
9	-	by thugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
10	-	by dacoits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11	-	by robbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
12	-	by poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13	307 ...	Other murders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
14	304, 308 ...	Attempts at murder	8	5	12	14	5	7	3	2	7	8	2	7	37	45	17	31				
15	376 ...	Culpable homicide	4	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28				
16	377 ...	Rape	2	1	18	16	7	9	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	74				
17	317, 318 ...	Unnatural offences	11	2	11	1	31	1	10	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	11	1				
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	5	2	10	7	10	8	11	0	8	6	3	47	49	47	49	49				
20	325, 220, 335 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	0	2	2	1	18	37	33	19	13	10	11	4	3	94	80	94				
21	328 ...	Grievous hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
22	327, 330, 333 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	1	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5				
23	324 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	2	45	7	7	20	11	10	6	11	3	2	78	28	78					
24	363 to 369 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	2	20	16	20				
25	346 to 348 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	6	4	3	5	2	1	3	-	-	5	5	1	-	-	-	16				
26	372, 373 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
27	371 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
28	363, 364, 366, 367 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	10	4	29	13	50	18	22	7	18	10	11	7	140	59	140					
29	304A, 338 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	-	-	4	5	8	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10				
	Total	-	08	23	166	88	199	100	98	47	73	38	32	22	-	-	621	518				
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
30	305, 307, 398 ...	Dacoity	4	8	3	10	6	4	1	3	2	0	2	18	24	18	24	24				
31	399, 408 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with (by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means in dwelling-houses on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	13	5	1	17	3	17	1	5	1	2	3	3	33	33	33	33				
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animal.	12	5	12	2	22	9	8	3	6	3	2	1	60	60	60	60				
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	585	51	468	40	621	93	320	43	328	47	1	1	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283				
36	449 to 453 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	3	19	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	96	10	126	130				
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6				
	Total	-	581	80	521	67	707	113	340	53	340	63	109	12	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004				

The figures for this district could not be furnished owing to the destruction of the District Superintendent's office records by fire.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rayshahye Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.														Persons convicted.	
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Boxra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																		
35	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	6	136	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	143	63	
38A	328 ..	Hurt	58	44	1	2	150	78	97	83	103	70	35	13	445	296		
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	75	17	89	47	185	52	60	48	53	11	...	...	458	155	
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	7	3	10	7		
41	374 ..	Compulsory labor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total ...		140	67	227	108	335	110	140	134	150	87	44	18	1,083	521		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	1	307	30	39	9	28	12	15	9	1	...	451	61		
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ..	20	20	18	12	77	33	37	40	26	29	33	18	211	182		
44	406 to 408	of ordinary ..	402	170	825	230	878	205	560	292	268	129	399	174	8,270	1,265		
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust ..	31	4	81	14	65	10	20	3	33	4	37	6	273	42		
46	447, 449	Receiving stolen property ..	13	23	49	58	19	40	39	107	6	4	7	6	163	244		
47	461, 463	Criminal or house-trespass ..	56	25	221	124	100	67	184	126	184	45	23	6	787	303		
	Total ..		523	243	1,562	474	1,247	490	904	570	480	220	412	212	5,158	2,155		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
48	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C.P.C., and Act IX, of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	160	106	36	23	115	80	49	44	56	43	...	...	415	296	
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	17	1	17	
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	168	
52		Excise Laws ..	10	0	27	23	42	34	33	38	7	17	25	42	1	1		
53		Railway Laws ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 33 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Stamp Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		Public and local nuisances ..	287	210	94	71	10	1	1	23	39	76	73	285	188	778	580	
		Total ..	467	325	154	132	168	124	104	121	143	135	317	247	1,347	1,074		
58	... .. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	46	60	46	
	GRAND TOTAL.		1,704	778	2,707	980	2,707	1,020	1,049	1,120	1,272	644	1,014	580	11,233	5,157		

The figures for this district could not be furnished owing to the destruction of the District Superintendent's office records by fire.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th June 1878

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACC A DIVISION.								
			Dacca.	Furreedpore	Bakergunge	Mymensingh	Tipporah.	Total.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.									
2	181 to 184, 188 231 to 233, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	1	2	1	9	2	2	16	
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	82	33	84	43	21	25	12	1	
5	228 to 229	Other offences against public justice	136	384	183	210	280	199	178	119	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Knotting or unlawful assembly	7	7	..	..	..	..	413	905
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	177	425	219	202	282	351	220	190	
		Total ..	177	425	219	202	282	351	220	190	
		444	1,048	1,078							
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder	by thugs .. by dacoits .. by robbers .. by poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306	Murder	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1
11		Other murders	..	7	1	16	8	48	39	20	
12		Attempts at murder	..	3	1	2	1	6	1	14	
13	307	Culpable homicide	..	8	7	13	11	23	7	15	
14	304, 308	Rape	..	19	3	9	..	10	..	8	
15	376	Unnatural offences	..	13	1	..	..	4	2	4
16	377	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	11	11	10	8	6	1	1	
17	317, 318	Attempt at, and abettment of, suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt	..	21	40	53	38	32	25	40	
20	325, 326, 335	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt by dangerous weapon	..	40	29	27	16	96	33	13	
23	324	Kidnapping or abduction	..	7	..	10	3	27	16	17	
24	325 to 329	Wronful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	73	12	1	..	35	3	3	
25	346 to 348	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	..	2	7	..	..	3	..	..
26	372, 373	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	62	39	53	42	63	38	78	
27	371	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
29	304A, 333	Total ..	282	181	198	132	368	169	231	147	146
			117	1,225	716						
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	..	4	..	13	0	17	14	4	
31	396, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32	307, 308	Robbery with hurt.	..	..	1	2	1	..	10	..
		by other means ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		in dwelling-house ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..
		other robberies ..	..	2	3	2	..	..	5	7
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	85	3	7	..	40	..	24	
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	45	16	19	4	75	2	47	1	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	806	85	418	28	230	23	308	60	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24	25	2	2	18	13	16	5	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..
		Total ..	918	185	407	45	391	74	404	74	
			210	58	2,380	28					
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	17	20	..	4	2	1	7	
38A	323	Hurt	450	271	311	245	196	118	327	187	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	173	110	189	44	953	79	581	116	
40	326, 337	Bash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	1	1	..	..	6	5	1	..
41	374	Compulsory labor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	641	403	500	289	1,159	204	910	274	
			437	263	3,587	28					

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.										
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Tipperah.	Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	33	18	18	7	11	5	54	23	25	175	79
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft of cattle ..	37	27	37	11	299	56	98	48	38	520	180
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	1,040	803	641	122	1,575	114	720	154	647	195	4,028
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	91	14	47	4	147	7	55	..	46	4	336
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	48	81	39	55	64	95	96	97	27	243	858
47	481, 482 ..	Breaking, closed receptacle ..	95	174	227	76	320	63	1,026	203	251	144	2,119
		Total ..	1,544	879	1,004	275	3,420	340	8,020	520	1,070	453	8,067
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
48	311, 440, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C P. O., and Act IX of 1874 ..	Vagrancy and bad character ..	71	56	97	46	158	44	53	25	55	36	434
50	298 to 297 ..	Offences against religion	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
52		Excise Laws ..	8	6	12	9	12	8	27	37	21	22	80
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	..	..	..	..	17	27	..	..	..	..	21
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total ..	523	104	222	175	314	113	117	105	97	73	1,173
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL ..	4,085	2,290	2,610	1,176	4,834	1,261	3,902	1,323	2,110	1,998	17,550
													7,427

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE

FORT WILLIAM.

The 8th June 1878.

J MONRO.

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
			Chittagong		Noakhali.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	{ 115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concoaching design to commit offence, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 136, 158 231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	4	6	1	....	....	13	15
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	14	6	19	4	5	1	4	5
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	35	9	85	194	8	73	38	58
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	1	....	....	....	....	128	305
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
		Total	56	105	115	251	14	82	185	441
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs by dacoits by robbers by poison	1	4	1	8	....	....	3	15
9		Other murders	2	....	7	3	....	1	1	4
10	307	Attempts at murder	5	1	5	4	....	....	10	5
11	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	1	5	1	1	1	9	1
12	376	Rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
13	377	Unnatural offences	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1
14	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	2	4	4	....	1	5	7
15	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
16	320, 351, 353	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	326, 328, 335	Grievous hurt	13	7	15	9	1	1	29	17
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	25	10	11	6	4	2	40	18
21	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	....	8	2	1	15	1	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	....	4	4	....	....	7	4
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	35	33	23	47	1	1	59	81
25	363, 364, 356, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	304A, 338	Barbarous or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	....	4	3	1	2	6	5
		Total	100	59	87	80	15	10	202	158
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Persons and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	....	1	1	4	7	28	8	33
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt...{ by poisons or stupefying drugs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery { by other means other robberies	1	2	3	....	2	1	6	3
34A	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	48	4	13	....	6	....	67	4
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	7	7	40	15	....	....	47	22
36	449 to 453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	33	194	36	....	....	279	69
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	4	5	3	1	....	9	7
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	144	51	256	54	16	29	416	138
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	109	58	117	44	1	5	110	68
38A	323	Hurt	....	....	....	....	1	....	118	44
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	39	3	120	88	....	....	108	63
40	336, 337	Bash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	1	1	....	....	4	....	5	1
41	374	Compulsory labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	140	62	246	132	6	5	401	199

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts		Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	11	6	23	18	...	...	34
43	370 to 382	Theft { of cattle ..	23	22	98	64	...	...	124
44	406 to 409	Ordinary ..	360	181	614	213	58	78	1,232
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust ..	84	10	190	37	3	2	242
46	447, 449	Receiving stolen property ..	75	82	91	126	2	1	200
47	461, 462	Criminal or house trespass ..	53	16	215	118	9	31	277
		Breaking closed receptacle ..	...	1	..	..	..	1	164
			Total	814	816	1,230	574	77	112
									2,121
									1,002
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above									
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	35	18	36	30	3	5	72
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offence under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	70	86	2	3	..	..	81
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	349	440	89	106	..	..	438
55		State Carrige Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57		Public and local nuisances ..	7	2	6	3	..	..	13
			Total	409	549	134	140	3	5
									606
									700
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			GRAND TOTAL	1,732	1,145	2,068	1,260	131	243
									3,931
									2,658

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1873

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. R.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.												
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozaffarpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Total ...		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2 131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3 231 to 235, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.		5 6 3	2 1	1 1	2 ..	3 ..	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
4 212, 216	Harbouring an offender		2 24 10	10 15	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17	18 17
5 224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.		29 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6 148 to 153, 157, 158.	Blotting or unlawful assembly		71 195 51	93 80	248 20	53 24	50 26	30 26	13 270	13 270	13 270	13 270	13 270	13 270	13 270
7 140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.		1 1 2	2 1	1 1	4 2	3 2	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
	Total ...		101 224 66	107 99	269 43	73 39	62 34	42 34	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17	9 17
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8 302, 303, 300	Murder { by thugs by dacoits by robbers by poison		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
9 307	Other murders		9 3 13	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
10 304, 308	Attempts at murder		3 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
11 376	Culpable homicide		18 5 4	3 3	11 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 377	Rape		12 3 9	3 3	8 8	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
13 317, 318	Unnatural offences		7 3 8	5 6	21 16	15 15	10 10	0 0	11 11	11 11	4 4	86 86	42 42	36 36	12 12
14 305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.		17 10 51	39 53	46 40	10 8	2 2	2 2	26 26	13 13	4 4	3 3	163 163	118 118	118 118
15 320, 331, 333	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.		52 40 34	23 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11 13	15 15	10 10	26 26	51 51	5 5	8 8	142 142	160 160
17 328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		1	3 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18 327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.		2 1 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
19 334	Hurt by dangerous weapon		23 6 10	8 8	24 7	12 12	17 17	7 7	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20 348 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction		4 1 2	3 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
21 348 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
22 372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 1	2 2	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23 371	Habitually dealing in slaves		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
24 353, 354, 356, 357	Crinual force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.		10 6 85	23 25	26 18	15 15	5 3	6 8	3 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25 304A, 338	Bash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.		6 3 5	6 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Total ...		165 81 176	110 202 103	80 47	67 67	31 116	81 41	21 21	847 847	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
30 305, 307, 308	Dacoity		.. .. ..	8 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 ..	4 ..	2 ..	24 ..	15 ..	27 ..	27 ..
31 390, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
32 394, 397, 398	Robbery with { stupefying hurt drugs by other means .. in dwelling-house .. on the highway .. between sunset and sunrise.		1 1 6 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
33 392, 393	Robbery... { between sunset and sunrise. Other robberies ..		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
34 270, 281, 282, 283 to 433, 436 to 440	Serious mischiefs and cognate offences.		4 2 2 1	9 9	44 3	2 10	2 23	1 1	9 16	8 10	8 8	1 1	20 169	7 57	57 57
35 428, 429	Mischief by killing animals		13 10 17	15 503	8 489	16 33	9 1,009	10 69	10 1,339	8 65	5 254	4 38	6,925 6,925	467 467	467 467
36 449 to 452	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		14 10 24	13 7	8 17	10 10	3 1	1 1	3 1	3 3	3 3	1 1	71 71	45 45	45 45
37 412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. Recovering stolen property by dacoity or habitually.		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 ..	.. .. ..	1 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 2	7 7	5 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Total ...		1,179 111 2,508	212 508	86 833	55 1,053	63 1,966	87 280	80 7,307	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1877—concluded.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM,

The 8th June 1873

J. MONRO.

Inspector-General of Police L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.															
			Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Meldah.	Total.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	115	Abatement of offence not committed, &c.	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
		Total .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
2	131 to 136, 188 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	6	2	3	1	1	7	4	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	17	8
3	231 to 243, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
4	212, 213	Harbouuring an offender	5	4	5	12	4	9	15	26	5	4	34	63	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice .. . . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
6	148 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	83	47	112	43	43	5	28	11	34	183	300	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
7	150, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
		Total	30	90	57	127	50	54	28	57	16	38	190	366	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
8	302, 303, 306	Murder .. { by thugs .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
9		.. { by dacoits .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
10		.. { by robbers .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
11		.. { by poison .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
12		Other murders	5	2	8	3	4	5	7	1	4	7	28	18	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
14	304, 308	Oulpable homicide	6	1	5	4	1	.. . .	7	3	1	.. . .	19	8	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
15	378	Rape	3	.. . .	2	.. . .	2	.. . .	17	4	4	.. . .	28	4	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	1	1	5	3	7	5	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	3	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	1	1	2	1	9	5	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	10	.. . .	.. . .	1	.. . .	5	3	8	1	21	16	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	20	7	12	9	10	0	9	10	3	2	54	37	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	2	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	1	.. . .	1	2	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	4	1	5	7	6	4	20	12	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	12	1	2	.. . .	16	1	16	1	1	1	37	4	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	3	2	3	2	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
28	363, 354, 360, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	20	35	4	8	.. . .	.. . .	21	9	3	5	48	67	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
29	304A, 338	Bush or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	6	6	.. . .	.. . .	2	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	8	7	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
		Total	87	68	94	27	42	17	93	42	36	26	292	180	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	6	14	5	1	2	.. . .	13	15	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with .. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
33		.. { by other means .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	11	2	61	3	1	.. . .	.. . .	3	12	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
34	392, 393	Robbery .. { in dwelling-house .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . .	2	.. . .	1	.. . .	4	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
35		.. { sunset and sunrise .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
36	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 438 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	6	9	15	3	1	18	2	10	5	9	1	68	10	.. . .	.. . .
37	428, 429	Mischief by killing animals, &c.	17	9	18	7	23	6	8	4	5	2	66	28	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
38	434, 435, 437 to 440	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. . . .	.. . . .	401	46	396	36	617	90	518	37	342	39	2,477	169	.. . .	.. . .
39	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	2	7	1	1	.. . .	9	16	1	.. . .	20	19	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	1	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
		Total	833	66	436	58	468	44	555	64	360	33	1,650	265	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhaulpore Division in the year 1877—concluded.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1873.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police. L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.							
			Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Gurjhatas Mhatals.	Total.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>										
48	311, 400, 401 Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	3	1	5	5	...	8
49	...	Vagrancy and bad characters	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	16	35	2	2	...	...	...	2
51	...	Cognizable offences under the Gauntling Act	28	36	19	12	49	42	2	35
52	...	Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
53	...	Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
54	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	Salt and Custom Laws	53	46	10	11	28	27	...	84
55	...	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	91
56	...	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	68	72	1,062	1,004	91	89	3	1,214
		Total	155	189	1,080	1,030	170	168	5	1,428
		Other special and local laws cognizable by police	7	23	...	...	1	...	...	23
		GRAND TOTAL	2,083	2,057	3,452	2,154	1,805	737	731	8,371
										4,287

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.							
			Hazarebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhum.	Manbhum.	Total.			
1	2	3	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
2	181 to 186, 188 231 to 265, 447 and 471	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	4	5	8	12	1	1	5	23
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	7	45	11	23	1	4	89	107
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	12	61	21	30	3	2	12	47
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs .. by dacoits .. by robbers .. by poison ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Other murders ..	2	..	9	10	1	2	16	31
10		Attempts at murder ..	1	1	3	1	1	4	11	23
11		Culpable homicide ..	5	3	2	10	1	4	4	12
12		Rape ..	5	..	4	1	1	13	1	23
13	307	Unnatural offences ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	5	1	0	4	8	6	5	11
15	370	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	5	1	0	4	8	6	4	12
16	377	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Grievous hurt ..	31	16	17	11	5	3	10	43
18	305, 306, 309	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	3
19	329, 331, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
20	325, 326, 335	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	1	..	4	3	5	3	21	18
21	328	Kidnapping or abduction ..	7	3	2	..	..	..	2	9
22	327, 330, 333	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
23	324	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	363 to 369	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 349	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	6	4	5	4	2	2	6	16
26	372, 378	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ..	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	5
27	371	Total ..	54	31	54	55	20	21	79	45
28	353, 354, 356, 357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	304A, 338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	305, 307, 308	Dacoity ..	11	4	5	..	..	6	..	23
31	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with { poisons or stupefying drugs .. by other means ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
33	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling house .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise .. other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	18	..	2	2	3	1	13	31
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals ..	10	12	15	14	1	..	8	24
35	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	527	45	234	30	80	20	440	1,280
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	1	..	5	3	..	..	2	8
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
		Total ..	693	62	255	51	86	21	481	1,405
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	70	54	2	2	3	3	..	74
38A	333	Hurt ..	..	21	18	12	4	46	63	59
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	27	22	24	10	3	..	7	9
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
41	374	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
		Total ..	99	79	51	32	17	7	53	220

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.								
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.											
42	433, 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	10	5	12	1	.....	25	78	10	100
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft of cattle ..	52	37	57	54	32	35	30	16	132
44	433 ..	Ordinary ..	433	263	346	285	83	39	275	122	619
45	408 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	9	8	6	1	.....	.....	6	2	11
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	86	34	58	93	4	4	24	25	123
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	136	75	125	79	7	2	38	40	300
	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	696	362	604	513	126	70	451	215	1,877
											1,100
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters ..	14	9	13	27	1	6	143	102	171
50	296 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	22
52		Excise Law ..	77	70	104	139	10	9	32	35	224
53		Railway Laws ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55		Stamp Act ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Public and local nuisances ..	148	138	63	62	11	15	10	23	232
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 297, 298, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Total ..	242	232	180	227	23	30	187	103	631
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	45	44	5	4	.....	.....	7	11	57
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,735	864	1,174	918	289	151	1,270	603	4,462
											2,538

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 8th June 1878

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1877.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
115	.. .. ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
117	.. .. ..	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
118, 119	.. .. ..	Concealing design to commit offence	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2	121 to 130, 505	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3	137	Offences against the State ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215,	Harbouring desertors by master of ship	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
5	227, 228	Offences against public justice ..	500	337	204	133	279	109	100
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	14	11	10	4	10	5	10
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 219, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	24	6	50	15	92	22	40
8	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	21	4	5	.. ..	37	10	1
9	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	44	36	13	13	9	10	7
10	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	149, 151 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	27	22	12	7	37	30	34
		Total ..	639	416	303	172	461	265	281
11	312 to 316 ..	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
12	370	Causing miscarriage ..	6	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12	3	7
		Buying or disposing of slaves ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total ..	6	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12	3	7
13	384 to 389 ..	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Extortion ..	3	.. ..	28	2	7	2	5
14	345	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	1,152	761	884	388	1,132	588	718
		Criminal force ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total ..	1,152	761	884	388	1,132	588	718
16	417 to 420 ..	CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17	403, 404 ..	Cheating ..	30	12	43	11	33	6	21
18	406	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	33	20	42	18	11	7	31
19	426	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	13	4	6	1	8
	426, 427, 428 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	184	110	184	43	197	94	80
		Total ..	248	114	282	76	247	108	130
20	208	CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
21	400 to 402 ..	Offences against religion ..	7	2	1	1	8	1	.. .. ..
22	403 to 406 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	5	2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14
23	405 to 502 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	77	24	62	25	89	19	63
24	504, 505 to 510 ..	Defamation ..	11	1	6	2	11	6	31
25	511 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	27	12	11	3	24	10	30
26	296A	Public and local nuisances ..	83	68	29	22	31	23	20
27		Keeping a lottery office ..	.. .. ..	2	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1
		Total ..	125	48	181	123	425	321	61
			340	158	202	177	588	380	98
									810
									553
									377
28		Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
29	Regulation VI of 1819	Act I (B.C.) of 1848	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
30		Ferries ..	6	4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6
31		XVIII of 1854 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4
32		XIII of 1867 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
33		XIII of 1870 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
34		XXV of 1873 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
35		XXI of 1866 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
36		I of 1850 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
37		IX of 1872 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
38		XXXI of 1860 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
39		V of 1861 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
40		II (B.C.) of 1861 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
41		VII (B.C.) of 1864 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
42		I (B.O.) of 1873 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
43		IV (B.C.) of 1865 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
44		XX of 1865 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
45		V (B.C.) of 1868 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
46		XIV of 1866 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
47		XVIII of 1869 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
48		VII of 1870 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
49		I of 1871 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
50		VI of 1871 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
51		XI (B.C.) of 1871 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
52		X of 1872, Chap. XXXIX ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
53		IV (B.C.) of 1873 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
54		V (B.C.) of 1876 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
55		VIII of 1876 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
56		Native Passengers' Ships Act ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
57		Dramatic Performances Act ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
58		Registration Act ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
59		Mutiny Act ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Other special Laws ..	10	7	23	10	13	10	8
		Total ..	664	404	743	447	526	391	407
		GRAND TOTAL ..	2,952	1,933	2,532	1,263	2,974	1,737	1,776
									1,062
									10,234
									5,044

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.								Total.				
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Purnia		Darjeeling		
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	27	222	144	70	160	104	31	24	161	110	5	5	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	18	4	16	8	7	1	4	3	11	5	76	45	
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	52	12	59	10	47	17	53	13	35	17	1	4	
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2	1	2	1	3	..	..	5	2	..	..	..
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	..	11	1	2	1	7	6	2	..	3	2
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trademarks.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	34	31
	Total ...		349	239	235	108	251	155	95	46	214	154	15	7	
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against Person.														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total ...		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	63	18	17	..	51	16	37	11	6	1	11	16	
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													47	
14	346	Wrongful confinement	372	202	427	211	398	191	113	76	340	144	71	36	
15	353, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	..	..	..	211	399	191	113	78	340	144	71	36
	Total ...		372	202	427	211	399	191	113	78	340	144	71	36	
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
16	417 to 420	Cheating	16	6	30	2	81	30	3	2	8	1	5	19	
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	5	12	5	16	13	4	4	2	1	4	6	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	1	2
19	433, 437, 434	Mischief (simple)	19	8	119	41	71	30	18	17	27	10	12	11	
	Total ...		43	19	161	48	172	82	25	23	37	18	25	16	
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
20	298	Offences against religion	3	2	..	..	63	13	..	..	..	..	..	68
21	400 to 402 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	15
22	403 to 406 ..	Offences relating to marriage	97	15	36	5	33	12	41	7	71	10	30	22	
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	2	2	..	..	12	2	3	2	4	2	1	5
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	3	1	14	6	6	6	1	1	4	4	6	4	
25	271 to 273, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	113	93	9	4	14	12	2	1	..	3	2	116	
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	40	37	62	46	213	168	65	44	358	261	4	1	
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	771
	Total ...		235	146	123	59	342	234	112	55	437	275	50	15	
			235	146	123	59	342	234	112	55	437	275	50	15	
			235	146	123	59	342	234	112	55	437	275	50	15	
			235	146	123	59	342	234	112	55	437	275	50	15	

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHIYE AND COOCH-BEHAR DIVISION.											
			Dinajepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling, Jalgigorce.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
<i>Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>														
28	Regulation VI of Act I (B.C.) of 1860.	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
29	XVII of 1864.													
30	XXXI of 1867.													
31	XIII of 1870.	Railway Acts	...	...	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6
32	XXV of 1873													
33	XXI of 1886	Akharee Act	...	...								
34	I of 1889	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...								
35	IX of 1872	Breach of contract	...	...								
36	XXXI of 1860.	Arms Act	...	...								
37	V of 1881	Police Act	...	...								
38	II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jails Act	...	...								
39	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...								
40	VII (B.C.) of 1864.	Salt Acts	...	...								
41	I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act	...	...								
42	IV (B.C.) of 1865.													
43	XX of 1865	Plunderers and Mooktears Act	...	...								
44	V (B.C.) of 1866	Hawkey Carriage Act	...	...								
45	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...								
46	XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act	...	...								
47	VII of 1870	Court-Fees Act	...	...								
48	I of 1871	Pound Act	...	...								
49	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...								
50	XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Census Act	...	...								
51	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	6	3	48	35	2	2	..	..	..	49	49
52	IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...								
53	V (B.C.) of 1876	Rongal Municipal Act	...	...								
54	VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...								
55	XIX of 1878	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...								
56	III of 1877	Recruitment Act	...	...								
57	...	Mutiny Act	...	...								
58	...	Other special Laws	...	...								
59			28	26	43	42	1	1	109	99	9	9	5	195
		Total	67	41	178	133	638	566	147	124	208	161	53	1,340
		GRAND TOTAL	1,172	667	1,143	659	1,847	1,243	529	337	1,242	733	225	3,878

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO

Journal of General Physics, I. B.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACC DIVISION.						
			Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Buckergunge	Mymensingh.	Tipperah	Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		Persons tried.
115 ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Persons convicted.
117 ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OLANS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.									
to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190, 201 to 204, 213 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	420	207	205	140	443	283	245	153
, 227, 228 ..	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169, 217 to 223 ..	..	24	16	18	..	18	0	15	10
200, 205 to 211, 221, 223 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	204	134	16	33	90	27	54	20
to 242 ..	Forgeries or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
445 to 477 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	1	4	..	25	3	11	15
264 to 267 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	7	5	4	3	..	..	3	1
482 to 486 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	76	61	8	4	20	23	15	10
1, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Total ..	739	514	330	179	602	332	313	190
									249
									2,203
									1,880
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Total ..	..	4	3	..	..	6	1	..
								5	..
									15
									4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.									
384 to 389 ..	Extortion	..	16	2	1	..	23	3	42
							3	3	23
								3	107
									1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
845 ..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
362, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	2,814	1,391	608	371	596	309	1,013
								612	731
								514	5,302
									8,197
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
417 to 420 ..	Chasting	..	31	3	17	1	5	1	16
403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	14	12	78	66	104	41	25
409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	10
426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	..	352	138	244	97	120	43	160
	Total ..	..	894	154	391	164	229	85	207
								75	251
								110	1,400
									558
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.									
20, 208 ..	Offences against religion	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
403 to 408 ..	Offences relating to marriage	..	152	89	61	5	98	11	121
500 to 502 ..	Defamation	..	..	12	5	4	1	..	10
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	..	6	3	7	2	3	1	7
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	22	18	8	2	4
294A ..	Keeping a lottery office	..	198	184	862	277	695	690	164
27 ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	308
	Total ..	..	309	182	408	313	698	704	315
								106	407
								244	2,655
									1,540
Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.									
Regulation VI of 1819 ..	Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30, XVIII of 1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31, XXXI of 1867 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
32, XIII of 1870 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
33, XXV of 1873 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
34, XXI of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
35, I of 1859 ..	Akbaro Act	..	..	23	14	..	..	..	23
36, IX of 1872 ..	Merchant Shipping Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37, XXXI of 1860 ..	Breach of contract	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
38, V of 1861 ..	Arms Act	..	..	13	11	26	26	17	..
39, XI (B.C.) of 1864 ..	Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	35
40, XII of 1864 ..	Jails Act	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
41, VII (B.C.) of 1864 ..	Cantonment Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42, I (B.C.) of 1873 ..	Salt Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43, IV (B.C.) of 1865 ..	Vaccination Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44, XX of 1865 ..	Plasters and Moxibustion Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45, V (B.C.) of 1866 ..	Hackney Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46, XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
47, XVIII of 1869 ..	Stamp Act	..	..	33	26	..	16	13	3
48, VII of 1870 ..	Court Fees Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49, I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	..	..	162	81	122	46	45	122
50, VI of 1871 ..	Emigration Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51, XI (B.C.) of 1871 ..	Census Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52, X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ..	Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
53, IV (B.C.) of 1873 ..	Registration of births and deaths	..	..	6	3	3	8	4	1
54, V (B.C.) of 1876 ..	Bengal Municipal Act	..	..	732	584	..	8	4	19
55, VIII of 1876 ..	Native Passengers' Ships Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
56, XIX of 1876 ..	Dramatic Performances Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	759
57, III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604
58, ..	Mutiny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
59, ..	Other special Laws	..	..	24	17	30	30	4	51
	Total ..	..	996	739	181	104	110	54	316
		..						170	174
		..						116	1,777
		..							1,192
	GRAND TOTAL ..	..	4,836	2,985	2,087	1,131	2,564	1,408	2,237
		..						1,171	1,405
		..							13,546
		..							7,923

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	215	163	231	143	99	77
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	11	2	8	1	.. ..	19
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	Falsi evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	64	21	29	13	3	96
7	445 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	26	3	12	.. ..	1	39
8	264 to 297	Offences relating to weights and measures	.. .. ..	20	17	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17
9	482 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	6	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	9	10	10	.. ..	19
		Total	331	201	310	133	103	78
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
11	312 to 316	Causing unnecessary pain	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1
12	370	Buying or dispensing of slaves	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1
13	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Extortion	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
14	345	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	352, 355, 358	Wilful confinement	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Criminal force	375	137	273	175	34	0
		Total	375	137	273	175	34	0
16	417 to 420	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17	403, 404	Cheating	14	5	31	4	5	54
18	409	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	2	189	81	2	204
		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1
19	426, 427, 435	Mischief (simple)	153	35	50	21	20	225
		Total	187	42	270	106	27	7
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
20	298	Offences against religion	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
21	490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service	23	20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	24	4	23	5	4	51
23	500 to 502	Defamation	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5	1	.. .. ..	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3	3	.. .. ..	3
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XII, Criminal Procedure Code	137	61	46	34	16	190
		Total	105	81	77	43	28	7
		Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Forries	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1868	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
30	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31	.. .. ..	XVIII of 1854	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
32	.. .. ..	XXXI of 1807	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
33	.. .. ..	XIII of 1870	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
34	.. .. ..	XXV of 1873	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
35	.. .. ..	XXI of 1858	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
36	.. .. ..	I of 1799	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
37	.. .. ..	IX of 1872	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
38	.. .. ..	XXXI of 1800	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
39	.. .. ..	V of 186	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
40	.. .. ..	II (B.C. of 1804	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
41	.. .. ..	XXII of 1804	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
42	.. .. ..	VII (B.C.) of 1804	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
43	.. .. ..	I (B.C.) of 1873	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
44	.. .. ..	IV (B.C.) of 1865	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
45	.. .. ..	V (B.C.) of 1866	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
46	.. .. ..	XIV of 1866	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
47	.. .. ..	XVIII of 1869	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
48	.. .. ..	VII of 1870	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
49	.. .. ..	J. of 1871	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
50	.. .. ..	VI of 1871	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
51	.. .. ..	XI (B.C.) of 1871	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
52	.. .. ..	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
53	.. .. ..	Contempt of Court	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
54	.. .. ..	Registration of births and deaths	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
55	.. .. ..	Hongkong Municipal Act	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
56	.. .. ..	Native Passengers' Ships Act	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
57	.. .. ..	Dramatic Performances Act	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
58	.. .. ..	Registration of Births and Deaths	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
59	.. .. ..	Mutiny Act	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Other special Laws	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total	185	117	230	200	26	11
		GRAND TOTAL	1,818	582	1,242	736	231	114
								2,785
								1,452

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PATNA DIVISION.										
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Moga-Serpoore.		Durbhunga.		
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
115	..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	..	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.													
121 to 130, 505	..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	..	Harbouring desertors by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215,	..	Offences against public justice ..	150	107	145	112	459	311	162	115	131	94	157
227, 228	..	Offences by public servants ..	5	4	4	3	9	8	0	1	12	10	9
161 to 168, 217 to 223	..	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	126	60	47	34	62	34	29	14	100	52	20
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	10	3	1	1	9	6	1	10	1	25	1
465 to 477	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	15	14	8	8	3	2	4	3	1	14	1
264 to 267	..	Making or using false trade-marks	15	14	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
482 to 490	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	43	40	6	6	51	24	34	27	..	25	25
140, 154 to 166, 160	..	Total ..	364	228	200	159	507	381	236	160	204	158	250
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	1
370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	1
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.													
384 to 389	..	Extortion ..	1	..	10	5	8	1	7	2	13	4	10
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													
345	..	Wrongful confinement ..	786	336	321	106	776	334	442	208	409	142	651
352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	211	341	150
		Total ..	786	336	321	106	77	381	442	208	409	142	651
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
417 to 420	..	Cheating ..	92	10	8	7	10	3	14	5	10	2	14
403, 404	..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	9	9	13	5	7	2	11	5	17	10	9
403	..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	1	1	75	39	103	44	60	40	95
420, 427, 434	..	Mischief (sample) ..	18	28	19	1	27	24	..	..	24	32	10
		Total ..	97	44	47	..	92	44	13	56	137	52	121
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
298	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	14	3	..	..	..
490 to 498	..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	7	4	..	..
500 to 503	..	Offences relating to marriage ..	21	..	22	5	46	..	15	..	9	..	16
504, 509 to 510	..	Defamation ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	..	Intimidation and insult ..	23	14	4	1	..	9	7	7	3	3	1
294A	..	Public and local nuisances ..	15	15	1	1	27	24	..	..	4	4	5
		Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.													
		Total ..	128	83	133	84	312	1	165	124	152	44	108
		Total ..	194	122	163	93	397	216	188	132	175	57	130
		Total ..	194	122	163	93	397	216	188	132	175	57	130
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police													
Regulation VI of 1819	..	Fernies ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Act I (B.C.) of 1868	..	XVIII of 1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XXXI of 1867 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XIII of 1870 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XXV of 1873 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XXXI of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	I of 1869 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	IX of 1872 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XXXI of 1860 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	V of 1861 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	II (B.C.) of 1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XXII of 1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	I (B.C.) of 1873 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XX of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	V (B.C.) of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XIV of 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	XVIII of 1869 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	VII of 1870 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	I of 1871 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	VII of 1871 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Contempt of Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Registration of births and deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Bengal Municipal Act ..	568	460	537	501	91	60	5	8	2,002	1,598	366
..	..	Native Passengers' Ships Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Dramatic Performances Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Registration Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mutiny Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Other special laws ..	4	4	38	27	658	320	83	..	..	9	9
		Total ..	735	565	656	584	478	225	150	2,098	1,584	871	402
		GRAND TOTAL ..	2,177	1,939	1,404	982	2,757	1,653	1,239	708	8,081	3,340	1,743
			13,237

STATEMENT BB—*continued*.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1877.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.							
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurhat mohals.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice	181	96	36	25	35	26	50	27
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	14	7	5	2	10	4	2	33
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	52	20	21	9	43	11	...	118
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	15	4	...	...	14	2	...	29
8	264 to 287 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	39	35	1	1	5	2	3	48
9	482 to 493 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	7	7	5	5	8	7	3	41
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		Total	253	108	68	42	117	46	57	500
										290
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	5	3	...	...	8	1	...	13
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	3	...	...	8	1	...	13
										4
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
13	384 to 380 ...	Extortion	15	1	1	1	7	3	11	...
									...	34
										4
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	103	404	327	130	472	210	33	20
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935
		Total	1,103	404	327	130	472	210	33	20
										764
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	31	12	13	4	22	4	...	60
17	408, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	17	6	6	7	6	3	53
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	11	...	1	1	...	13
19	428, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	354	80	149	57	228	76	48	44
		Total	404	110	179	67	253	87	50	46
										801
										310
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	298 ...	Offences against religion	12	12	5	5	...	...	2	...
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
22	483 to 486 ...	Offences relating to marriage	7	9	...	...	3	1	...	19
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	23	13	10	...	27	6	14	3
24	504, 508 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	37	14	5	3	47	18	...	79
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 298, 299 ...	Public and local nuisances	3	8	3	3	...	1	...	36
26	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XI, and XII, C. P. C.	167	61	117	74	24	16	...	248
		Total	194	100	154	85	103	42	17	468
										330
		Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.								
28	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1868 ...	1. Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
30	" XVIII of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	" XXXI of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	" XIII of 1870 ...	2. Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	" XXV of 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	" XXI of 1866 ...	3. Akbarie Act	6	6	...	...	...	4	2	10
35	" XI of 1868 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" V of 1861 ...	Police Act	8	5	4	3	1	7	7	20
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	" XII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	5. Salt Acts	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Moottears Act	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
44	" V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	5
46	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
47	" VII of 1870 ...	Court Fees Act	5	2	20	13	48	15	13	3
48	" I of 1871 ...	Found Act	170	62	20	13	48	15	13	280
49	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
50	" XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9
51	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
52	" IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	" V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act	69	40	...	...	12	11	...	81
54	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
55	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	" Mutiny Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	" Other special Laws ...	...	69	68	171	166	...	...	...	240
59		Total	332	196	221	136	63	24	15	640
		GRAND TOTAL	2,811	983	980	461	1,028	418	192	6,481
										1,077

STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.							
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhum.		Manbhum.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ..	171	143	114	87	48	38	292	230
5	161 to 163, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ..	14	9	5	2	4	2	24	20
6	163 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and threats, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	3	1	12	3	...	10	34	33
7	468 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	1	...	2	1	...	5	1	8
8	284 to 287 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	10
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ..	26	23	6	6	...	12	11	44
10	149, 154 to 166, 169 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
		Total ..	216	176	140	100	52	40	360	278
		768								596
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316 ...	| Causing miscarriage &c	8	1	2	..	2	1	3	10
12	370 ...	| Buying or disposing of slaves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Total ..	3	1	2	..	2	1	3	10
		2								
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
13	384 to 389 ...	| Extortion ..	3	3	17	8	4	2	1	25
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
14	345 ...	| Wrongful confinement ..	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	3
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ..	294	161	320	148	102	60	307	175
		Total ..	301	164	320	148	102	60	307	175
		1,023								547
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ..	11	1	2	..	1	..	26	13
17	405, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	12	9	24	17	5	3	15	8
18	408 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	5
19	428, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ..	74	65	50	32	22	10	63	12
		Total ..	100	76	76	49	28	22	105	82
		309								170
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	238 ...	Offences against religion ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	38	21	11	8	1	2	6	3
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	70
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ..	6	1	..	1	1	1	1	13
24	504, 508 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ..	2	1	3	3	57	32	17	9
25	521 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
26	2944 ...	Keeping a lottery office	20	20	72	63	13	11	87	75
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	169
		Total ..	60	43	86	69	72	44	143	101
		367								257
		Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police								
28	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	" XVIII of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	" XXXI of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	" XIII of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	" XXV of 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	" XXI of 1856 ...	Ahkaree Act ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
35	" I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of contract ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	" XXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" V o. 1861 ...	Police Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	" XI (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
40	" XXI of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	" VII (C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Vaccination Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Plasters and Mooktears Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	" XX of 1865 ...	Hawker Carriage Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1868 ...	Post Office Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	" XIV of 1866 ...	Stamp Act ..	20	18	..	..	1	1	..	21
47	" XVIII of 1860 ...	Oblig Fess Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
48	" VII of 1870 ...	Pound Act ..	23	13	19	8	10	9	23	55
49	" I of 1871 ...	Emigration Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
50	" VI of 1871 ...	Census Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Contempt of Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	" X of 1872 Chap. XXXII ...	Registration of births and deaths ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Native Passenger Ships Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	" VIII of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	" XIX of 1876 ...	Registration Act ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	7
57	" III of 1877 ...	Mutiny Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8
58		Other special Laws ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	13	9
59		Total ..	60	48	20	17	20	10	88	197
		GRAND TOTAL ..	749	611	470	391	280	179	1,007	629
										1,700

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 15th August 1878.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1877.

Read again—

The reports for previous years and the orders of Government passed upon them.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has to acknowledge the punctuality with which this report has been submitted. Hitherto the reports have only reached Government towards the close of the year succeeding that of the administration of which they treat, and the orders of Government on one report have frequently not reached the officers of the Department till they were about to record the results of another year's labours. In the Resolution on the report for 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor gave an outline of his views on many points of the Police Administration; but as the orders were not issued till the close of the year, the present report does not indicate the extent to which they have been followed. Much that was then written applies *mutatis mutandis* to the statements now before Government.

2. The total budget grant for the year, including the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police, and the Government contributions towards the Municipal and Railway Police, was Rs. 38,42,647. This was exceeded by Rs. 16,115 in consequence of special charges incurred in repairing damage caused by the cyclone, and unavoidable delay in effecting reductions in the Chittagong Frontier Police. There was a net decrease in the force of ten inspectors, five sub-inspectors, three head-constables, 113 constables, one European constable, and two mounted constables. In some cases the services of the men were dispensed with in pursuance of a general scheme of reduction; in others in consequence of the introduction of the warden system in jails. The average cost of the purely civil police throughout the province was about seven pies per head of population. In Behar the cost per head was 5·2, in Bengal proper 7·5, in Orissa 10·1, and in Chota Nagpore 10·4 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 7·2 square miles in Orissa, 1 to 8 in Bengal, 1 to 10·7 in Behar, and 1 to 21·2 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 2,365 in Orissa, 1 to 2,510 in Chota Nagpore, 1 to 3,716 in Bengal, and 1 to 4,958 in Behar. The Lieutenant-Governor drew attention in the last Resolution to the specially large force employed in Orissa. During the current year Mr. Monro has made careful local enquiries in Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, as well as in Orissa, and has effected reductions representing a saving of Rs. 1,66,200 per annum. The Lieutenant-Governor has conveyed his special thanks to Mr. Monro for his services in this respect.

3. There was some little variation in the strength of the Municipal Police. There was an increase of one sub-inspector and 21 head-constables, and a decrease of two European and 76 native constables. The percentage of casualties was no less than 26·6 against 23·4 in 1876. Dismissals were most numerous in 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Dacca, and Hooghly. No fewer than 222 constables and three head-constables were dismissed in the first named district. It is stated, however, that in most of these instances, the men were formally dismissed for failing to rejoin on the expiration of leave. Resignations numbered 123 in Howrah, 100 in 24-Pergunnahs, 52 in Dacca, 33 in Patna, and 31 in Burdwan; and desertions were 38 in Burdwan and 33 in 24-Pergunnahs. There can be no doubt that the Municipal Police, especially in the larger towns, is an unpopular service, owing to the dearth of provisions and the ease with which the unskilled labourers can find employment at high wages. In Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca these circumstances, and the natural aversion of the men to the restraints of discipline, are no doubt the cause of the difficulty of keeping the police contented. Some increase to the

salaries of the lower grades appears to be called for, if the Municipal Police of the cities is to be made efficient.

4. The Inspector-General does not speak confidently of the working of the Chowkidaree Act. During the past season the revision of the police establishments in the different districts required his presence at the headquarters offices, and he had little opportunity of making himself acquainted with the working of the new system by visits to villages and outlying stations. From what he has seen, however, he appears to apprehend unsatisfactory results from the authority given to the punchayets and their intervention between the regular and the rural police. He promises to treat this subject in detail in his next report, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await an expression of his matured views on the subject. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to learn that, with the exception of the Commissioner of Chittagong, no Commissioner has taken objection to the working of the Act. Mr. Beames considers that it "is a complete mistake and not calculated to work well anywhere, least of all in a litigious district like Chittagong." These objections, though so confidently put forward, appear to rest on theory only, as he at the same time reports that the Act has not yet had a fair trial in his division. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions the Act is reported to have worked on the whole satisfactorily. Purneah and Sarun appear to be the only districts where comparative failure has resulted, but in Sarun at least this seems to have been the fault of the local officers. It is observed that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police found in Rajshahye that many chowkidars had not been paid for months. This complaint does not appear to have reached the Commissioner. From all that the Lieutenant-Governor has heard there appears reason to fear that unless the punchayets are well watched irregularities of this nature are very likely to occur. If Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates, and Police Officers would only take the trouble to make thorough periodical examinations of the accounts of a few villages selected at random, the one serious reproach to the working of the Act would disappear. On the whole, it may be gathered that the main object of the Act, to provide a body of fairly paid rural police, has been attained. Details may require amendment in the light of experience, but the elements of success appear to have been fairly secured. It will now be more than ever necessary for Magistrates and the superior officers of the police to see that the chowkidars do not degenerate into servants of particular villagers, but attend regularly at the police-station and discharge their duties of patrol with efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see this subject treated in somewhat greater detail in future reports. Note should be carefully taken by the inspecting officers of the extent to which the different District Superintendents insist on the regular attendance of the chowkidars at the police-stations and on frequency and intimacy of communication between them and the regular police. The rural police are the main stay of the regular police, and without their co-operation detection of crime must be more or less a matter of chance. It is probable that the marked want of success of the Bankoora Police which has been so often reported is owing more to the inefficiency and obstructiveness of the ghatwals than to the want of detective ability among the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that separate mention may hereafter be made of those District Superintendents who perform the important duty of supervising the rural police to the satisfaction of the Inspector-General. There are difficulties in the way of satisfactory legislation on the subject of ghatwali and paikan tenures, but the matter will not be lost sight of by Government.

5. Casualties in the Railway Police numbered 32.8 per cent. during the year, against 26 per cent. in 1876, and admissions to hospital were 179.9 per cent. against 145. This service appears to be specially unpopular, owing to the severity of the work, and to the want of decent accommodation for the men at many of the most unhealthy stations. The Inspector-General is now in communication with the Agent on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter will receive due attention. The road patrols have been fairly effective. In Hazaribagh a number of new posts were established during the year. The occurrence of several recent mail robberies on the Gya road appears to show that the patrolling arrangements in that district are still somewhat defective. The number of parties of punitive police quartered

on disturbed villages during 1877 was 30, against 12 in 1876. Of these, 21 were rendered necessary by the turbulence of zemindars and ryots in Backergunge, and four were required in Noakholly. In Shahabad this measure has been attended with specially beneficial results in the suppression of robberies. There were 152 large fairs specially attended by the police. It is reported that only 132 petty offences were committed in connection with them, and that convictions were obtained in 95. It is stated that only Rs. 1,653 worth of property was stolen from the three million persons who attended the fairs: no doubt this is all that was reported, but that it should represent all actual thefts seems very improbable. At one fair, 21 shoplifters were arrested in a gang by Inspector Govind Chunder Chuckravarti, and it may fairly be suspected that at the other large gatherings the professional thieves were more successful than the reported figures would show.

6. In the regular police 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 98 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 85 per cent. of the head-constables, and 37 per cent. of the constables can read and write, and a large number of head-constables and constables are under instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the rules regarding the exclusion of uneducated men kept under special circumstances from promotion to the grade of head-constables are being attended to. Casualties numbered 13 per cent. of the entire strength. In 1876 the percentage was also 13, in 1875 it was 11.5, and in 1874, 13.1. Dismissals were most numerous, among the Railway Police (48), in 24-Pergunnahs (42), Moorshedabad (34), and Rungpore (26); and resignations, in 24-Pergunnahs (97), Railway (82), Moorshedabad (66), Hooghly (56), and Jessore (52). The general health of the force was bad during the year. Admissions to hospital were 63.7 per cent. of the strength against 49.5 in 1876. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Railway, and Dinagepore the number admitted to hospital considerably exceeded 100 per cent. The mortality was highest in Dinagepore, Maldah, and Moorshedabad, and lowest in Gya, Monghyr, and Shahabad.

7. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,792, against 4,463 in 1876 and 4,189 in 1875. There was an increase in the number of convictions under the Penal Code and a decrease in those under the Police Act; while departmental punishments numbered 4,209, against 3,832 and 3,589 respectively in the two previous years. For the third year in succession the Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly Police show the highest percentage of punishments. It is to be remarked that in the two last named districts inspection duty was insufficiently attended to. Departmental punishments were also very numerous in Cuttack and Gya. Altogether one sub-inspector, six head-constables, eight constables, and one chowkidar were punished for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and seven head-constables, twenty constables, and one chowkidar were convicted of extortion. On the other hand, there were very many instances of special good conduct, no less than 736 men were added to the list of the wearers of good conduct rings. Besides these, 20 inspectors, 216 head-constables, and 812 constables were specially rewarded for distinguished good service. Inspectors Hara Prosad Das, Bhuggobutty Churn Ganguly, Ram Cumar Ghosh, and Makond Singh, and sub-inspectors Mahomed Ariff and Dinonath Kooshir earned particular approbation. The fixed proportion of foreigners in the force of each district was in many cases exceeded. The Lieutenant-Governor has during the current year found it necessary to direct that for the purposes of enlistment the term foreigner be applied only to natives of other provinces than that in which police service has to be performed. It has been found in many instances impossible to recruit the force under the previous orders, which included residents of other divisions in the term.

8. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 108,989, against 117,559 in 1876 and 120,838 in 1875. If cases declared false by Magistrates are deducted, the numbers are 94,362, 95,747, and 94,783 respectively. The decrease in the number of cases reported in 1876 and 1877 appears in due proportion under all heads. Out of the difference of 2,071 under "other cases" no less than 2,056 are accounted for by the falling off in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood. It is satisfactory to observe that this large reduction in the number of these cases was attended by a decrease of no less than 4,683

in the number of reported offences against property. Mr. Monro points out that, after allowance is made for cases of hurt and mischief which were not cognizable by the police in 1872, the number of true cases stands thus:—

1872 ...	...	...	...	90,991
1876 ...	...	...	...	95,747
1877 ...	...	...	...	94,362

He proceeds to argue that the increase in crime in 1877 over 1872 is only apparent and not real, as in the former year there was a large increase in nuisance cases and some increase in excise cases. It may be remarked, however, that the increase in excise cases (448) is more than counterbalanced by the decrease (487) in salt and railway cases. The Inspector-General further argues that, owing to the greater caution exercised under recent orders in declaring cases to be false, many cases which in 1872 would have been shown as false appear in the statement for 1877 as true. Mr. Monro, however, does not give due weight to the fact that under those orders cases which turn out on enquiry to be non-cognizable, or to give grounds for a civil action only, are now removed entirely from the statement. Very many of these are cases which most Magistrates would have hesitated to declare to be false and never to have occurred. The Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the view that there has been some real increase in crime since 1872.

9. The number of cases declared false was 14,627, against 21,812 in 1876 and 26,055 in 1875. In some districts the decrease is very striking, while in only four was there an increase. The percentage of false cases to cases reported fell from 30 to 2 in Beerbboom, from 37 to 8 in Bhagulpore, from 25 to 8 in Dinagepore, from 23 to 8 in Dacca, and from 14 to 2 in Bankoora Mymensingh, which had 52 and 55 per cent. of false cases in 1875 and 1876, and Noakholly, which had 30 and 32, had only 10 and 5 per cent. respectively in 1877. It is of course evident that the decrease must be to a considerable extent the result of the orders to which reference has been made above; but as those orders were only promulgated in the second half of the year, it is necessary to look further for a satisfactory explanation. In some instances fluctuations have doubtless been caused by changes of officers; but it seems clear that there is a distinct relation between the number of false cases instituted and the number of prosecutions for false complaints set on foot. The districts with the highest percentage of false cases were Backergunge (34), Cuttack (32), Balasore (32), Rungpore (29), Pooree (23), Burdwan (21), and Purneah (19); and in all these districts the number of prosecutions instituted was very low. Backergunge had only 55 out of 1,690, Cuttack 11 out of 777, Balasore 82 out of 593, Rungpore 9 out of 813, Pooree 12 out of 818, Burdwan 39 out of 786, and Purneah 24 out of 420. In those districts, on the other hand, where the percentage of false cases was lowest, the proportion of prosecutions was generally high. Thus Bhagulpore had 84 prosecutions out of 126 cases, Bankoora 19 out of 23, Monghyr 54 out of 193, and Noakholly 50 out of 116. It appears quite evident that Magistrates have the remedy for a most unsatisfactory state of things in their own hands, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the remarks made in the last Resolution will be duly attended to. The Magistrates of Rungpore, Sarun, Cuttack, Pooree, and Backergunge appear to have been very remiss in this respect. The Inspector-General observes that one result of the orders of last year will be to make the police more careful in reporting cases as false. It is clear from the figures now before Government that in many districts such an effect will be very beneficial. It is difficult to believe that 21 per cent. of the cases reported in Burdwan were really false, while in the adjoining district of Bankoora the percentage was only 2; that Rungpore had 29 per cent. and Dinagepore only 8; Backergunge 34, and Dacca only 8; Purneah 19 and Monghyr only 6.

10. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of refusal of enquiry in petty cases were fully stated in the Resolution on the report for last year, and it is hoped that during the current year the orders issued will receive due attention. The percentage of cases not enquired into was very high in Gya (33), Gurjhats (28), Manbboom (27), Bogra (21), Monghyr (21), and Bankoora (16). In most of these districts the results of the police action in such cases as were taken up was indifferent. It is again noticed that in Patna, where enquiry was only refused in 15 cases out of 4,470, the police were far

more successful than in the neighbouring district of Gya, where no investigation was attempted in 1,280 out of 3,845 cases. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 59 in Gya against 72 in Patna.

11. The total number of cases under enquiry during the year was 110,632. Of these, 14,627 were declared false, and 8,595 were not enquired into. In 33,266 out of the remaining 87,410, or 38·05 per cent., convictions were obtained. The percentages of convictions in 1875 and 1876 were 38·9 and 39·2 respectively. These results, as Mr. Monro justly remarks, are unsatisfactory. Of 94,318 persons arrested, 55,977 or 59·3 per cent. were convicted, against 59 per cent. in 1876. The convictions and acquittals of persons actually put on trial compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. Convictions were 61·6 per cent. against 62, and acquittals 34·1 per cent. against 33. This is very unsatisfactory. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the different divisions were, Burdwan 66, Chittagong 66, Patna 63, Presidency 61, Rajshahye 61, Bhagulpore 61, Chota Nagpore 60, Orissa 58, Dacca 57. The best results were obtained in Howrah (79) Patna (72), and 24-Pergunnahs (71). Less than half the number arrested were convicted in Backergunge (43), Mymensingh (46), Sarun (47), Balasore (47), Gurjhats (48), Jessore (48).. The statement showing the results of investigations by the police is very unfavourable to Rungpore, Backergunge, and Pooree, where only 26·5, 27·2, and 29·7 respectively of cases investigated were successful. While the Lieutenant-Governor is quite satisfied that the importance of Magisterial control and scrutiny of the action of the police in investigating cases cannot be exaggerated, certain recent circumstances appear to indicate that judicial officers, particularly sub-divisional officers, sometimes forget the distinction that exists between an investigation and an enquiry under the Criminal Procedure Code. The former process is the informal method prescribed for the police in ascertaining the facts of the case: the latter is a judicial proceeding which, under section 6, must be held according to the provisions of the Code. There is perhaps no provision of the law so conducive to efficient action as that which permits local enquiries by Magistrates; but the essential value of this form of procedure arises precisely from the circumstance that it is conducted by a judicial officer. The Magistrate holding an enquiry on the spot can receive and record the evidence as it is discovered, before the witnesses can be tutored or intimidated, with opportunities of gauging the value of their testimony and of mastering the circumstances of the case which must often be entirely wanting in his distant cutcherry. But it is very different where a Magistrate assumes the functions of a police officer and holds an informal investigation which he afterwards develops into a judicial enquiry in his court-house. This procedure is unauthorized by law, unsatisfactory in results, and unfavourable to judicial fairness. The Lieutenant-Governor would encourage to the utmost prompt and careful local enquiries by Magistrates in serious cases; but such enquiries, to be useful, must be conducted according to the law.

12. Of prisoners committed to the Sessions 39 per cent. were acquitted against 36·9 in 1876. More than half the total number of acquittals occurred in cases of serious offences against the person. Acquittals in cases of this class were most numerous in 24-Pergunnahs, Tipperah, Dacca, Nuddea, Backergunge, Rajshahye, Noakholly, Rungpore, and Maldah.. Only three of these are jury districts. The largest percentage of acquittals in Sessions trials ensued in Pooree (85), Gurjhats (76), Sonthal Pergunnahs (67), and Sarun (66). Of 15 districts in which one half or more of the prisoners committed were acquitted, only four (Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna, and Moorshedabad) are jury districts. There is no doubt much force in what Mr. Monro urges regarding the high standard of evidence required by Session Courts, and the severity of the tests to which the general veracity of the witnesses is subjected in cross-examination. The fact that the orders of Magistrates were upheld on appeal in 79 per cent. of the cases is urged in support of this view. The most important practical point connected with this subject is the apparent want of good system in the conduct of prosecutions before the court of first instance or the Court of Sessions or appeal. In only 196 of 2,096 cases in which appeals were preferred was Government represented before the Appellate Court; while of 879 cases tried by the Court of Sessions only 40 were conducted before the committing Magistrate, and only six before the

Sessions Court by the District Superintendent or his Assistant. In the Resolution on last year's report, the Lieutenant-Governor laid particular stress on the importance of what may be called the court duties of police officers, and Mr. Monro promises that due attention will be directed to the subject. As regards appeals in criminal cases to the High Court there is often much neglect in bringing the main facts of important cases prominently to the notice of the Legal Remembrancer. Magistrates should communicate much more freely with him; and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer will then be in a position to watch and argue all important criminal appeals to the High Court.

13. The gross value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,67,762 and of recovered Rs. 3,01,451. The recoveries were thus 31·2 per cent. of the amount stolen. In the previous year the percentage was 31·8. Bankoora still sustains its position at the bottom of the list. The average percentage of recoveries in this district for the past three years has been 5. This is less than half the lowest percentage in any other district. Furreedpore and Dacca show results which are only tolerable when compared with those of Bankoora. The average percentage of recoveries in these districts for the past three years has been 13 and 14 respectively.

14. The following statement shows the number of true cases reported under each heading during the past six years:—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class I ..	Offences against the State and public tranquillity ..	8,120	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,8
" II ..	Serious offences against the person ..	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,144	4,108	4,141
" III ..	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ..	20,210	24,531	28,015	23,957	22,230	20,867
" IV ..	Minor offences against the person ..	3,094	4,126	6,495	9,882	9,073	8,812
" V ..	Minor offences against property ..	38,707	40,287	41,343	38,093	38,832	41,095
" VI ..	Other offences not specified above ..	14,497	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,342
	Other special laws ..	639	873	951	728	495	490
	Total ..	85,205	90,882	99,187	94,783	95,745	94,361

Under class I the results of prosecutions at the sessions were very unsatisfactory, only 166 cases having resulted in convictions against 280 in which acquittals ensued. The Mymensingh police did good service in bringing to justice a gang of coiners. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to know the name of the Moonsif in the Bhagulpore Division who declined to comply with the Government circular on the subject of evasion of the stamp duty, on the ground that he had received no orders on the subject from his official superior, the Judge. Under rioting and unlawful assembly there was an increase of 174 cases. The Inspector-General, however, attributes a large part of this to the greater care shown by Magistrates in the second-half of the year in accepting cases as false. There was also a considerable increase in Midnapore owing to a change in the procedure under which cases which would ordinarily fall under the criminal trespass section were treated as cases of organized illegal assembly. In this district there was an increase under this head of 79 cases, though only one was of any importance. As usual, the Dacca Division heads the list. The first five districts were Backergunge (199), Mymensingh (196), Furreedpore (157), Dacca (127), Tipperah (123). The results were unsatisfactory in all of these, with the exception of Dacca, where 72 cases resulted in convictions. In Furreedpore, Mymensingh, and Backergunge the results of trials were extremely unsatisfactory. The turbulence of this division is a matter for serious consideration. Backergunge and Mymensingh had each about four riots a week, and in the former district one person was murdered by rioters every month. The Magistrate of Backergunge, however, appears to look upon this state of things as a condition of tolerable public tranquillity. He reports that "no man remembers a rice-cutting season to have passed away so peaceably." It is quite clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that the criminal administration of Backergunge has been allowed to fall into great disorder; and that there has been a want of really vigorous and intelligent control. It says little for the efficiency of the preventive measures adopted that, while security to keep the peace was demanded from no less than 604 persons, and 21 parties of punitive police were employed, the number of

riots decreased only from 207 to 199. It is useless to demand security from large numbers of persons if the real movers in these disturbances are not touched. What is most required is that the Magistrate should personally sift the causes of local disputes, prevent riots, if possible, by demanding security from those really responsible for the preservation of the peace, and benefiting by the lawless acts of their servants and dependents, and when outbreaks do occur that he should make a signal example of the offenders. It is of no use punishing servants and villagers engaged in affrays if those who employ them to commit these affrays escape unpunished. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a marked decrease in the number of rioting cases in Pubna, and that disputes between landlord and tenant have ceased to be a cause of disturbance. In sessions trials under this head there were only 145 convictions to 257 acquittals. The difficulties in the way of successful prosecutions in such cases at the sessions court are undoubtedly very great. Except where the circumstances indicate special and organized criminality, it would no doubt be more satisfactory if such cases were disposed of by the Magistrate. In cases where the different sides are taken by rival zemindars, the dangers to which the honesty of witnesses is subjected in the interval between commitment and trial at the sessions, are very great.

15. The number of serious offences against the person ascertained to have occurred was 4,141 against 4,108 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 39·4 per cent of these against 39·6 in 1876, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 44·5 against 44. There were 315 murders against 342 in 1876 and 302 in 1875. The want of success in dealing with these cases was most deplorable, convictions being obtained in only 30·4 per cent. of the cases against 41·2 in 1876. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 25·1 against 27·4. Of 729 persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magistrate, 546 were committed to the sessions, and of 436 of these, regarding whom a decision was arrived at during the year, 228 were convicted at the sessions and 208 were acquitted. These results point strongly to the necessity of greater care in the conduct of prosecutions before the sessions courts. So far as the investigating police are concerned it cannot be said that they are to blame in arresting persons against whom the Magistrate considers that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. The results were most unfavourable in Midnapore, Howrah, Jessore, Dacca, Tipperah, and Noakholly. The Inspector-General gives the details of sessions trials in certain selected districts, and shows that, while the Magistrate committed to the sessions 85 per cent. of the persons arrested, the sessions court only convicted 18 per cent. of those committed. In the Presidency Division there was a marked decrease in the number of murders, only 23 occurring against 49 in the previous year. Of these, however, only five were detected, and only 10 out of 61 persons arrested were convicted. The Dacca Division had no less than 99 murders, of which 44 occurred in Backergunge. The condition of this district is such that the Lieutenant-Governor has during the current year found it necessary to considerably strengthen the administrative staff, and special and minute attention is being paid to the progress of crime. The police of the Patna Division were strikingly unsuccessful in dealing with this class of offence. Of 28 cases only 10 resulted in conviction, and only 12 out of 85 persons arrested were punished. In Gya only one out of seven cases, and in Patna only two out of 8, were successfully prosecuted, while Gya shows only one conviction, and Patna only two out of 19 and 20 persons arrested respectively. The Legal Remembrancer will be requested to submit to Government the record of the case referred to in paragraph 188 of the report. There were 199 cases of culpable homicide against 203 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 93 cases, against only 187 persons out of 486 arrested. There were altogether 40 cases in Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Chittagong, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, and Pooree, but there were no convictions in any of these districts. Under grievous hurt there were 634 cases against 626 in 1876. The Patna Division shows an increase from 139 to 166, and a satisfactory increase from 125 to 185 in the number of persons convicted. The results were most satisfactory in 24-Pergunnahs, where 13 out of 14 cases resulted in convictions. Cases of administering stupefying drugs were chiefly reported from the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions. This is a class of crime for the commission of which the credulity

and sociable tendencies of travellers in this country afford great facilities. It should be possible to deal with it more satisfactorily than has hitherto been the case by judicious detective measures. The Inspector-General notices the good service rendered by Inspector Hakim Singh in connection with these cases in Lohardugga. There were 733 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 729 in 1876, and only 424 persons were convicted against 412 acquitted. In Rajshahye, Sarun, Pooree, and Hooghly the results were most discreditable to the local police.

16. The statistics of minor offences against the person call for little remark. The number of true cases was 8,812 against 9,073 in 1876. In Moorshedabad there was gross failure in dealing with this class of crime. Convictions were only obtained in this district in 62 out of 385 cases. There was a decrease in the number of cases in the Rajshahye Division. One of the causes alleged for this decrease in the Pubna district is very satisfactory. It is said that many cases of this nature are now settled by the zemindars "whose disputes with their ryots have been settled, and whose cutcherries are again opened for the disposal of such cases." The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs with Mr. Monro in thinking that simple hurt should be a non-cognizable offence, and that the time of the police is fruitlessly taken up with enquiries into trifling cases of this class.

17. The decrease in dacoity which was noticed in the report for 1876 was sustained in 1877. There were only 138 cases against 154 in 1876, and 254 in 1875. Convictions were obtained in 35 cases only against 186 persons out of 562 tried. The Magistrates committed to the session 72 per cent. of the prisoners placed before them, but the sessions courts only convicted 53.5 per cent. of those committed. The decrease is most marked in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, which had 30 and 9 cases respectively against 45 and 17 in 1876, and 64 and 31 in 1875. Three districts of the Bhagulpore Division (Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah) were entirely free from dacoity, and Purneah, in which the crime was once rife, had only four cases. In the Dacca Division there was an increase of 16, in Chittagong of 7, in Orissa of 1, and in Chota Nagpore of 6 cases. The decrease in dacoities in Midnapore is very satisfactory, and reflects credit on the local police. The services of Inspector Hara Prasad Dass in cases of this class have been rewarded by promotion. In Hooghly there was a large increase, and only three cases out of 11 resulted in convictions. The Inspector-General, however, has hopes that some of these cases may still be successfully worked out by special agency. There appears to have been considerable laxity in the police administration of this district to admit of the occurrence of so many undetected cases. In Rungpore there was an increase from two to six cases, and only four persons were convicted to 35 acquitted. It is explained, however, that no less than 22 persons were acquitted owing to the carelessness of Moulvie Dilwar Hossain Ahmad, who recorded the confessions of the accused so irregularly that they were inadmissible as evidence at the sessions. The record of this case will be called for and examined. In Furreedpore dacoities increased from five to ten and in Backergunge from three to 13. Nine out of the 12 river dacoities of the year were committed in these districts. In Furreedpore convictions were obtained in only three cases against nine persons, while no less than 28 were acquitted. The Inspector-General says that four cases which had really occurred in Dacca were detected by the Furreedpore police. The figured returns do not appear to bear out this statement. In Backergunge only two cases resulted in conviction. These statistics are extremely unsatisfactory. There is no doubt much force in what is urged regarding the difficulty of bringing the offenders in river dacoities to justice; and, indeed, if the apathy of the people is not exaggerated, it may be apprehended that many of the cases that occur are not reported at all. But the Lieutenant-Governor has read with no little surprise that the Inspector-General has abandoned all hope of obviating these difficulties, except by the adoption of a procedure which the Lieutenant-Governor has in the plainest terms condemned. The Inspector-General says that "the only remedy left for adoption by the police is prevention—prevention by shutting up notorious bad characters, such as are in the dacoit villages on the Mudhomati and other large rivers in Eastern Bengal." Mr. Monro appears to overlook the fact that, up to the middle of last year, some thing like this

procedure was followed with the result that there was the same number of river dacoities in 1877 as in 1875. The precise figures for 1876 have not been given. On the general policy so persistently advocated by Mr. Monro, the Lieutenant-Governor will have more to say further on. With special reference, however, to Mr. Monro's remarks on river dacoity, he must warn all police officers against adopting the view that, if large numbers of persons are not locked up to keep them from committing this crime, prevention is impossible. It is difficult to conceive a more humiliating confession than the statement that to prevent river dacoity it is necessary to place in confinement all those whom the police suspect in the villages on the large rivers. No doubt if all the people with criminal propensities were put in jail, police administration would be simple: but, as the police are required for the detection and apprehension of the guilty only, it is necessary to restrict their operations. If a man is denounced by his fellows as a notorious criminal, of course the provisions of the law should be put in force against him. But for the general maintenance of order amongst the population at large something else is required. Provisions which were intended for special application must not be put to wholesale use. The patrols may be weak, but that is no reason for confessing that they must be hopelessly inefficient; still less is it a reason that they should not be strengthened. If the police are so thoroughly well acquainted with the disturbers of the peace that they can prove general bad character against them individually, it is difficult to understand why they cannot watch them and let them know that they are watched. If they would utilize the knowledge they are said to possess in apprehending a few real dacoits, it would be unnecessary for the Inspector-General to advocate a system of wholesale terrorism. Let dacoits once know that they are marked, that their proceedings are watched, and their footsteps dogged from district to district, and the number of dacoities will not fail to decrease. It may be gathered that none of the river dacoities in Backergunge were detected. There were, however, nine other dacoities, and of these, it appears, only two were prosecuted to conviction. This is very unsatisfactory. The Chittagong Hill Tracts had seven cases though none were reported in the previous three years. Only one was detected. The increase is ascribed to the dearth of provisions, and it is said that the object of the offenders was to secure, not plunder, but food. If this explanation is correct, the failure of the police is the more remarkable, as the offences were not committed by professional dacoits, and should have been easy of detection. The circumstances of this district are, however, peculiar. In Gya there were seven cases against three in 1876, and there were no convictions. The Inspector-General justly characterises these results as lamentable. Two of the cases were mail robberies, and one of the Deputy Inspectors-General has been deputed to Gya to devise special measures for the repression of this class of crime. Altogether the working of the Gya police has been unsatisfactory. In Chota Nagpore there were 14 cases against 8 in 1876, and of those, 11 occurred in Hazareebagh. Only one case was detected. These cases, it is said, were chiefly highway robberies. There were also 16 cases, which, owing to the number of persons engaged being less than five, are formally shown under the head of robbery. Of these, only three were detected. These results are very discreditable; and it would appear that in Hazareebagh and Gya there has been a regular outbreak of highway robbery with which the police have proved quite unable to deal. It is explained that a scheme of special road patrol for Hazareebagh is under consideration.

18. The statistics of robbery do not call for any other special remark. There were 144 cases against 141 in 1876, and convictions were obtained in 53 cases in each year. Of 277 persons tried in 1877, 116 were convicted, against 100 out of 206 in 1876. It is stated that an increase in robbery with hurt "appears marked in the districts of Backergunge and Gya." Under serious mischief, there were 637 cases against 811 in 1876. Convictions, however, were obtained in 153 cases only against 203, and 231 persons only were convicted out of 651 tried against 421 out of 919 in 1876. The decrease in the number of convictions was most marked in the Presidency Division, so marked indeed as to call for special explanation. Jessore had only three convictions out of 21 cases, and Moorshedabad only 8 out of 42. In the Patna Division there were 71 cases against 40 in 1876, and convictions were obtained in 40 cases against 57 out

of 76 persons tried. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Pubna prosecutions were very successful, convictions being obtained in the former district in 35 cases out of 55, and in the latter in 23 out of 34. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of arson, which is the characteristic crime of the Chittagong Division. The results of police enquiry were not good, but the crime is very difficult of detection.

19. Under the head of minor offences against property 50,539 cases were reported against 56,381, the average of the previous five years. These figures will be analysed under the different headings further on. The most marked fluctuations in crime are observable in the returns for Noakhally. Inclusive of cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36, the total number of offences of this nature reported in Noakhally during the past three years was :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	779	1,098	1,428

The occurrence of the cyclone at the end of 1876 does not explain this extraordinary increase in crime. The Lieutenant-Governor has found the administration of Noakhally in every department most inefficient, and the Magistrate has been transferred to a less important charge.

20. The following table shows the fluctuations in cases of burglary and house trespass including serial Nos. 35 and 36 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases reported	...	79,045	75,522
declared false	...	18,767	16,071
Total true cases	...	60,278	59,451
Not enquired into	...	10,484	9,589
Enquired into	...	49,794	49,862
Convictions in cases	...	13,297	13,076
Persons tried	...	40,013	40,045
" convicted	...	21,926	22,264
" acquitted	...	16,227	15,969
			17,003

The Inspector-General, arguing from the diminution in the number of cases accepted as false, considers that there has been no increase in crime under this head. It has already been pointed out, however, that the orders which have operated to induce greater care in this respect provided also for the complete exclusion from the returns of cognizable crime of all cases which on enquiry turned out to be not false in fact, but not cognizable by the police. Very many of these are cases such as disputed right to land or crops, which Magistrates under the old procedure would hesitate to declare "to be false and never to have occurred." These would have appeared as true cases in the returns for 1875 and 1876, while in the returns for 1877 they would not appear at all. This view is quite borne out by the substantial decrease in cases entered as reported as well as in those declared false. The decrease in the number of cases in which enquiry was refused is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that during the current year full effect will be given to the recent orders of Government. The results of police enquiry in cases of this class were not favourable. The percentage of true cases in which convictions were obtained was about 32 in each of the past three years. This, however, it must be admitted, is a class of crime in which great success is under present circumstances unattainable. The method of construction of native huts, the dense vegetation with which they are surrounded, the habits of the people, their timidity, and their aversion to take trouble where success is improbable, their dislike to having anything to say to the police if it can be avoided, all afford facilities for the commission of offences of this nature, while they enhance the difficulties of the police in dealing with them. The handful of regular police in each thana can do little in the way of patrol; though much good has been found to ensue from the systematic deputation every night of one or two constables to visit certain villages selected by the sub-inspector. Anything like success, however, in dealing with cases of this description can result only from the efficiency of the rural police. The paramount importance of attention to this subject on the part of Magistrates and District Superintendents has already been urged. In Hooghly, Barun, Gya, Durbhunga, Bankoora, and in the Bhagalpur Division, the failure of the police in dealing with these cases was particularly marked. In Hooghly the percentage of true cases detected was only 3·4. in

Sarun 4, in Gya³ 3, in Durbhunga 5³, in Bankoora 5², and in the Bhagun-pore Division 5⁴ 5. The Inspector-General remarks on the very unsatisfactory proceedings of the police in this respect in the 24-Pergunnahs. There were 336 cases of burglary under serial No. 42 in that district, in 335 of which no enquiry was held. It is understood, however, that all the cases in which property was stolen were entered under serial No. 35, and that the very improper system under which no cases were investigated, except those in which theft occurred, has now been put a stop to. The results in this district were worse than in any other in the Presidency Division.

21. The operations of the police in cases of ordinary theft and cattle-theft are shown in the following statement:-

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases reported	... 38,684	37,306	35,735
,, declared false	... 12,235	10,894	7,411
Total true	... 26,449	26,412	28,333
Not enquired into	... 2,294	2,225	2,184
Enquired into	... 24,155	24,187	26,149
Convictions in cases	... 8,298	8,148	8,600
Persons tried	... 22,299	22,397	23,919
,, convicted	... 12,424	12,668	13,436
,, acquitted	... 8,768	8,532	9,371

These figures also bear evidence of the effect of recent orders. On the one hand, there was a large decrease in the number of cases reported owing to the removal of civil cases from the statement. On the other, there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases accepted as false. The results of investigation, though more favourable than were obtained in burglary cases, cannot be considered satisfactory. Convictions for theft were very satisfactory in Howrah, and very unsatisfactory in Bankoora and Hooghly. The action of the Monghyr police in cattle-theft cases was specially commendable. There was a marked increase in thefts of this class in Shahabad, but no explanation is offered. Convictions were obtained in 1,492 out of 2,017 true cases of receiving stolen property investigated, against 1,526 out of 2,086 in 1876. These cases are generally taken up by the police after the property has been actually found.

22. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 3,173 against 5,154 in 1876. Of these, only 2,184 were convicted, while 937 were acquitted. In other words, in cases where only general bad repute, and not specific criminality, had to be proved, no less than 32 per cent. of the persons sent up by the police were declared by the judicial officers to have vindicated their character. No language can condemn the police more strongly than the naked figures in which their proceedings are recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to believe that most of these cases were instituted during the first half of the year before his orders on the subject were issued, and he trusts that he will never again have to review a statement which bears on the face of it such unmistakeable evidence of hardship and wrong. The results were specially deplorable in Backergunge, Furreedpore, Jessore, Mymensingh, Hooghly, and Chittagong. Backergunge had 55 acquittals against 44 convictions, Furreedpore 47 against 46, Jessore 65 against 68, Mymensingh 33 against 25, Hooghly 24 against 38, and Chittagong 11 against 18. It is remarked that Backergunge had also 38 cases declared false. The Lieutenant-Governor would have thought that the failure of the police after all their efforts to prove a man a bad character would be sufficient to ensure the case being considered false. What degree of untruthfulness is considered essential to the formal declaration of a case as false, it is not explained; nor does it appear that the Inspector-General has considered it desirable to ask for any explanation of the proceedings of the Backergunge police. It would seem that the vindictiveness and disregard of public right so freely charged against the people of this district are reflected in their police. The Lieutenant-Governor must have a special report of the circumstances under which these prosecutions were conducted in the districts named above, and particularly in Backergunge. Among the districts selected by Mr. Monro for mention as exhibiting results above the general average are Dinagepore, Burdwan, and Sarun, where there were 67, 32, and 28 acquittals to 106, 78, and 81 convictions respectively. To the Lieutenant-Governor these results appear most discreditable.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot observe without regret the attitude which the Inspector-General has assumed in regard to this question. The following sentences may be quoted as showing the general tone which he has adopted in dealing with it. "All that I can say at present is that the bad characters, and their protectors in most of the districts, are fully aware of the change of policy, and will no doubt take advantage of it for their own ends. The orders of Government will of course be carried out, and at the end of 1878 I shall be better able to point to the effect which the carrying out of those orders has had on crime." The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that Mr. Monro should have thought proper to express himself thus as the head of the department responsible for the police administration of the province. If the bad characters enjoy undue liberty, and make a bad use of it, it can only be that the Lieutenant-Governor's orders are not carried out, and that the police are, in Mr. Monro's opinion, absolutely inefficient in the detection of crime. Sir Ashley Eden has in no way declared that the provisions of the law are to be treated as a dead letter; what he did say was that they were intended only for a state of circumstances to which they have not been restricted. They were intended as aids to police administration, and not as substitutes for ordinary preventive and detective action. They were never intended to serve as a cloak for the indulgence of the police in sloth and for the gratification of malice, or as a screen for inefficiency. That they have been so used, the record of police administration for the past two years amply proves. It is plainly demonstrated by the figures that the police in their efforts to save themselves trouble, and to swell their lists of convictions, have employed an engine intended for the repression of special crime in harassing all against whom they have been able to get up cases of bad livelihood without regard to their real innocence or guilt. In the resolution on the last report the Lieutenant-Governor said "all enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should as a rule be held by the Magistrate in the village of the accused. Mr. Eden will leave it to the judicial officers to satisfy themselves, on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society." For the rest the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his determination to insist on lawful supervision only, and not to permit the police to harass and oppress the people in their endeavours to have locked up in anticipation, and supported at the public cost, all those whom they think likely to give them any trouble. If under these orders the bad characters are allowed undue latitude, the Magistrate and the police officers in fault will be held responsible; and the Lieutenant-Governor will insist on loyal co-operation on the part of the Inspector-General in substituting a system of sensible control, and prevention of crime by intelligent exertion; for one under which it was possible in the course of one year and a half to prosecute 2,180 innocent persons for bad character.

24. In the resolution on the report for 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked upon the neglect of the police of some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws. It is hoped that the orders then passed will be duly attended to during the current year. The action of the police has been satisfactory in Monghyr, Chittagong, Lohardugga, and Beerbboom, and very unsatisfactory in Noakholly, Jessor, Nuddea, Burdwan, Sarun, Mozufferpore, Dinagepore, Pubna, Rajshahye, Julpigorce, and the Dacca Division. An improvement in this respect will be insisted upon. In salt cases the action of the police has only been satisfactory in 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, and Cuttack. In Midnapore and Noakholly the police are clearly relaxing their efforts. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Inspector-General's view, that there is no necessity for any relaxation of the law in respect of illicit manufacture in Chittagong or elsewhere.

25. In non-cognizable crime there has been a decrease from 98,287 cases in 1876 to 95,367 in 1877. In the previous year, however, the increase was exceptional, and the number of cases in 1875 was actually less than in 1877. The fluctuation is to some extent explained by the action of the Magistrate of Dinagepore, who in 1876 proceeded judicially against a very large number of chowkidars, who are ordinarily dealt with departmentally. In the Dacca Division

there was a decrease in the number of offences relating to marriage, but this decrease is not attributed to the working of the registration law. The Commissioner reports that little recourse is had to the provisions of the Act, and adds that "another year's experience certainly tends to show that, if the Act is to have the desired effect, registration of marriages and divorces must be made compulsory." The number of persons summoned by the Magistrates was 100,687 against 103,830, and of those who appeared, 72,745 against 75,691. The percentage of convictions was 41 and 57 against 43 and 59 respectively. The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed was 5,670 against 4,964 in 1876. This is not satisfactory. It is very undesirable that the time of the police should be occupied in making enquiries in petty cases when they have so much to do in more important departments. In Backergunge, where serious crime of every class was rampant, no less than 858 non-cognizable cases were made over to the police for enquiry. This could not have occurred had the Magistrate exercised proper care in supervising the proceedings of his subordinates. In Dinaigapore and Noakholly, two districts where the general administration was also unsatisfactory, the police were employed in 369 and 317 non-cognizable cases respectively. In Burdwan the number was 264, and in Cuttack 225, while in Singbham 20 per cent. of the non-cognizable cases instituted were thus dealt with. The variations in the proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable offences in the different districts are again noticed. In Bankoora, Beerbham and Midnapore the proportions were 1 to 2,544, 1 to 2,596 and 1 to 2,588 persons respectively; while in the three other districts of the Burdwan Division (Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah) they were 1 to 852, 1 to 663 and 1 to 527 persons respectively. The explanation can hardly be that the two last-named districts are to some extent Suburban; for in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea the proportions were 1 to 1,173 and 1 to 1,436 respectively. Nor can it be that there are backward tracts in the first three, for the Sonthal Pergunnahs had 1 to 723 and the Chittagong Hill Tracts 1 to 610. It is particularly unsatisfactory to remark that the large proportion in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which was noticed in last year's report, still continues. No less than 1,741 persons were convicted in this district against 597, or only 1 in 2,872 in the adjoining Regulation District of Bhagulpore. In Mozufferpore the proportion was only 1 to 3,090; while in Durbhunga, which was formerly a part of the same district, it was 1 to 935. No explanation is offered of this extraordinary circumstance.

26. The question of the supervision of criminal tribes received due attention during the year. The Mugheya Domes on the Nepal frontier at one time gave considerable trouble, and the adoption of an expensive scheme for their permanent repression was urged on Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, was unwilling to embark on such a project until it should be shown that ordinary resources had been exhausted. The Chumparun police were reinforced by a few men from the neighbouring districts, a complete system of patrols was established, and the active co-operation of the Nepalese Government was solicited and obtained. Since the close of the year a report has been received that the measures adopted have been completely successful. Mr. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Chumparun, has received the special commendation of Government for his judicious and vigorous action in dealing with these marauders.

27. There were 3,042 re-convictions recorded during the year against 2,435 in 1876. This subject is receiving due attention from police officers, but it is obvious that many Magistrates entirely fail to realize the actual criminality of persons who, after undergoing judicial trial and punishment for one or more offences, deliberately commit crime again. To inflict petty sentences in such cases is to reduce criminal procedure to a mere form; yet in many of the cases reported by the Inspector-General, sentences appear to have been passed on hardened criminals which would scarcely suffice on a first conviction. In Pooree, a man who had been convicted four times of theft, once of receiving stolen property, and twice of burglary, was on re-conviction of theft sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Another in Beerbham was on his fifth conviction for theft imprisoned for four months. In the Gurjhats, Fakir Mahapatter was convicted 13 times in 1877, and the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded him was 11½ months. In Monghyr, Jaisee was on his seventh

conviction for theft sentenced to ten stripes. In Hooghly, Sheikh Abbas, who had been convicted once of robbery and twice of theft, and had been in jail for six and a half years out of the previous ten, was convicted of burglary a few days after his release from prison and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and 30 stripes. The double punishment shows that the judicial officer was aware of the previous convictions. In the same district, Bani Chungo, who had been twice in jail for theft, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3. Such proceedings can only bring the administration of justice into discredit. The Lieutenant-Governor will call for the records of a few of the most remarkable cases in order that he may see on what possible grounds the officers concerned justify such apparently inadequate sentences.

28. The conduct of the police has been generally good. Isolated instances of grave misconduct have occurred, but the sweeping condemnations so often passed upon the force have not been justified. Great dangers are thrown in their way owing to special circumstances, to the facilities which their position affords them for petty oppression, and to the apathy with which the people as a body, especially in the outlying districts, accept as inevitable some abuse of official power. Where gross maladministration has occurred, it has generally been the result of the absence of effective supervision on the part of the superior officers. If the police are not looked after, they do not rise above the traditional weaknesses of imperfectly educated officials dealing with an uneducated people, and malpractices of all kinds are naturally fostered. If they see their superiors apathetic and dilatory, they readily take advantage of the latitude allowed them; but if they are carefully watched and guided, and are encouraged to honest work by the certainty of appreciation and reward, they can, and do, perform most excellent service. The Lieutenant-Governor need not now repeat all that was said in the last Resolution on the paramount necessity of frequent and full inspections by superior officers. That police will always show the best results whose head controls them not only by scrutiny of their records, but by constantly moving about among the people and taking due cognizance of complaints. There can be no more certain way of demoralizing the police than refusing to believe any evil of them under false ideas of loyalty to subordinates; and those are the most efficient Superintendents who, while protecting their men from unjust censure and malicious attack, are the most ready to investigate readily any reasonable complaint. The District Superintendents of Midnapore, Lohardugga, Howrah, Noakholly, Gurjhats, Pubna, Purneah, and Manbroom are reported to have neglected their inspection duties. A similar report was made regarding Midnapore and Lohardugga in the last report. The Lieutenant-Governor warns the Superintendents that neglect of this duty will not again be tolerated. Note has been taken of the names of the officers who have been selected by the Inspector-General for specially favourable mention. Mr. Monro's report is full and interesting, and presents an able analysis of the operations of the department during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied from all he sees and hears from all parts of the country, that, under Mr. Monro's vigorous administration, the police is day by day becoming more efficient and more under control. But very much remains to be done before it can be said to be in a satisfactory condition.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(15)

No. 3349.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. 3350.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

Circular No. 31.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th August 1878.

